

# U.S. COIN AUCTION

NOVEMBER 14 -15, 2014 | NEW YORK

## SELECTIONS FROM THE

ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION PART V







Items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

#### Cover Coin Lot Key

##### Front Cover Lots:

3030, 3046, 3083, 3087,  
3167, 3193, 3278, 3297,  
3377, 3473

##### Back Cover Lots:

3005, 3018, 3020, 3022,  
3027, 3029, 3031, 3033,  
3034, 3035, 3040, 3194,  
3274, 3311, 3467

##### Inside Front Cover Lot:

3041

##### Inside Back Cover Lot:

3037

*Cover Background: Adapted from the Medal of the American Numismatic Society celebrating Eric P. Newman's 100th Birthday in 2011 (Design by Amy Kann).*



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U.S. Coin Auction #1215

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***Eric P. Newman Collection Part V***

November 14-15, 2014 | New York

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Session 2

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# HERITAGE AUCTIONS

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Dear Bidder:

Welcome once again to a special catalog of Selections from the Eric P. Newman Collection. This is our fifth such catalog over the past two years. Together, the different sales provide insight into the depth and quality of this extensive and historic collection. More importantly, however, the auctions are a testament to Eric P. Newman's scholarship, research, and generosity within the American numismatic community.

Once again, numismatic history will be made in the present sale. Selections include a rare and important 1785 Inimica Tyrannis America/Confederatio Large Circle Cent in amazing MS63 Brown condition as confirmed by NGC. A 1792 Getz Washington President Pattern Cent, Plain Edge MS64 Brown NGC is a simply stunning coin, as is a 1776 Continental Dollar, E.G. FECIT, struck in pewter with a lofty MS66 NGC grade. Many beautiful gold coins are offered, including an 1867 double eagle certified MS66 NGC. Territorial gold, too, highlights the auction with a rare Miners Bank ten dollar gold piece, Kagin-1 AU58 NGC, one of the earliest private issues of the California Gold Rush.

These coins — and more than 900 additional, memorable lots — will see their first new owners in decades (and in many cases for the better part of a century). For example, Lot 3167 – a 1794 dollar Bolender-1, Bowers/Borckardt-21 graded AU50 NGC, traces back to Matthew A. Stickney in a 1907 Henry Chapman sale, and it has been in strong hands ever since, including Major Richard Lambert, "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, and then Eric P. Newman. This is a piece you will not want to miss!

All items in the sale are from the collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly numismatic research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

Please plan to join us in New York on November 14th for this Eric P. Newman Collection Part V U.S. Coins Signature event. If unable to personally attend, we hope you can join us "in real time" by telephone or online at Heritage Live!®. We will also be happy to accept your bid by postal mail, fax, e-mail, or on HA.com.

Good luck and thank you for your participation!

Sincerely,



Jim Halperin  
Co-Chairman of the Board



# *It's All About the Benjamins*

## *A Foreward and Appreciation*

Two walls of the Newman Money Museum are devoted to quotations about money: The first introduces a little levity to that scholarly institution, while the second provides a medium to showcase a number of Benjamin Franklin's many thoughts on money. Selected quotes are below:



*With money in your pocket, you  
are wise and you are handsome  
and you sing well too.*

Yiddish Proverb

*There was a time when a fool and  
his money were soon parted, but  
now it happens to everyone.*

Adlai Stevenson

*Money is better than poverty,  
if only for financial reasons.*

Woody Allen

*Money doesn't talk, it swears.*

Bob Dylan

*Public money is like holy water.  
Everyone helps himself to it.*

Italian Proverb

*When a fellow says "It ain't about the money,  
but the principle of the thing," it's the money.*

Frank McKinney Hubbard

*Money is always there but the pockets change, it is  
not in the same pocket after a change and that is  
all there is to say about money.*

Gertrude Stein

*I should like to live like a poor man,  
with a great deal of money.*

Pablo Picasso

*For I don't care too much for money  
for money can't buy me love.*

John Lennon

*Money won't buy happiness, but it will  
pay the salaries of a large research staff  
to work on the problem.*

Bill Vaughn

*It's against our principle to pay the  
interest and it's against our interest to  
pay the principal.*

Early Motto

*Money can help you get medicines, but not health  
Money can help you get soft pillows, but not sound sleep  
Money can help you get material comforts, but not eternal bliss  
Money can help you get ornaments, but not beauty  
Attain the supreme wealth – wisdom – and you will have everything.*

Benjamin Franklin

Maureen and Stuart Levine, Catalog Editors  
October 2014

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We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

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## **SESSION 1**

Friday, November 14, 2014

Selections from the  
**ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION**  
**PART V**









**Circa 1616 Sommer Islands Shilling  
Small Sails, XF40  
Condition Census**

**3001** (1616) Sommer Islands Shilling, Small Sails XF40 NGC. Breen-2, BMA Type One, W-11460, High R.5. 94.0 grains. Eric P. Newman's primary Sommer Islands shilling appeared in our May auction, and now his duplicate example is offered to the current numismatic generation for the first time in 70 years since he purchased the coin from his mentor and partner, B.G. Johnson, in 1944. Light corrosion on each side of this olive-brown example fails to diminish the excellent details. Minor greenish patina accompanies light tan on the high points. The strike is nicely centered, with the legend and all major design elements complete.

Despite previous accounts that pigs populating the Bermudas were the result of a shipwreck, it is more properly thought that Captain Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes intentionally left them on the island in the year 1515 with expectations that they would multiply to provide a future food source for explorers. Almost a century later, the British colony of Jamestown was settled and nearly half of the settlers had died of starvation or disease within a year. A relief fleet left England in June 1609 under the guidance of the flagship, *Sea Venture*, which eventually became separated from the other ships during a hurricane. The *Sea Venture* made its way to Bermuda where it was destroyed off-shore. The episode stranded 150 men, women, and children who spent nine months building two new ships. They eventually reached Virginia 11 months after leaving England. Admiral George Somers returned to the islands where he died on November 9, 1610. The islands were named after him.

Mark A. Sportack addresses the spelling variants of the eponymous Islands (which we refer to as Sommer Islands) in "The Myths and Mysteries of the Somers' Ilands Hogge Money," in the 2006 *Money of the Caribbean* edited by Richard Doty and John Kleeberg:

"Somer's Islands, Somer's Isles, Summer Isles, Sumer Islands, Sommer's Ilands: the spelling variations seem endless. All are spellings found in historical accounts of the mercantilist colonial settlement of the archipelago that would come to be known as Bermuda."

Louis Jordan provides additional historical information in "Somer Islands 'Hogge Money' of 1616: The Historical Context" published in the August 2003 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*. The Charter of [June 29] 1615 gave the "Governour and Company of the City of London for the Plantacon [*sic*] of the Somer Islands" the right to issue coins. Jordan quotes contemporary documents that indicate the Hogge Money or Sommer Islands coinage was issued between May and December 1616.

Hogge money was similar to contemporary English token coinage issued by local merchants, and was used to pay wages of day laborers on the island. Those laborers could then make purchases at the Somer Islands Company storehouse. Jordan writes: "Hogge money was a short-term experimental method of paying for work on company projects." The issue was extremely limited, and surviving examples are rarely encountered.

Ex: Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; B.G. Johnson (5/11/1944); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 6

## COLONIALS







### 1766 Betts-520 Pitt Farthing, VF25 The Rarer Denomination

**3002** 1766 William Pitt Farthing VF25 NGC. Betts-520, Breen-248, W-8345, R.7. 56.8 grains. The Stamp Act of 1765 passed in Parliament contained 55 individual resolutions defining duties to be paid. The preamble defined the legislation as:

"An Act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned."

Under the terms of the Stamp Act, American colonists were required to pay tax on printed matter, including ship's papers, newspapers, legal documents, and playing cards, among others. Defense of the American frontier along the Appalachian Mountains required 10,000 troops, and the taxes raised were intended to cover that expense. Past taxes and duties in the colonies were measures to regulate commerce rather than raise money. Naturally, the Act was unacceptable to the American colonists, and William Pitt's efforts to repeal the legislation earned him the title of "The Restorer of Commerce," as noted in the obverse legend. Additional information about the Stamp Act and colonial reaction is summarized at the Colonial Williamsburg website, [www.history.org](http://www.history.org).

Less than a dozen Pitt farthings are known. This greenish-yellow brass example has smooth surfaces with a few splashes of maroon and steel-blue patina on each side. The strike is nicely centered on a cast flan with full borders.

Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 232





## 1766 Betts-519 Pitt Halfpenny, MS65 Brown The Finest We Have Offered

**3003** 1766 William Pitt Halfpenny MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. **Betts-519, Breen-251, W-8350, R.3.** 86.0 grains. This impressive Gem Pitt halfpenny is the finest that we have offered, exceeding a single MS64 Brown example that we sold in January 2007, and offered again in May 2008. The surfaces of this lustrous olive-brown example host delicate blue overtones, with traces of original orange mint color hidden in the design elements. The well-centered strike is bold, save for slight weakness over Pitt's ear.

William Pitt (1708-1778) served two terms as British Prime Minister, from 1757 to 1761, and from 1766 to 1768. He is known as William Pitt, the Elder, to distinguish him from his son, William Pitt, the Younger, who also twice served as Prime Minister, from 1783 to 1801 and from 1804 to 1806. The elder William Pitt was known as the "Great Commoner" who is remembered for his criticism of British policy against the American colonies. Pitt was also a skillful wartime leader during the Seven Years' War.

A friend of Liberty and Trade, William Pitt upheld Parliament's right to legislate the colonies, but he also agreed with the colonists that the right of Parliament did not extend to taxation. Pitt spoke out against his brother-in-law, Prime Minister George Grenville, who continued to defend the Stamp Act. The American colonists admired Pitt, and named their ships, towns, and babies after him.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 236







### 1783 Chalmers Threepence, AU50 Exceptional Silver Content

**3004** 1783 Chalmers Threepence AU50 NGC. CAC. Breen-1018, W-1760, R.5. 10.8 grains, 94% silver, 5% copper, per NGC metallurgical tests. John Chalmers of Annapolis issued silver threepence, sixpence, and shillings dated 1783, likely to alleviate a shortage of coinage, and as a response to the refusal of the local population to accept lightweight Spanish bits that were literally cut from Spanish milled dollars. Who could blame the citizens when unscrupulous individuals would cut five "fourths" or nine "eighths" out of a single dollar?

Judging from the condition of most survivors, the Chalmers silver coins were well-received and circulated extensively, despite the estimated 8% profit that Chalmers earned on the venture, according to numismatic researcher and writer Philip Mossman. Perhaps his reputation as a community leader and former Continental Army captain aided the circulation of the Chalmers silver coins.

Annapolis, Maryland, planned in 1694, was an upper-class town of brick mansions and polished society, according to an 18th century British official. The town was also a political center that served briefly as home to the U.S. Congress in late 1783 and the first half of 1784. John Chalmers operated his silversmith business in that setting, having an interest in politics and economics. That was the environment of his silver coinage. Will Nipper writes in his book *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*: "They may have been advertising pieces, political statements or simply a means of satisfying his customers' need for coinage. The exact reason for their existence is unknown."

The threepence are clearly rarer than the shillings, but they are seen more frequently than the sixpence. This example has splendid pewter-gray surfaces with light silver devices and traces of peripheral champagne toning. The strike is imperfectly centered, although most of the obverse border details are visible.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 592







### 1783 Chalmers Sixpence, AU55 Rarest Denomination

**3005** 1783 Chalmers Sixpence, Large Date AU55 NGC. CAC. Breen-1013, W-1765, R.7. 29.3 grains, 91% silver, 9% copper, per NGC metallurgical tests. A period, actually part of the ornamentation, divides the date on this rare Chalmers sixpence variety. The Chalmers sixpence are possibly the least understood issues of the Annapolis silver series. The denomination is rarer than either the threepence or shilling, the four recorded varieties are often confused, and the rarities of each are frequently misstated. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* lists four distinct varieties of the Chalmers sixpence. The combined rarity ratings as published there suggest a total surviving population of 38 to 68 pieces.

The W-1765 variety is recorded in the Whitman reference as "URS-2 or 3 (?)" suggesting that two to four examples are known. It is our opinion that the actual population ranges from eight to 10 pieces, based on several auction appearances, including some possible misattributions. Two of the three examples illustrated at the PCGS Coin Facts website are from this die pair.

This extraordinary example is the finest Chalmers sixpence that we have handled, and it is finer than any others that have appeared in recent times, to the best of our knowledge. The next finest sixpence that we are aware of is an XF45 PCGS example of this same variety that is illustrated at PCGSCoinFacts.com. The present sharply detailed piece has exceptional silver-gray surfaces with blue and gold accents. The clasped hands at the center of the cross are nicely delineated. This remarkable Chalmers sixpence may qualify as one of the finest surviving representatives of the rare denomination.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 594







### 1783 Chalmers Shilling, AU50 Long Worm Variety

**3006** 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Long Worm AU50 NGC. **Breen-1012, W-1790, R.4.** 52.5 grains, 91% silver, 8% copper, per NGC metallurgical tests. Three of the four Chalmers pieces in the present offering from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, are tested at 91% silver, nearly equal the standard weight of the Spanish milled dollar. However, Philip Mossman reported other pieces that were tested in the range of 81% to 86% silver.

Two varieties are identified as the Long Worm and the Short Worm, referring to the length of the vertical worm shared by the two birds. However, an easier attribution feature is the fence (or bar or hedgerow) in relation to the letters. The Long Worm variety has the fence ending at the second I in SHILLING, while the Short Worm variety has the fence ending at the N in SHILLING.

The dies were misaligned in the press, and the obverse is substantially off-center, while the reverse is properly centered. This attractive piece has delicate gold toning on its medium gray surfaces.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 595*





## 1783 Chalmers Shilling, AG Details Breen-1010, Rings Reverse The First we have Handled

**3007 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Rings—Holed—NGC Details. AG. Breen-1010, W-1795, R.7.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 52.5 grains, 91% silver, 8% copper, per NGC metallurgical tests. There are only five known examples of this extremely important Chalmers variety, including this example, the Lauder coin that is plugged, one from the Norweb Collection (donated by the family to the Smithsonian Institution), the Garrett piece, and the Mickley-Ford example that was the only one known to Crosby. He wrote: "The shilling first to be described is supposed to be unique. ... At the sale of the Mickley collection (No. 2527) it brought fifty dollars: as its present owner is unknown to us, no further particulars regarding it can be given."

The obverse of the Rings shilling has the central cursive inscription "Equal to One Shi" above clasped hands, with the date and peripheral legend I. CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS. The reverse has a circle of 12 intertwined rings with a 13th ring inside the circle at the bottom. Stars appear inside 11 of the 12 outer rings, with a Divine Eye, a Liberty cap on a pole, and two additional stars at the center.

### Census of the Five Known Rings Shillings:

**1. VF-XF.** The discovery coin. Joseph J. Mickley Collection (W.E. Woodward, 10/1867), lot 2527; a bidder named Stephens; Charles Ira Bushnell Collection (Chapman Brothers, 6/1882), lot 997; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 297; Robert C.W. Brock; University of Pennsylvania; P.H. Ward; Harry Forman; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 281.

**2. F-VF.** Henry Chapman (discovered in March 1906); John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5521; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1313.

**3. Unknown Grade.** Norweb Family (1983); Smithsonian Institution. This piece may be the example that appeared earlier in the Ulex Collection (Lyman Low, 7/1902), lot 103, described as "fairly rated as good."

**4. AG, holed.** The present specimen. Eric P. Newman Collection, per the provenance below. This piece is possibly the example that first appeared at the 1919 ANA Convention.

**5. Poor/VG, plugged.** S.W. Freeman (Richmond, Virginia, 1939); Loye Lauder (William Doyle Galleries), lot 177.

Despite its condition, collectors and numismatists will relish the opportunity to acquire the Eric P. Newman example of the Chalmers Rings Shilling. This piece combines pewter-gray surfaces with attractive champagne and steel toning.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





# *The Source of the Nova Constellatio Copper Coinage*

*submitted by*

*Eric P. Neuman Numismatic Education Society*

THE ARTICLE entitled "The Mint of North America and Its Coinage," by Walter Thompson, in the November, 1959 Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine engages in certain speculation as to the source of the Nova Constellatio copper coinage. In some respects this speculation can be confirmed by evidence and in other respects can be clarified.

The London Morning Chronicle of March 16, 1786 contained the following news which was republished in the New York Daily Advertiser of May 26, 1786:

"A correspondent observes, that the paragraph which has lately appeared in several papers, respecting a copper coinage in America, is not true. The piece spoken of, bearing the inscription, 'Libertas et Justitia, &c.' was not made in America, nor by the direction of Congress. It was coined at Birmingham, by the order of a merchant in New-York, many tons were struck from this die, and many from another; They are now in circulation in America, as counterfeit half pence are in England."

While one enthusiast has searched the newspaper files in the British Museum for the "paragraph" which gave rise to this comment, for the moment it remains illusive. However, the English source of the Nova Constellatio coppers is specifically confirmed along with the fact that the coinage was a private business venture undertaken by a New York merchant.



Nova Constellatio Copper Coin

Gouverneur Morris undoubtedly qualifies as a New York merchant. As assistant to the Superintendent of Finance of the United States he was the author of the decimal coinage plan submitted by Robert Morris to the Continental Congress on January 15, 1782 and pursuant thereto developed the denominations and sizes for the coinage of the Nova Constellatio silver patterns of 1783. The design of the Nova Constellatio coppers was copied directly from the silver patterns and no one other than the group connected with the Mint of North America would have had access to those patterns (five specimens exist) or to the four pairs of dies<sup>(1)</sup> from which they were



struck. There would have been vigorous complaints from both Robert Morris or Gouverneur Morris if someone else had privately appropriated the Nova Constellatio design without permission. The conclusion is almost inescapable that Gouverneur Morris was the New York merchant referred to.

Although some Nova Constellatio coppers dated 1783 may have been introduced into American circulation before 1785 the quantity was at best quite limited. This is shown by announcements in American newspapers in 1786 indicating no previous knowledge of the coppers. The Massachusetts Sentinel (Boston, Mass.) of May 10, 1786 and the Hartford Courant (Hartford, Conn.) of May 15, 1786 stated:

"It is said that 40 tons of copper have been coined in half pence, at Greenwich, in England, for American circulation. Device—on one side, an Eye, Providence and thirteen stars—The reverse, U.S.—Better these than that bane to honesty, paper money."

A similar announcement had been made in the New Haven Gazette of May 4, 1786. It will be noted that the source of the coins in these earlier statements is Greenwich, near London, rather than Birmingham, but the English origin is undisputed.

There is also the following enlightening announcement in the Essex Journal and Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser of March 29, 1786, endeavoring to encourage legislation authorizing copper coinage for Massachusetts:

"WORCESTER March 13

"New-York, Connecticut and Vermont have authorized a person in each of those States to coin coppers; numbers of them are now in circulation; they are in general well made, and of good copper, those of New-York in particular. Was a person authorized in this State for the same purpose, it would undoubtedly prevent the manufacturing of those made of base metal."

It was erroneously thought by the writer of the above excerpt that the State of New York had authorized copper coinage. The New York coinage referred to had to be the Nova Constellatio coinage as there are no coppers attributable to New York dated 1786 or earlier except the 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici which is weak in detail and from its rarity only a few could have made their appearance. The comment that the New York coppers were particularly well made indicates they are superior to the earlier series of Connecticut and Vermont coppers. Specimens of 1783 Nova Constellatio copper coin are found beautifully and clearly struck on well made planchets and varieties Crosby 2-B and 3-C are known in such superb condition that they could now be classified as proofs. This quality of coppers is further evidence of their English origin, as such work could not then have been accomplished in America.

The dies for the Nova Constellatio coppers were prepared subsequently to and separately from the Mint of North America project. Of the eight dies officially prepared at the Mint of North America seven are accounted for in the known silver patterns. The missing one should be the mate to the obverse die of the quint of 500 units which obverse lacks any legend. However, Samuel Curwen of Boston in the May 15, 1784 entry in his diary carefully describes a Nova Constellatio pattern given to him as having the

denomination of 5, but it has been stated that he had a silver pattern of 500 units rather than a copper pattern of 5 units and erroneously wrote down 5 instead of 500.<sup>(2)</sup> If any die for either of the specified copper coins (5 units or 8 units) under the Morris proposal had been cut by the Mint of North America artisans it would have needed a denomination on it in like manner to the silver pieces in order for the coin to be acceptable for introduction to the accomodation of multiple exchange ratios. Since no



Nova Constellatio Pattern

known variety of a Nova Constellatio copper has a denomination upon it none could be a part of the Mint of North America activity.

Crosby listed three reverse dies of 1783, five reverse dies of 1785 and one reverse die of 1786. He classified eight obverse dies, one of which is used both with a 1783 reverse (3-C) and with a 1785 reverse (I-B), tying these two groups together. The only other known Nova Constellatio variety (excluding the Immune Columbia combinations) is a rare 1785 copper struck from crudely made dies with only 12 stars and rays,<sup>(3)</sup> apparently an American-made imitation of the period. The 1783 and 1785 coppers are known today in sufficient quantity to indicate a very large production from a limited number of dies. This would have been possible only in England and not in America. Their copper content was so free of impurities that many were subsequently overstruck in the making of Vermont and Connecticut copper coinage.

"Bushnell's Numismatic Notes"<sup>(4)</sup> specifically state that Thomas Wyon cut the dies for the Nova Constellatio coppers in Birmingham. Although Bushnell's accuracy on numismatic matters has often been questioned where a coin in his own collection was involved it is reasonable to accept his designation of the die cutter of a set of common coppers as he was in contact with many English numismatists who knew such facts.

The conclusion to be drawn is that the Nova Constellatio coppers were struck in Birmingham from dies made there by Thomas Wyon; that they were imported for American circulation as a private business venture of Gouverneur Morris of New York, and that they had no relationship to the coinage of the Mint of North America other than being a copy of the design of its silver patterns.

(1) On May 5, 1783 A. DuBois was paid \$72.00 for making four pairs of dies (Crosby p.310).

(2) American Journal of Numismatics (1869), Vol. IV, p.35; See Crosby p.312 where the fact that he was unaware of the existence of the 100 unit piece led him to improper conclusions.

(3) Walter Breen, "Blundered Dies of Colonial and U.S. Coins," Empire Topics (Summer 1958), No.2, p.18.

(4) Sylvester S. Crosby, "Early Coins of America" (Boston 1873), p.331.



New Thoughts on  
the Nova Constellatio  
Private Copper Coinage

*Eric P. Newman*

**Coinage of the Americas Conference  
at the American Numismatic Society, New York**

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The NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage embodies the radiant enthusiasm of the United States as a new nation and features the goal of liberty and justice which inspired the achievement of independence. The design and the legends were derived from the 1783 U.S. patterns arranged for the United States by Robert Morris as Superintendent of Finance and developed primarily by Benjamin Dudley as the master craftsman.<sup>1</sup> The rays emanating from the Eye of Providence toward a constellation of 13 stars were adapted from the emblem designed by Francis Hopkinson and first used on the face of the \$40 denomination of Continental Currency paper money issued pursuant to the April 11, 1778 Resolution of the Continental Congress.<sup>2</sup> The legend, NOVA CONSTELLATIO, was the Latin form of the words "a new constellation" used in the June 14, 1777 Resolution of the Continental Congress as to the design of the flag.

Because of a lack of substantial historical data on the background of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers, the early numismatic researchers and writers steadily presented new ideas and findings in the hope of reaching sound conclusions. Joseph B. Felt, in 1839, mentioned the coins as did Eckfeldt and Dubois in 1842. Charles B. Norton advertised and described one in 1857. In 1858 John H. Hickcox described both dates of the issue. Eckfeldt and DuBois as well as Norton attributed the issue to Massachusetts, misinterpreting Felt. Montroville W. Dickeson, in 1859, listed some of their varieties, but in 1875, Sylvester S. Crosby presented a classification of their dies and combinations which has not been superseded.<sup>3</sup>

#### NOVA CONSTELLATIO or CONSTELLATIO NOVA

Initially it seems desirable to justify the use of the name NOVA CONSTELLATIO rather than CONSTELLATIO NOVA. Prior to 1973, numismatic writers, collectors and dealers routinely had used NOVA CONSTELLATIO in that word order (Alexandre Vattemare in 1861 being an exception).<sup>4</sup> Because in 1973, I had republished a short item quoting a 1786 English newspaper article which used "CONSTELLATIO NOVA,"<sup>5</sup> Walter Breen seized upon this word order and supported it in an erudite presentation.<sup>6</sup> This word order change was adopted by a steady stream of others (including myself) on the assumption that it was the proper or preferred Latin adjectival placement and that the position of the eye might control the word order.<sup>7</sup> My present opinion is that there is unequivocal evidence to the contrary and the change might have been an exercise in scholarly fun rather than being influenced by pedantic thinking. If Breen had been aware of all of the evidence, he probably would have changed his mind on the basis of reasons which follow.

Fig. 1.



Silver 1000 Units (Unique).



Silver 500 Units (Unique).

Silver 500 Units without  
NOVA CONSTELLATIO (Unique).



Silver 100 Units (Two with edge  
ornaments and one with plain edge).

Copper 5 Units (Unique).

The legend NOVA CONSTELLATIO in its circular form on one side of the 1000 unit 1783 U.S. silver pattern has one rosette centered in the angular space in front of the word NOVA and after the word CONSTELLATIO, whereas a similar sized space after the word NOVA and in front of the word CONSTELLATIO is blank. This clearly shows the intended word order as NOVA CONSTELLATIO. In one variety of the 500 unit 1783 U.S. silver pattern there is an angular space of about 120 degrees in front of NOVA and after CONSTELLATIO compared to a less than 10 degree angular space after NOVA and in front of CONSTELLATIO. Just as on the 1000 unit piece there is one ornament in front of NOVA and following CONSTELLATIO and no ornament following NOVA and in front of CONSTELLATIO. In the other variety of the 500 unit silver pattern, a



circle of stars replace the legend NOVA CONSTELLATIO. The 100 unit piece has a similar spacing relationship of the legend to that of the first variety of the 500 unit piece but one stop or period closely follows CONSTELLATIO while another stop is directly between NOVA and CONSTELLATIO. The 5 unit 1783 U.S. copper pattern has a very large angular displacement in front of NOVA and after CONSTELLATIO and an ornament after CONSTELLATIO and before NOVA much larger than the stop in the space in front of CONSTELLATIO and after NOVA. The spacing and ornamentation on all denominations of the 1783 U.S. patterns clearly show the word order selected was NOVA CONSTELLATIO and not CONSTELLATIO NOVA (fig. 1).

Samuel Curwen's diary entry of May 15, 1784, used NOVA CONSTELLATIO to describe the 1783 U.S. copper pattern presented to him. Rathmell Wilson in a May 28, 1872 letter to John W. Haseltine used NOVA CONSTELLATIO in describing the full provenance of the two 1783 U.S. silver patterns he had acquired.<sup>8</sup>

The subsequent private coinage of copper pieces dated 1783, which generally copy the design of the 1783 U.S. patterns, confirms the NOVA CONSTELLATIO word order by having a star or quatrefoil in front of NOVA and after CONSTELLATIO or CONSTELLATIO, whereas there is only a single stop or period of much smaller size following NOVA and in front of CONSTELLATIO or CONSTELLATIO (fig. 2). This is also true of the Crosby variety 1-B of that coinage dated 1785. As to the other varieties dated 1785, there is no ornamentation or punctuation between the two words. The angular

Fig. 2, 1783.



Fig. 3, 1785.



sweep between the two words on all such coppers dated 1783 and 1785 is more or less equal, eliminating that factor from being determinative of word order. It has been pointed out that the position of the central eye might determine the word order but that is overruled by the spacing and the ornamentation (fig. 3).

The evidence of intended word order on the private coppers happens not to be as strongly convincing as that on the 1783 U.S. patterns, but the two groups cannot be treated differently when one is copied from the other.



Latin grammar allows a choice of word order.

To show that the NOVA CONSTELLATIO word order was normal it is well to point out that in other American coinage of the same period, NOVA precedes the noun in the legends NOVA EBORAC and NOVA CAESAREA. NOVA EBORACA COLUMBIA is used in that order on the Brasher doubloon gold coinage. In commonly used geographical names, NOVA ANGLIA and NOVA SCOTIA reinforce NOVA as properly and commonly being the first word. If I believed in the reversed word order the title to this study might be "COMMENTARII NOVI on CONSTELLATIO NOVA."

### English Publicity

The first known publicity concerning NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers in England appeared in *The London Chronicle*, *The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser* and in *The Public Advertiser* for March 11-14, 1786, as follows:<sup>9</sup>

The American Congress have lately made a copper coinage, which is now in general circulation: one side of the halfpenny bears the circular inscription, "Libertas et Justitia" round a central cypher U.S. On the reverse is a Sun rising amidst Thirteen Stars, circularly inscribed "Constellatio Nova."

This technically described those coppers dated 1785, because ET does not appear on the pieces dated 1783. An immediate contradiction of portions of the March 11-14, 1786 commentaries followed in *The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser* for March 16, 1786:<sup>10</sup>

A correspondent observes, that the paragraph which has lately appeared in several papers, respecting a copper coinage in America is not true. The piece spoken of, bearing the inscription "Libertas et Justitia, & C" was not made in America, nor by direction of Congress. It was coined in Birmingham, by order of a Merchant in New York, many tons were struck from this dye, and many from another; they are now in circulation in America, as counterfeit half pence are in England.

No further rebuttal in English newspapers seems to have occurred so that the accuracy of the corrections seems to have been accepted.

The original English announcement and its contradiction raised several perplexing problems.

(a) If the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers dated 1783 had been in circulation when dated or a reasonable time thereafter the

matter would not have been newsworthy in March 1786.

(b) Two pairs of dies were recognized and since at that time only types of design rather than specific die varieties were all that were referred to, there is no indication as to whether these two types were intended to be distinguished by (1) block letters in U.S. dated 1783, or script letters in US dated 1785; or (2) pointed rays or widening bifurcated (blunt) outer rays, each type of rays occurring with both dates.

(c) The name of the merchant in New York was not disclosed.

(d) The amount of the coinage was only roughly estimated by the use of the words "many tons."

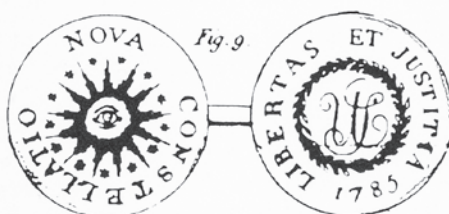


Fig. 4, *Gentleman's Magazine*, October 1786.

The curiosity in England as to circulation of these coins in the United States continued when *Gentleman's Magazine* of October 1786, published an illustration of a 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper with pointed rays and with US in script letters (fig. 4), along with the following description:

Mr. Urban,

Oct. 21.

OBSERVING in your last Magazine a representation of a copper, the coin of the renowned Protector, I beg leave to transmit to the public, through the same very entertaining channel, a description of a *halfpenny* lately struck by the United States of America, which, although of a late date, will, I presume, be thought no less curious, being the first of a kind I have seen in this kingdom.

Considering the principles that actuated the revolt of the English colonies in America, and that which brought about the Protectorship in place of a royal government, the representations of the two coins would have been proper companions, had they met on the *same plate*: but, should you favor my halfpenny with a place in your next, I shall esteem it no less fortunate to find them in the *same volume* in your repository. On one side, encircled within



a wreath of LAUREL, exceedingly well executed, are the letters U S in cypher, surrounded with an inscription, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA; date 1785. On the reverse, in the center, is a CONSTELLATION, from which issue THIRTEEN illuminated RAYS and between each ray is a small STAR, expressive of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES; round these rays and the stars is the following inscription: NOVA CONSTELLATIO. The new American halfpenny is in weight as three to two of the English coin.

The United States, as appears by the inscription on the front of their coin, have erected the standard of liberty and justice. But, from what we have lately heard concerning American politics, both one and the other, I fear, are known only by name throughout that vast, and once flourishing, continent.

Yours, &c.

W.B.

P.S. It is a little remarkable that, contrary to antiquarian principles, and the practice of all other states and kingdoms. they have adopted the vowel in preference to the *consonant*.

The writer (W.B.) was comparing the piece to a coin of Cromwell as Protector and thought that the NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper was an official coinage. He was unfamiliar with the London newspaper items published earlier that year. He also promoted his Latin scholarship by pointing out that he felt that the vowel U in JUSTITIA should have been written as a consonant V (JVSTITIA). He had an entertaining point of view.

A further comment in the December 1786 issue of *Gentleman's Magazine* read:

Mr. Urban,

Nov. 30.

In the description of the American halfpenny, p. 868, no notice is taken of the central object, which in the plate has the resemblance of an eye. Might not the artist design to insinuate, that this new constellation of thirteen stars was formed by Providence ?

W. & D.

Two years later an engraved copper plate illustration of a 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper with pointed rays and U.S in block letters was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1788, with two separate brief comments (fig. 5):

Fig. 4 is a new American coin.  
American Halfpenny

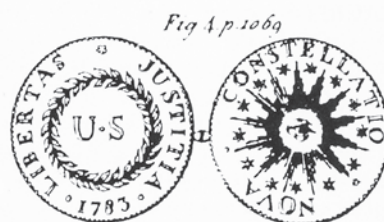


Fig. 5, *Gentleman's Magazine*, October 1788.

The editor, Sylvanus Urban, did not realize that he had already published an example of the coinage two years beforehand. Oddly the coin dated 1785 was published in 1786, and the coin dated 1783 was published in 1788, as a "new" American coin.

#### American Newspaper Articles

During the year 1785, and prior thereto, no American newspaper or other reports relating to NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage have been located. The earliest publicity in America made reference to, but did not mention, NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers by name. It is dated March 13, 1786, and emanated as news in Worcester, Massachusetts. It was on the subject of counterfeit halfpence and the need for Massachusetts to authorize its own copper coin. It stated that New York, Connecticut and Vermont had authorized copper coinage and "numbers of them are now in circulation; they are in general well made, and of good copper, those of New York in particular."<sup>11</sup> Since there was no coinage officially authorized by New York, this comment must have been referring to NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers which were superior in quality to those of Connecticut and Vermont. There was no copper coinage relating to New York in circulation in 1786, or prior thereto, the rare 1786 NEO-EBORACENSIS copper being struck as a trial in too small a quantity to have been put into general circulation.

The use of the expression "now in circulation" indicated a recent introduction and that is corroborated for Connecticut and Vermont in late 1785 by their first dates of mintage. The so-called New York coppers would not have been included with Connecticut and Vermont coppers if the New York coppers had not been introduced at about the same time. This is additional evidence that NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers first appeared in general circulation in late 1785 and coincides with the date of the first English publicity.



All subsequent American reports on the NOVA CONSTELLATIO subject during 1786 are directly or indirectly based upon the English newspaper articles previously quoted and none are from information originally gathered in America. Each such rehash of English news resulted in several literal errors. These American articles began about two months after the first of the English news reports, a period sufficient for the English newspapers to reach the American press. The apparent errors consisted of substituting Greenwich for Birmingham as the source of the coppers and substituting "forty tons" for "many tons" as to the amount of coinage from one die pair.

*The New-Haven Gazette, and the Connecticut Magazine* for May 4, 1786, stated:<sup>12</sup>

New-Haven, May 4.

We are informed, that at Greenwich in England forty tons of copper is now coining into half-pence, for the use of the American States: on one side an Eye of Providence, with thirteen stars; the reverse U.S. for United States.

This excerpt was rewritten and used by the *Massachusetts Centinel* in Boston on May 10, 1786, but began with "It is said" instead of "We are informed" and changed "is now coining" to "have been coined." It then added "Better these than that bane to honesty—paper money."<sup>13</sup>

*The Connecticut Current* in Hartford on May 15, 1786, copied verbatim the May 10, 1786 article in the *Massachusetts Centinel*. The *Newport Mercury* of May 29, 1786, copied *The New-Haven Gazette, and Connecticut Magazine* of May 4, 1786, with no changes.

These articles introduced the Greenwich source and the forty ton quantity. They show no direct knowledge.

As further proof of press inconsistency the *Massachusetts Centinel* of May 17, 1786, not realizing the newspaper had already published NOVA CONSTELLATIO news on May 10, 1786, copied the original March 11-14, 1786 London newspaper story verbatim, not being aware of the March 16, 1786 London newspaper correction. To the credit of the *Massachusetts Centinel*, however, it added a following paragraph describing in detail the 1776 Continental Currency coinage in pewter, asserting that it was "the first money struck by Congress in America."

The *Daily Advertiser* of New York, on May 26, 1786, then copied the corrected English news of March 16, 1786, naming Birmingham as the source and "many tons" as the amount of coinage.

There probably are more news articles on the subject to be found in the American press, but the above group fully demonstrates some

carelessness. Not only did American newspapers copy the English press with no investigation, but they copied one another in America in the same manner, and were sometimes unaware of what they had previously printed.

They left intact the corrected English news source of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage. They also indicated the coins were something new and therefore newsworthy.

It has been pointed out by Walter Breen and by Philip L. Mossman that 40 tons of copper coin from one pair of dies would be over 5,000,000 pieces, an impossible feat. Was this to stimulate readership by asserting that there was a large specific weight of coppers rather than "many tons?" In the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the second definition of the word "forty" is "Used indefinitely to express a large number." As an example of such use, Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* (Act III, Scene i, lines 243-44) is cited in which Coriolanus is bragging about his fighting ability by saying "On faire ground I could beat fortie of them." In American colloquial usage the expression "like forty" is cited as meaning "with immense force or vigor" or "like anything." A quotation from Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) reads, "I has principles and I sticks to them like forty." These prominent usages show that "forty" is not always used as a specific number but can be used as a substantial indefinite amount. The American newspapers were apparently using such a slang meaning.

It is surprising that all specific American comment on the NOVA CONSTELLATIO coinage took place during the month of May 1786, and then seems to have been forgotten. The next mention of the coin in print in America seems to have occurred in 1789, when John Beale Bordley of Maryland proposed a new coinage system for the United States and in describing what had been in circulation included the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper coin under the name "U.S." and gave its weight as 145 grains.<sup>14</sup> The part of that coinage dated 1785 was not mentioned as date differences were not then considered of sufficient importance.

#### GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO Comparison

In 1995, Mike Ringo presented his discovery that certain identical number and letter punches were used in preparation of the dies for Crosby variety 1-A of the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers, for the 1783 GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO copper (fig. 6) and for some English and Irish counterfeit halfpence.<sup>15</sup> This is particularly evident in the deformed 3 in the date of the two first mentioned pieces. He also shows that stylistically some of these coins





Fig. 6, Georgivs Triumpho 1783.

have similar features. There is virtually no possibility that the dies for the GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coppers would have been prepared in America because pieces of satirical coinage in the category of evasion halfpence which were extensively produced in England and Ireland with humorous and unofficial legends had no American *raison d'être*.<sup>16</sup>

Some difference of opinion has existed as to what message the GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coppers were intended to convey. It is obvious that the 1783 date corresponds with the date of the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution but it was then an amusing and obvious *double entendre* to be vague in indicating which George won, George Washington or George III. The reverse device is also deliberately ambiguous. The enclosure of 13 vertical bars is intended to be subtle with the *fleur de lys* on each of the four corners of the enclosure. This design represents the 13 former English colonies and the assistance the French gave to the United States during the American Revolution. Behind the enclosure is a female figure with a sprig in one hand and a staff in the other. If it were a figure of free America there should be a liberty cap on the top of the staff and if a representation of Britannia a trident on top of the staff. The top end of the staff has a slight bulge leaving a choice as to whether the enclosure is protecting a figure of free America or is restraining Britannia.

The interrelationship of the GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coinage and the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage is important evidence of the English production of both coinages. If the GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coinage is of English manufacture then this is another reason not to challenge the English source of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage since some of their characteristics are the same.

The GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coppers were said to have circulated first in Georgia, then Virginia, next in Jamaica and later in Florida.<sup>17</sup> No factual support for these comments has been found

for their first promulgation and, therefore, they should not be accepted without further justification.

It is of interest to note that the GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coinage spells its motto VOCE POPOLI in Italianate style instead of using VOCE POPULI which is more appropriately spelled on the 1760 Irish halfpenny tokens. Similarly by error an L is omitted in CONSTELLATIO in the 1783 obverse variety 3, such die being reused on the 1785 obverse variety 1.

The date 1783 on the GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO coins appears to be used to correlate with the legends and devices rather than be the date of their production and circulation just as the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers dated 1783 appears to be copied from the 1783 U.S. patterns rather than be the date of their production and circulation.

#### **A Change of Artisans**

When variety 1-A of NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers is compared to other 1783 varieties it can be noted that variety 1-A is independent in punches and in quality of workmanship. There is a major die defect in the NOVA CONSTELLATIO obverse variety 1, there being a large raised line running under TI and into the adjacent O and having small dentils extending from one side of it. Of the many examples of this coin which are known, all have this defect. It appears to have been caused by a hardened gang punch for small dentils having fallen accidentally on an unhardened completed NOVA die. The resulting shape of the defect is not curved sufficiently to have been caused by a gang punch usable for the die on which it fell, but the punch seems to have been made for some larger coin or medal.

The NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage other than 1783 variety 1-A is of superior die and planchet quality. This improvement indicates a change of artisans and may have been demanded by the purchasers or by happenstance. This could have easily occurred in Birmingham where many diesinkers were at work. The past assertions that Thomas Wyon or a member of that highly skilled Wyon family working in Birmingham was responsible for the improvement seems justified but so far is without the extent of proof which researchers seek.

In 1965, Robert A. Vlack stated that the Thomas Wyon attribution was valid because identical letter punches were used on other British made dies known to be cut by Thomas Wyon for American coppers with various other legends and dated 1785, 1786 or without date. Bushnell merely uses the name Wyon. Crosby credits Thomas



Wyon with the die-related IMMUNE COLUMBIA pieces and Breen credits George Wyon III.<sup>18</sup>

In what he calls "An Exercise in Fact and Supposition," Everett T. Sipsey in 1965 asserted that "three definitely and four possible" letter punches used on the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO variety Crosby 2-B and on the NOVA EBORAC variety Crosby 1-A were identical, but this position should be disregarded as it seems to be without foundation. He also alleges that the reverse of the 1785 Vermont copper coinage and the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers had "almost identical device punches," a self destructive comment. While die punches might have been brought from England to America this statement was the result of wishful thinking arising from an effort to Americanize the production of the latter coinage.<sup>19</sup> Unfortunately, supposition was apparently favored over fact in these situations.

#### Vermont Coinage Relationship

Vermont copper coinage also furnishes evidence relating to the period when the first NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage was brought from England to America. Vermont coppers were originally authorized on June 15, 1785, but the legislation was modified on October 27, 1785, to reduce the weight of copper content (fig. 7). The first Vermont coppers were struck with the lower weight standard. That coinage did not take place until after October 27, 1785, but the first dies could have been prepared at any time after the original June authorization. The Vermont coppers commenced with Green Mountain obverses, three varieties dated 1785, followed by another three dated 1786. The reverse dies featured Vermont's desire to be recognized as the fourteenth state, using "STELLA. QUARTA. DECIMA." in that order as shown by the placement of stops between the words on the reverses of coppers dated 1785 (not 1786). The device had the Eye of Providence with 13 sets of rays and 13 stars, but it might have been better promotion for



Fig. 7, Vermont 1785.



Fig. 8, Vermont 1786.

Vermont to have used 14 sets of rays and 14 stars in its design. It is important to note that the three reverses of the 1785 Vermont Green Mountain coppers (Bressett A, B, and C) have widening bifurcated rays and the two reverses of the 1786 Vermont Green Mountain coppers (Bressett D and E) have pointed rays (fig. 8). There were no widening bifurcated or blunt rays on the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO U.S. patterns prepared by Benjamin Dudley, only pointed rays, and, therefore, the Dudley patterns could not have influenced the first Vermont reverse designs unless there were abandoned alternate Dudley drawings (no drawing of any design is known).

The widening bifurcated long rays on the three reverses of the 1785 Vermont coppers are similar to the widening bifurcated long rays on obverse 3 of the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers (identical to obverse 1 of the 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers). A major difference between them however is that the three reverses of the 1785 Vermont coppers have 13 short bifurcated rays whereas the obverse of 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO variety 3 has 26 short separated linear rays.

The chronology of the use of the widening rays on the first Vermont coinage makes it reasonable to conclude that William Coley of New York, the first Vermont diesinker, saw an example of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage with widening bifurcated rays before making the 1785 Vermont dies rather than vice versa. This must have occurred in the latter part of the year 1785, a time frame which coordinates with the March 1786 English newspaper accounts of the appearance of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage in America and which takes into account the normal delays of a personal trip or sending mail or dispatches by trans-Atlantic shipping to England. It follows that the pointed ray design on the 1786 Vermont Green Mountain coppers was copied from one of the 1783 or 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIO pieces with a pointed ray design.<sup>20</sup>



In the September 26, 1787 entry in the diary of Rev. William Bentley of Salem, Massachusetts, there is a description of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers (using CONSTELLATIO NOVA in that word order) and attributing the coins to the authority of Vermont. This error was obviously caused by the similarity of the 1785 and early 1786 Vermont reverses to the NOVA CONSTELLATIO obverses.

### The Design Goes to England

As to how the examples of or designs for NOVA CONSTELLATIO coins came to England in time to be copied for the private production of those coppers, one need only realize that at least three of the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO Robert Morris patterns did actually go to Britain. The 5 unit 1783 copper pattern was described in an entry on May 15, 1784, in the diary of Samuel Curwen (originally from Salem, Massachusetts) who as a sincere Tory was living in England and was presented with the coin by "a young Bartlet [*sic*]," a merchant from Salem, Massachusetts, who had just come from America.<sup>21</sup> Whether the messenger was a relative of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Hampshire and a dedicated and politically powerful patriot, is not ascertained. Josiah Bartlett was in New Hampshire at the time.

One of the two 100 unit 1783 U.S. patterns with a decorated edge first appeared in a Scottish auction in 1884, and was previously unpublished and new to numismatists. It had been found in a London pawn shop. The 100 unit 1783 U.S. pattern with a plain edge surfaced as part of the John G. Murdoch collection when it was auctioned by Sotheby in England in 1903, and was previously unpublished and unknown to American numismatists.<sup>22</sup>

The three above described 1783 U.S. patterns which first appeared in Britain after being struck in Philadelphia had not remained with the 500 unit and 1000 unit patterns which the family of Charles Thomson, the first Secretary of the Continental Congress, had retained and which came into the numismatic market in 1872 through John W. Haseltine. Crosby, in 1875, knew that a 5 unit U.S. pattern had existed and that a 100 unit U.S. pattern probably existed, but had no information on any of the three 100 unit pieces.

Thus a decorated edge 100 unit U.S. pattern and the plain edge 100 unit U.S. pattern could easily have been sent to England by Robert Morris or by anyone to whom he had given their possession. These and the 5 unit piece were the lowest denominations in the pattern series and thus were of insignificant intrinsic value and importance. There seemed to be no effort for the ownership of the

1783 U.S. patterns to be retained by the United States as Charles Thomson and his heirs handled the 500 and 1000 unit pieces as personal belongings without concern or challenge. The period when the 100 unit pieces could have been sent to England could easily have been more or less contemporary with the sending of the 5 unit piece to Curwen in 1784.

#### The IMMUNE COLUMBIA Combination

The 1785 IMMUNE COLUMBIA coinage is tied into the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage and is helpful in showing the English source of the private coinage as well as reinforcing the conclusion that the 1783 dated NOVA CONSTELLATIO pieces were produced in 1785 (fig. 9). Three varieties of NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage obverse dies were used in combination with the known IMMUNE COLUMBIA die (Crosby obverses 2 and 3 of 1783 and obverse 3 of 1785) for experimental copper coinage and not made for production purposes.



Fig. 9, Immune Columbia 1785.

On the known 1785 IMMUNE COLUMBIA die (referred to by Crosby as the reverse), the graceful seated female figure of an independent Columbia or free America holding a flag is a very skillfully cut device and carries out the same symbolism as the LIBERTAS JUSTITIA legends on the private copper reverses. To convey the idea of LIBERTAS, there is substituted a liberty cap at the top of the flag staff and for JUSTITIA, there is substituted an equal arm balance held in the left hand of the female figure. The dies for NOVA CONSTELLATIO pieces with the LIBERTAS JUSTITIA reverses must have been cut prior to the pieces with the known IMMUNE COLUMBIA reverse because the former were copies of the 1783 U.S. patterns and the latter were not. Apparently the IMMUNE COLUMBIA pieces were made with the hope of obtaining a coining contract from the United States. The known IMMUNE COLUMBIA die was brought or sent to the United States about 1787 and was used at Machin's Mills



in combination with an American made counterfeit British halfpenny as well as a crude Vermont obverse die. These resultant copper coins were poorly struck, perhaps deliberately to avoid simple recognition.

The superb quality of the known IMMUNE COLUMBIA reverse die was far beyond the skill of any American diecutter and thus was obviously of English production as the only alternative. Being used in coinage combination with some NOVA CONSTELLATIO obverses, one must conclude that the cutting of those NOVA obverses was also done in England.<sup>23</sup> Crosby felt so strongly about it that he attributed that die work to Thomas Wyon.

Heretofore only one IMMUNE COLUMBIA die has been recognized in genuine IMMUNE COLUMBIA coinage. In investigating that coinage for its NOVA CONSTELLATIO relationship, it was observed that another genuine IMMUNE COLUMBIA die had also been used. One of those uses was in combination with a genuine NOVA CONSTELLATIO die which was also heretofore unrecognized. The differences between each of these two newly recognized dies, and the dies similar to them, are set out in Appendix 1, along with the characteristics of the false dies attributed to Dr. Francis S. Edwards.

The newly recognized genuine NOVA CONSTELLATIO die has not been observed in combination with any LIBERTAS JUSTITIA or LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA reverse die.

The existence of two genuine IMMUNE COLUMBIA dies and the existence of a new NOVA CONSTELLATIO die seems to require a restudy of all such strikings in copper, silver and gold, whether over host coins or not, whether with or without decorated edges, and including casts, electrotypes, forgeries made from cut dies, forgeries made from dies created by transfer from genuine or false coins, or a combination of both. Hopefully this research will soon be undertaken.<sup>24</sup>

#### 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO Coppers

The few examples of the crudely struck 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers from poorly prepared dies and planchets have

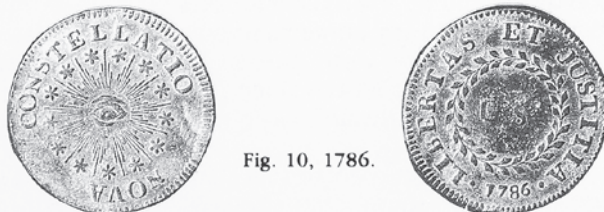


Fig. 10, 1786.

caused many to believe that they may be counterfeit (fig. 10). While this may be true, it is also possible that a less skilled artisan (even an inexperienced Wyon), in 1786, undertook the work in anticipation of obtaining a further order of coppers from the original purchaser of the prior pieces. The 1786 pieces do not affect the facts and observations as to the NOVA CONSTELLATIO pieces dated 1783 or 1785.

### 1785 Counterfeit NOVA CONSTELLATIO

The counterfeit 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIO is much cruder than the 1786 pieces.<sup>25</sup> The 1785 counterfeit maximizes errors by omitting the E in LIBERTAS, by having only 12 sets of rays and 12 stars, by the leaf stem joiners pointing counterclockwise instead of clockwise and by having two stops after the word CONSTELLATIO and before the word NOVA. Its style indicates American manufacture (fig. 11).



Fig. 11, 1785.

### Who is the Merchant?

In the March 16, 1786 issue of *Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser*, as previously quoted, it is stated that the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage was "by order of a Merchant in New York." The identification of that person was apparently first proposed in the handwritten numismatic notes of Charles I. Bushnell of New York, which Crosby quoted and which are lost. The notes change the purchaser's description from "Merchant" to "gentleman." Gouverneur Morris since then has been widely accepted numismatically as the most likely candidate and no one has been proposed in his stead.

The fact that Gouverneur Morris was neither a merchant nor in New York has been clearly pointed out.<sup>26</sup> Gouverneur Morris



(1752-1816) was a well educated descendant of an aristocratic seventeenth century American family which had built and lived in a mansion house named "Morrisiana" on the north shore of the junction of the Harlem and East Rivers in what now is the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York. Gouverneur Morris was devoted to the cause of independence and served as a representative of New York to the Continental Congress (1777-79) in Philadelphia, where he remained to practice law. In February 1780, he wrote and had published in Philadelphia, a series of essays on finance. When Robert Morris became Superintendent of Finance of the United States from 1781 through 1784, Gouverneur Morris became his assistant and was the ghost writer of the January 15, 1782 coinage report of Robert Morris. Gouverneur Morris was listed in the first Philadelphia city directory of 1785, as living on Market Street, between Second and Third, and at no time from 1783 through 1785, was he living in New York. He even represented the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Constitutional Convention of 1787, and participated in the debates. He was known primarily as a public servant, an economist, and a lawyer but never as a merchant.

Gouverneur Morris's visits to New York from Philadelphia were infrequent but in January 1786, he went to New York for the funeral of his mother and remained there until March 1786, when he again returned to Philadelphia. He developed a desire to buy Morrisiana and return to New York, but having insufficient funds to do so, he undertook to negotiate a loan for a down payment from James McComb of New York, who was a business partner of William Edgar. Edgar and William Constable, both friends of Gouverneur Morris, had married sisters. Gouverneur Morris completed the purchase of Morrisiana from his brother, Staats Long Morris, subject to a mortgage, on April 4, 1787, and moved to New York. He soon changed his mind and left New York for Europe in December 1788, on private business and pleasure and did not return for nine years.<sup>27</sup> Thus the terms "merchant" and "New York" could not properly have been applied to Gouverneur Morris at the time when they were used in the English press in March 1786.

With the full research cooperation of Elizabeth M. Nuxoll and Mary A.Y. Gallagher, coeditors of *The Papers of Robert Morris*, William Constable is the best candidate for the purchaser and distributor of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage who has been located. On May 10, 1784, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and William Constable formed a "joint Copartnership as Merchants," under the name of William Constable & Co., to operate in a "House of Commerce at New York," with William Constable

to conduct the business. The capital for each partner was set at £5,000 in Pennsylvania currency in specie at 7 shillings 6 pence per Mexican Dollar for a total of £15,000 Pennsylvania currency. Each Morris signed the agreement in the presence of Joseph Stretch and Robert Heysham, both employees of the U.S. Finance Department in Philadelphia. Robert Morris advanced the capital for Gouverneur Morris. William Edgar advanced the capital for William Constable. The full text of the agreement is added as Appendix 2 to this study and the original is in the manuscript archives of the New-York Historical Society. John Rucker of London was added in the document as a partner in June 1784, and the name of the firm changed to Constable, Rucker, & Co. Unfortunately the letter book and accounts from late 1784 through 1786 seem to be missing and only a few documents from that period have survived; none relate to coinage. Rucker left for France about September 1784, and promptly thereafter established himself in England where he worked for the firm until his death in 1788, when he was visiting New York City. The New York office of the firm operated at Constable's residence on Great Dock Street (now Pearl Street) and later on Mill Street (now South William Street).

If one has to make a decision based upon circumstantial evidence to determine the identity of "a merchant in New York," it would be William Constable of the firm of Constable, Rucker & Co. because:

- (a) William Constable & Co. described itself as "Merchants" to operate a "House of Commerce at New York."
- (b) William Constable was the principal executive of Constable, Rucker & Co. (the immediate successor of William Constable & Co.) at its office on the waterfront in New York City.
- (c) John Rucker was the resident partner of the firm in London and in a position to handle a coinage contract in Birmingham.
- (d) Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris (no family relationship) each had a major ownership interest in the firm.
- (e) Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris had worked together closely on coinage and other monetary problems for many years in Philadelphia for the Government of the United States and otherwise and on January 15, 1782, had presented an extensive coinage report under the name of Robert Morris.
- (f) Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris were fully familiar with the profits in importing counterfeit copper halfpence into America.



(g) Robert Morris had such confidence in his friendship with Gouverneur Morris that Robert Morris had loaned to Gouverneur Morris the funds for his capital in the firm and wanted to find income sources for Gouverneur Morris who had minimal assets.

(h) Robert Morris, having been in charge of the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO U.S. pattern project, would have no reason to relinquish the coins or their designs to anyone else for use in a private profit making coining enterprise without participation in the decision.

(i) Robert Morris, in spite of his work for the United States as Superintendent of Finance from 1781 through 1784, had reserved the right to operate a private world-wide trading business from Philadelphia, which was then under the name Willing, Morris & Swanwick. The previous principal trading partnerships of Robert Morris had been Samuel Inghis & Co. and prior to that Willing & Morris. If he had wished to undertake a copper coinage operation in his current partnership he could have done so.

(j) Robert Morris must have felt that others including Gouverneur Morris would be needed to make it successful or were deserving to share in it. Perhaps he wished to avoid an open participation in a private coinage project because of his previous official connection with the 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO U.S. pattern coinage.

(k) The time frame for Constable Rucker & Co. operations and the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage overlaps completely from May 1784 through 1786.

(l) The Bushnell suggestion that Gouverneur Morris ordered the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coins seems to be only a partial error because Gouverneur Morris was actually one of the participating partners.

#### As a Host Coin

After NOVA CONSTELLATIO coins, along with other halfpence size coppers, had lost their normal circulating value beginning in the middle of 1787, several varieties of NOVA CONSTELLATIO coppers were used as planchets or as host coins for Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey coinage dated 1787 and 1788. Such use has been extensively detailed in Philip L. Mossman's *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation*. It is curious to note that John H. Hickcox, writing in 1858, stated as to the NOVA CONSTELLATIO

pieces dated 1783, "they were frequently struck over other coppers," when he apparently intended to say exactly the opposite.

### Conclusions

- (A) NOVA CONSTELLATIO is the correct name of both the 1783 U.S. Patterns and the private copper coinage, and not CONSTELLATIO NOVA.
- (B) One or more examples of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO 1783 U.S. patterns (probably not a drawing of one) was sent to England for copying. This occurred in late 1784 or the early part of 1785, after the North American mint project was abandoned.
- (C) The NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage was minted in Birmingham, England and not Greenwich, England, or elsewhere.
- (D) NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage dated 1783 was not coined or circulated in 1783 or 1784. No one would strike copper coinage in 1783 or 1784 and hold it for distribution until late 1785.
- (E) The date 1783 on the first NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage was copied from a pattern coin submitted to the Birmingham diesinkers rather than using the current date of 1785 when the dies were cut.
- (F) The amount of NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers coined was "many tons" but can be only roughly estimated now from average die life, host coin use and survivorship of examples.
- (G) The NOVA CONSTELLATIO 1783 die variety 1-A is the work of a different diesinker and coiner than other such coinage dated 1783 and all 1785 dated coinage.
- (H) The NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage dated 1783 was struck by the middle of 1785 and the coinage dated 1785 followed in due course as production continued. Mossman shows that planchet weight deviation for 1783 dated coinage was reduced by the time the 1785 dated coinage was prepared.
- (I) The first publicity of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage circulating in America took place in England on March 11-14, 1786, and was a fresh news dispatch, letter or personal delivery from America, having taken normal winter trans-Atlantic shipping time before arrival.
- (J) The inclusion in the English article concerning the alleged authorization by the American Congress of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper coinage was immediately corrected by someone in England who was very familiar with the English source of the private coinage.



- (K) The American publicity on NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage in May 1786, only attempted to repeat the English publicity of March 1786, introducing inaccuracies and adding nothing pertinent.
- (L) The timing of English publicity on NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage showed that it was in American circulation in reasonable quantity in late 1785.
- (M) The Vermont copper coinage reverses on pieces dated 1785 were substantially copied about October 1785 from NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage (1783 3-C and 1785 1-B) brought or shipped to New York at that time. The Vermont reverses on Green Mountain pieces dated 1786 were copied a few months later from other NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coinage.
- (N) The New York merchant best qualified to be the person who ordered the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private copper coinage was William Constable of New York City,<sup>28</sup> the principal operating executive of the firm of Constable, Rucker and Co. in which Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris were partners, each having a 25% ownership interest.
- (O) The belief of Charles I. Bushnell that Gouverneur Morris was the merchant or gentleman who ordered the NOVA CONSTELLATIO private coppers was unreliable because Bushnell was unaware that Gouverneur Morris had any fractional beneficial interest in the operations of Constable Rucker & Co.
- (P) The 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO coinage was the work of a much inferior diesinker and coiner than the pieces dated 1785, leading to the belief that such 1786 coinage was either anticipating an order as part of the private coinage enterprise or was prepared for an unauthorized or counterfeit issue.

#### Acknowledgement

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- <sup>1</sup> Sylvester S. Crosby, *The Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), pp. 307-12; Walter Breen, *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* (New York, 1988), pp. 113-16.
- <sup>2</sup> Eric P. Newman, *The Early Paper Money of America* (Iola, WI, 1990), pp. 45, 46, 54.
- <sup>3</sup> Joseph B. Felt, *Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency* (Boston, 1839), p. 206, n.; Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E. DuBois, *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins* (Philadelphia, 1842), p. 141; John H. Hickcox, *An Historical Account of American Coinage* (Albany, 1858), pp. 76-78; Charles B. Norton, *Norton's Literary Letter*, No. 2 (Philadelphia, 1857-58), p. 41; Montroville W. Dickeson, *The American Numismatic Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859-), pp. 91-93; Crosby (above, n. 1), pp. 331-33.
- <sup>4</sup> Alexandre Vattemare, *Collection de monnaies et médailles de l'Amérique du Nord de 1652 à 1858* (Paris, 1861), Second period, item 5.
- <sup>5</sup> Russell Rulau, editor, and Eric P. Newman, contributing author, "Morris Blazes Trail with Patterns," *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* 1972, pp. 598-609; Eric P. Newman, "RF-52," *CNL* 38 (1973), p. 422.
- <sup>6</sup> Walter Breen, "Constellatio Nova [TN-46]," *CNL* 41 (1974), pp. 453-55.
- <sup>7</sup> Philip L. Mossman, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation: A Numismatic, Economic and Historical Correlation*, ANSNS 20 (New York, 1993); Michael J. Hodder, "More on Benjamin Dudley, Public Copper, Constellatio Nova's and Fugio Cents [CS-3]," *CNL* 97 (1994), pp. 1447-50; Eric P. Newman, "Were Counterfeit British Style Halfpence dated 1785 Made Specifically for American Use," *ANSMN* 33 (1988), p. 205; Breen, *Encyclopedia* (above, n. 1), p. 117-18; various auction sale catalogues.
- <sup>8</sup> Crosby (above, n. 1), pp. 311, 312.
- <sup>9</sup> Rulau and Newman (above, n. 5), p. 602; Newman, *CNL* (above, n. 5), p. 422; Breen, *Encyclopedia* (above, n. 1), p. 117.
- <sup>10</sup> Text republished in the *Daily Advertiser* (New York) May 26, 1786; *The Historical Magazine* (Morrisiana, NY, 1869), vol. 5, p. 118; *AJN* 1872, p. 20; Eric P. Newman, "The Source of the Nova Constellatio Copper Coinage," *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* 1960, p. 6; 1972, p. 602.
- <sup>11</sup> Repeated in *Essex Journal and Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser* of March 29, 1786; *Newport Mercury* of March 17, 1786; See Newman, *NSM* (above, n. 10), p. 7.
- <sup>12</sup> Crosby (above, n. 1), p. 331; Newman, *NSM* (above, n. 10), p. 7.



- <sup>13</sup> *AJN* 1894, p. 105; Newman, *CNL* (above, n. 5), p. 402.
- <sup>14</sup> Mossman (above, n. 7), pp. 297-301.
- <sup>15</sup> Mike Ringo, "The Georgivs Triumpho Token," *CNL* 100 (1995), pp. 1515-20.
- <sup>16</sup> Listed as No. 232 in James Atkins, *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1892), p. 390; Eric P. Newman, "American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence," *Studies on Money in Early America*, Eric P. Newman and Richard G. Doty, eds. (New York, 1976), pp. 151-53.
- <sup>17</sup> Robert A. Vlack, "The Washington Coppers of 1783," *CNL* 52 (1978), p. 651; Mossman (above, n. 7), p. 198.
- <sup>18</sup> Robert A. Vlack, *Early American Coins*, 2nd Edition (Johnson City, NY, 1965), p. 77. See Breen, *Encyclopedia* (above, n. 1), p. 118, for broadening the identity of the diesinkers to George Wyon III and his sons, Thomas Wyon and Peter George Wyon.
- <sup>19</sup> Everett T. Sipsey, "Dies by Wyon, An Exercise in Fact and Supposition," *CNL* 16 (1965), pp. 13-17 [154-59]; 17 (1966), pp. 27-31 [168-72]. See also Walter Thompson, "The Mint of North America and its Coinage," *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* 1959, pp. 2709-17.
- <sup>20</sup> Mossman (above, n. 7), p. 183; Breen, *Encyclopedia* (above, n. 1), p. 61.
- <sup>21</sup> *The Papers of Robert Morris*, Nov. 1, 1782-May 4, 1783, Vol. 7 (Pittsburgh, 1988), p. 741, n. 6. See Andrew Oliver, editor, *The Journal of Samuel Curwen; Loyalist* (Cambridge, MA, 1972).
- <sup>22</sup> John J. Ford, Jr., *Coin World*, January 9, 1980, interview; Breen, *Encyclopedia* (above, n. 1), pp. 113-16. Richard Margolis, "A Scottish Pedigree Revisited," *CNL* 91 (1992), p. 1297; Stack's, May 1, 1991, pp. 25-28.
- <sup>23</sup> See Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Oct. 1, 1980 (Garrett, Part 3), 1332-35.
- <sup>24</sup> See Crosby (above, n. 1), pp. 313, 371, pl. 10, no. 27; Richard D. Kenny, "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," *Coin Collector's Journal* 1952, p. 12; Eric P. Newman, "George Washington's Unique 1792 Pattern in Gold," *Studies on Money in Early America*, Eric P. Newman and Richard G. Doty, eds. (New York, 1976), pp. 207-8; J. Bruce Jackson, "Immune Columbia Patterns and Mules," *The Numismatist* 1992, pp. 54-60, 95-96.
- <sup>25</sup> Breen, *Encyclopedia* (above, n. 1), p. 90.
- <sup>26</sup> Hodder (above, n. 7), pp. 1447-50.
- <sup>27</sup> William A. Davis, "William Constable: New York Merchant and Land Speculator, 1772-1803," Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1955; Donald G. Talby, "Chapters from the Career of William Constable, A Merchant of Post-Revolutionary New York," Ph.D. dissertation, Rutgers University, 1961.

<sup>28</sup> William Constable was subsequently a principal in the promotion of a sale to a French group of a large tract of New York land called Castorland. That group, in 1796, arranged for the Castorland token to be issued. See Theodore E. Leon, "The Castorland Token," *The Numismatist* 1919, p. 150 and Victor Morin, "Castorland," *The Numismatist* 1924, pp. 717-20.



## Appendix 1

### Newly Recognized Dies

#### A) IMMUNE COLUMBIA DIE COMPARISON

**Previously Known Genuine Die**  
Crosby, pl. 7, 30-32; p. 312, figs.  
53-54; p. 186, fig. 36.  
Breen 1119-21.

**Dr. F.S. Edwards Forgery**  
Crosby, pl. 10, 26; p. 371.  
Breen, p. 120.

**Newly Recognized Genuine Die**



Arm holding scale not parallel to base line and slopes down pointing to left upright of M.

Top of scale pans in line with center of base of B.



Arm holding scale is parallel to base line and points to left upright of M.

Top of scale pans in line with left side of upright of B.



Arm holding scale not parallel to base line and tilts upward pointing to space between UM.

Top of scale pans in line with left side of upright of B.

Adequate space between bottom of C and top of head.	C very close to top of head.	C very close to top of head.
Liberty cap wider than its height.	Height of Liberty cap greater than its width.	Height of Liberty cap greater than its width.
Top of date parallel to bar above.	Top of date slopes down to right relative to bar above.	Top of date virtually parallel to bar above.
Period after date.	Period after date.	No period after date and with ornament over that space.
Inner rectangle of safe is flat and has no raised outline.	Inner rectangle of safe has clear raised outline.	Inner rectangle of safe has clear raised outline.
First of two ornaments to right of date is entirely below top of 5 and second ornament extends slightly above top of 5.	Half of ornamentation to right of date is above top of 5.	Only one ornament to right of date and almost all below top of 5.
Neck of 5 almost upright.	Neck of 5 slants about 30° right of vertical.	Neck of 5 slants almost 45° right of vertical.
First ornament left of date is thin and points just above middle of adjacent 1.	First ornament left of date is thin and points just above middle of adjacent 1.	First ornament left of date as tall as adjacent 1.
Dentil opposite middle of bottom of 7.	Dentils opposite each side of bottom of 7.	Dentil opposite middle of bottom of 7.
Continuation of pole line downward would graze lower left side of 8.	Continuation of pole line downward would graze lower left side of 8.	Continuation of pole line downward would graze upper and lower left side of 8.



## B) NOVA CONSTELLATIO DIE COMPARISON

<i>Newly Recognized Genuine Die With no Ornamentation Between Words</i>	<i>Most Similar Known Die Crosby, p. 332, no. 3 of 1785 and fig. 76; pl. 8, 31; p. 312, fig. 53. Breen 1119.</i>	<i>Dr. F.S. Edwards Forgery Crosby, p. 371; pl. 10, 26.</i>
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Top of E is low relative to adjacent letters.

Central bar of E horizontal.

Lower serif of S extends left of left side of upper body of S.

Right serif of A in NOVA is normal.

I is closer to adjacent T than to adjacent O.



Top of E normally placed in curved legend.

Central bar of E slopes down to right.

Lower serif of S does not extend left of left side of upper body of S.

Right serif of A in NOVA extends too far to right.

I is equally spaced between adjacent letters.



Top of E normally placed in curved legend.

Central bar of E horizontal.

Lower serif of S does not extend left of left side of upper body of S.

Right serif of A in NOVA is normal.

I is equally spaced between adjacent letters.

Bottom horizontals on LL abnormal-ly long.	Bottom horizontals on LL of normal length.	Bottom horizontals on LL of normal length.
Outside point of nearest star aims at space between NO of NOVA.	Outside point of nearest star aims at right side of N in NOVA.	Outside point of nearest star aims at space between NO of NOVA.
Outside point of nearest star aims at right side of top of V.	Outside point of nearest star aims at lower portion of V.	Outside point of nearest star aims at lower portion of V.



## Appendix 2

### *Articles of Partnership, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and William Constable*

May 10, 1784

Be it remembered that Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, and William Constable, through a mutual Confidence in each other, have entered into a joint Copartnership as Merchants, under the firm of William Constable & Company; the said Partnership to commence on the day of the Date hereof, and to continue for Seven Years thence next ensuing, if the Parties shall live so long, and be mutually content to continue the same. And they have thereupon settled the following Articles or Conditions.

#### *Article 1st*

Each of said Parties shall advance and putt into the Stock of this House the sum of Five thousand pounds Pennsylvania Currency in Specie, at the rate of seven shillings and six pence for a Mexican Dollar, which Sum making in the whole Fifteen thousand Pounds shall be the trading Capital of said Copartnership. But as the whole of the said Capital is not immediately necessary, each of the parties shall putt into the Hands of William Constable his Note to William Constable & Co. for the said Sum, and the same shall be paid as the Business may require.

#### *Article 2d*

The said trading Capital or Stock shall be employed by the said Wm Constable in a House of Commerce at Newyork in such lawfull Commercial Business and Adventures as shall be mutually approved of by the said Parties.

#### *Article 3rd*

A sett of Books shall be provided at the Expence of the Copartnership in which shall be kept by the said William Constable regular and fair Entries of all the Business, and Accounts of the said Company; He being to account fairly and honestly for all the Dealings

and Transactions of said Company, and also for all Monies and Goods which they may receive and all Debts which may become due to them during the term of this Agreement. And He shall settle the Cash Account at least once a Month, and Balance the Books at the end of every year.

***Article 4th***

The other Parties shall always have full and free access to all the Books and papers relating to this Concern, and no Adventure shall be undertaken, or purchase or Sale made which shall be objected to by either of the Parties; and the said Wm. Constable shall furnish the said Robert Morris every Month with a Copy of the Waste Books.

***Article 5th***

The said William Constable shall conduct the said business to the best of his skill and Abilities for the Interest and Honour of the Parties, and shall not during the continuance of the Copartnership engage in any Business other than what shall appertain thereto, or be for the benefit thereof.

***Article 6th***

The said William Constable shall annually draw out of the Cash of the said Company Four Hundred and fifty pounds money aforesaid as an Allowance towards the extra Expences of House keeping occasioned by his being resident where the Business of the House is transacted, which Sum together with the rent of Stores, Clerk hire, Stationary, and other incidental Expences attending the Business shall be charged to Profit and Loss in the Company's Books, and be equally borne by the Parties hereto.

***Article 7th***

Each of the Parties shall be paid a Dividend of Seven Hundred and fifty pounds of the Money aforesaid annually for their Subsistence from the Cash of the Company; the Sums so paid to be charged to the respective Accounts of Stock of the Parties in the Company's Books, but the said Dividend shall arise only upon the actual payments of Money made on the Notes abovementioned, and in proportion to such actual payments. And it is further understood that neither of the said parties, except the said William Constable, shall draw the full amount of the said Dividend if the profits shall not be sufficient for the payment thereof, but in such Case they shall



only draw in proportion to such Profits, so as not to reduce the Capital Stock.

#### **Article 8th**

All Commissions arising or to arise from Consignments, Orders or Business done or transacted of any kind whatsoever by the said William Constable for the said Company, as well as all Profits,

#### **Article 9th**

If either of the Parties shall choose to decline or dissolve the Copartnership before the expiration of the term of Seven Years, He shall be at liberty so to do after giving notice of his intention and desire to the other Parties at least twelve Months before, at the end whereof and not before or without such previous notice the Partnership shall be dissolved, as it also shall be upon the Death of either of the Parties hereto, unless that upon the Death of the said Robert Morris He should direct by his will that the said Partnership be continued to the end of the term for the benefit of his Heirs or any of them, and it shall be agreeable to the other Parties to continue, in which Case the said partnership shall be continued, notwithstanding the Death of the said Robert Morris.

#### **Article 10th**

At the termination or dissolution of said Partnership, no new Contract, Adventure, purchase, or undertaking shall be made or engaged in, but all the Accounts and Business of the Company shall be closed as soon as the nature and Circumstances of the Business will admitt; and after payment of all just Debts of the said Company the remainder of the Monies, Stock and Effects shall be equally divided as fast as the Circumstances will permitt amongst the said Parties Viz one third to each of them, or their proper legal Representative; and in like manner in Case of Loss the same shall be equally borne; it being understood that all Losses, Charges and Expenses of the Company are to be brought to the Debit of Profit and Loss Account each Year, all Commissions, Profit and Gains to the Credit of it; and the Account of Profit and Loss is to be ballanced by charging or Crediting, as the Case may require, the Stock account of each party with one third of the Balance of the said Profit and Loss Account; whereby it will be seen each Year how far the Stock of the respective Parties is encreased, or diminished.

**Article 11th**

In Case of the Death of William Constable before the termination or dissolution of the Copartnership, the surviving Partners shall at the joint Expence of the Partnership employ some capable, carefull and responsible Person (to be approved by the Executors or Administrators of the said William Constable) to wind up and close the Affairs of the Copartnership, and after paying the just Debts to make due Division as aforesaid.

**Article 12th**

The said parties shall each of them exert his outmost Abilities to fulfill the Engagements by Him above stipulated, so as to promote the true Interest of the Copartnership. And for the due performance of the said Engagements Each of the said Parties doth bind Himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators in the penal sum of Twenty thousand Pounds Current money aforesaid.

In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably sett their Hands and Seals this tenth Day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty four

Sealed and Delivered  
In the presence of  
Jos: Stretch  
Robt Heysham

Robt Morris  
Gouv Morris  
Wm. Constable

Articles of Copartnership

Inter. Robert Morris  
Govr. Morris  
Wm. Constable  
and

John Rucker

dated 10 June 1784

to continue 7 Years from that date

Octo to Dec 88 ...	381
The Year 1789 ...	1441
D----- 1790 ....	1282
Jany to Aug 1791..	1600

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4704

£ 1600 per A





**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS62 Brown  
Crosby 2-B, Pointed Rays, Small US**

**3008** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US MS62 Brown NGC. Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2. 105.4 grains. Produced in large quantities as a private token coinage, the Nova Constellatio coppers closely resembled the 1783 Robert Morris pattern coinage issue. A strong strike is nicely centered on the narrow flan, lacking border details. The surfaces of this attractive Mint State piece are smooth and glossy, without spots or surface marks. An exceptionally appealing example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 801



**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63 Brown  
Crosby 2-B, Pointed Rays, Small US**

**3009** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US MS63 Brown NGC. Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 124.4 grains. This piece is a full millimeter larger in diameter than the previous example, permitting the presence of most of the obverse and reverse border designs. The strike is sharp with excellent detail. The surfaces are mahogany, chestnut, and olive, with a splash of navy blue toning. Both sides are smooth and attractive with trivial grade-consistent marks. No spots appear on either side of this appealing copper.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 801





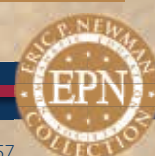


### 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS66 Brown Crosby 2-B, Pointed Rays, Small US The Sharpest Eye Ever Seen

**3010** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US MS66 Brown NGC. CAC. Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2. 139.6 grains. The reader is referred to three articles that provide the current knowledge of the Nova Constellatio copper coinage. The first is "The Source of the Nova Constellatio Copper Coinage" from the January 1960 issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook*, and reprinted in the current catalog courtesy of *Coin World*. The second is Eric P. Newman's article "New Thoughts on the Nova Constellatio Private Copper Coinage" that appeared in the 1995 *Coinage of the American Confederation Period*, edited by Philip L. Mossman and published by the American Numismatic Society. That article is reprinted in the current catalog courtesy of ANS. The third article, "An Examination of the 'New Constellation' Coppers in Relation to the Nova Constellatio - Constellatio Nova Debate" by Louis Jordan appeared in the December 2000 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*.

This extraordinary Mint State copper has an extremely strong strike, with the all-seeing eye sharper than we have ever seen. It is clearly a special piece, showing additional fine obverse die lines that are not visible on most examples. The appearance of the previous two pieces suggests the dies were lapped after this example was struck. Both sides have glossy chocolate and blue-steel surfaces. The finest Nova Constellatio copper NGC has graded by two points (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 801







**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63 Brown Crosby 3-C, Blunt Rays**

**3011** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays MS63 Brown NGC. Crosby 3-C, W-1875, R.3. 127.2 grains. The obverse design features the Eye of Providence within a glory of 13 rays and 13 interspersed stars, representing the original 13 states, the legend NOVA CONSTELLATIO (New Constellation) around, punctuated by a period or stop following NOVA and a quatrefoil or cinquefoil following CONSTELLATIO. The reverse has small letters US within a wreath of 23 leaf pairs, the legend LIBERTAS JUSTITIA (Justice and Liberty) around, and the date below. This example is the finest of its variety that NGC has certified, with only one other Mint State example. The lustrous fields are light chocolate, with darker brown toning on the high points. Hints of faded mint red remain in the protected areas close to the devices.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 807



**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63 Brown Crosby 1-B, Blunt Rays**

**3012** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays MS63 Brown NGC. Crosby 1-B, W-1880, R.4. 116.0 grains. For both dates and all major varieties, NGC has only certified 21 Mint State Nova Constellatio coppers. Six of those are offered in the present sale of selections from the Eric P. Newman Collection. One of the six is this Select Mint State 1785 Blunt Rays example with its splendid olive-brown surfaces. Faded mint red appears as light tan color on this example. Lightly stippled surfaces suggest a late die state from worn, overworked dies. The present coin is the only NGC certified Mint State example of this variety (8/14) that is always seen with a large die break along the outer leaves over the date. The obverse has nearly full border dentils while the reverse lacks most of the border detail.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 810







### 1785 Nova Constellatio, Unc Details Crosby 2-A, Pointed Rays, Small Date

**3013** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small Date—Obverse Tooled—NGC Details. Unc. Crosby 2-A, W-1885, R.4. 120.6 grains. In his December 2000 *Colonial Newsletter* article, Louis Jordan compares the obverse design to the famous American flag of 13 stars in a circular pattern that appeared in illustrations as early as 1779. Jordan writes: "The use of the circle of stars representing a new constellation was a uniquely American symbol."

There is no doubt that this attractive copper has been cleaned and retoned, with the evidence especially visible on the obverse. However, the obverse tooling mentioned on the holder is nothing more than trivial surface smoothing in the field near 8 o'clock. The combination of light coppery orange color and olive patina results in excellent eye appeal. Ranking this coin among other examples of the variety provides a challenge, although this piece clearly ranks favorably among examples of the scarce variety.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

### 1785 Nova Constellatio, MS64 Brown Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 3-B



**3014** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date MS64 Brown NGC. Crosby 3-B, W-1895, R.2. 103.6 grains. This boldly detailed copper has lovely olive and chocolate-brown color with noticeable faded mint red on each side. The glossy surfaces display hints of cobalt-blue toning that enhances the eye appeal. Coined on a slightly undersize planchet with no visible border details. Minor die crumbling is evident in the wreath over 178 on this intermediate die state example. Later states have advanced die defects in the wreath. The 1785 Crosby 3-B is the most available of the Nova Constellatio coppers in Mint State grades: an excellent type candidate. The Eric P. Newman coin is one of four that NGC has graded MS64 Brown, the finest they have examined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 813

### 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU58 Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 5-E



**3015** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date AU58 NGC. CAC. Crosby 5-E, W-1915, High R.4. 128.0 grains. This lovely light brown example displays splashes of deeper toning, especially on the reverse. A linear depression at the lower right obverse is the only imperfection on this appealing copper. The strike is a trifle soft. Imperfectly centered with partial obverse and reverse border details. Few finer examples of this variety are known to us.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 813







### Unique 1785 12 Stars Nova Constellatio, XF45 Contemporary Imitation Copper

**3016 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, 12 Stars XF45 NGC. W-1920, Unique.** 99.8 grains. This unique Nova Constellatio copper, produced on a cast flan, has just 12 stars on the obverse. Eric P. Newman discussed this piece in "New Thoughts on the Nova Constellatio Private Copper Coinage," his presentation at the 1995 Coinage of the Americas Conference in New York City. The article appeared in the 1996 compilation *Coinage of the American Confederation Period*, edited by Philip M. Mossman, and is reprinted in the current catalog:

"The counterfeit 1785 Nova Constellatio is much cruder than the 1786 pieces. The 1785 counterfeit maximizes errors by omitting the E in LIBERTAS, by having only 12 sets of rays and 12 stars, by the leaf stem joiners pointing counterclockwise instead of clockwise and by having two stops after the word CONSTELLATIO and before the word NOVA. Its style indicates American manufacture."

The cast flan has its edge filed, and this piece could easily be mistaken for an electrotpe, except for two critical factors. First, if it is an electrotpe, what was it made from? As a unique piece, there is nothing currently known that could have been copied. Second, there is no indication of lead or other filling shining through the surface pits or worn high points. Clearly, the planchet is entirely composed of copper. The design elements are a trifle weak, and the olive-brown surfaces show microscopic granularity. Delicate steel-blue overtones appear on both sides.

Ex: Ben Douglas (Washington, D.C.); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 813







### 1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, VF20 Rarely Encountered Issue

**3017** 1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays VF20 NGC. Crosby 1-A, W-1940, R.6. 98.2 grains. Henry Chapman noted that only four specimens were known in 1921. Today, 93 years later, there are 20 examples known, according to census information supplied by dealer and numismatic researcher Rod Widok. Only three or four of those pieces are finer than this example, although others might arrive at a different conclusion as nearly all known examples are considerably worn and show minor to major defects. Accounting for the grade of such pieces is open to considerable debate. This example is the finer of two that NGC has certified (8/14).

*Ex: John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5541; Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 814*





The Committee consisting [of Mr. Samuel Hardy, Mr. Samuel Holten, Mr. William Samuel Johnson, Mr. Hugh Williamson and Mr. Jacob Read] to whom was referred a letter from Joseph Pennell Commissioner for settling Marine Accounts respecting the Commissions to be allowed to the late agent in that Department submit the following Resolve.

That the Letter from Joseph Pennell of the 15<sup>th</sup> Jany. with its enclosures be referred to the Board of Treasury to report.<sup>1</sup>

[Report of Grand Committee viz. M<sup>r</sup> [David] Howell, M<sup>r</sup> [Abiel] Foster, M<sup>r</sup> [Rufus] King, M<sup>r</sup> [Joseph Platt] Cook, M<sup>r</sup> [Melancton] Smith, M<sup>r</sup> [John] Beatty, M<sup>r</sup> [Joseph] Gardiner, M<sup>r</sup> [John] Vining, M<sup>r</sup> [William] Hindman, M<sup>r</sup> [James] Monroe, M<sup>r</sup> [Hugh] Williamson, M<sup>r</sup> [Charles] Pinckney and M<sup>r</sup> [William] Houstoun]

PROPOSITIONS RESPECTING THE COINAGE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND  
COPPER.

1<sup>st</sup> The value of Silver compared with Gold. 2<sup>d</sup> The Weight or Size of the several Pieces of money that are to be made. 3<sup>d</sup> The Money Arithmetic, or the mode in which it is to be counted; and 4<sup>th</sup>, The Charges of Coinage are to be considered.

1. In France, 1 Grain of pure Gold is counted worth 15 Grains of Silver. In Spain 16 grains of Silver are exchanged for 1 of Gold, and in England 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ th. In both of the Kingdoms last mentioned, Gold is the prevailing Money; because Silver is undervalued. In France Silver prevails. Sundry advantages would arise to us from a system by which Silver might become the prevailing Money. This would operate as a Bounty to draw it from our Neighbours, by whom it is not sufficiently esteemed. Silver is not exported so easily as Gold, and it is a more useful Metal.

Certainly our Exchange should not be more than 15 Gr. of Silver for 1 of Gold. It has been alledged by the late Financier, that we should not give more than 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  perhaps 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  would be a better medium, considering the Quantity of Gold that may expected from Portugal.

2. The Weight, Size or Value of the several Pieces of money that shall be made, or rather the most convenient Value of the Money

<sup>1</sup> This report, in the writing of Hugh Williamson, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 28, folio 219. The indorsement states that it was acted on this day. See *post*, June 13. Pennell's letter is in No. 31, folio 95.

Unit, is a Question not easily determined, considering that most of the Citizens of the U. S. are accustomed to count in Pounds, Shillings and Pence; and that those sums are of different Values in the different States: hence they convey no distinct Ideas. The money of the U. S. should be equally fitted to all. The late Financier has proposed to make Gold and Silver Pieces of particular Weight; and there is a very simple process, by which the imaginary money of the Several States may be translated into such Pieces, or vice versa. He proposes that the Money Unit be one Quarter of a Grain of pure Silver, That the smallest Coin be of Copper, which shall be worth 5 of those Units. The smallest Silver Coin to be worth 100 Units, another to be worth 500, another of 1000 and thus encreasing Decimally.

The objections to this Plan are, that it introduces a Coin unlike in Value to any thing now in Use. It departs from the national mode of keeping Accounts, and tends to preserve inconvenient Prejudices. Whence it must prevent national Uniformity in Accounts: a thing greatly to be desired.

Another Plan has been offered, which proposes, [that the Money Unit be One Dollar; and the smallest coin is to be of Copper, of which 200 shall pass for one Dollar.] This Plan also proposes, [that the several Pieces shall increase in a Decimal Ratio] and that all Accounts be kept in Decimals, which is certainly by much the most short and simple mode.

In favour of this Plan it is urged, that a Dollar, the proposed Unit, has long been in general Use. Its Value is familiar. This accords with the national mode of keeping Accounts, and may in time produce the happy effect of Uniformity in counting money throughout the Union.

3. The Money Arithmetic, though an important Question, is one that can admit of little Dispute. All accomptants must prefer Decimals.

4. What is the best mode of defraying the Expence of Coinage? Different Nations have adopted different Systems. The British value their Silver when coined, no higher than Bullion. Hence it follows, that the expence of the Mint, increasing the civil List must be paid by a general Tax, and Tradesmen are disposed to work up the current Coin, by which the Tax is increased and continued. In some other Countries Silver or Gold when coined are valued above the Price of Bullion, whence Tradesmen are discouraged from melting or working up the current Coin, and the Mint is rather profitable



than burdensome. Certainly there are good and conclusive reasons, why we should value the national Coin above the Price of Bullion; but there is a certain Point beyond which we may not proceed, lest we encourage counterfeits, or private Imitations of our Coin. It has been proposed to make a difference of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p Ct. nearly as an allowance for the Coinage of Gold, and of 3.013 p Ct. for the Coinage of Silver. It is probable that 3 p. Ct. would more than defray the Expense of coining Silver, in which Case it would be a Temptation to private Imitation, and would operate against the free circulation of the money as being valued too high. It is to be remembered that Silver Coin ought to be encouraged and probably 2 p Ct. or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  p Ct. would be a proper difference between Silver Coined and Bullion. The same difference to be made in the Price of Gold. If this does not fully pay the Expenses of the Mint, there will be a much larger Gain on the Coinage of Copper; and if there should remain a small Balance against the Mint, its Operation will not be unfavorable.

The Coinage of Copper is a Subject that claims our immediate Attention. From the small Value of the several Pieces of copper Coin, this medium of Exchange has been too much neglected. The more valuable Metals are daily giving Place to base British half Pence, and no means are used to prevent the Fraud. This Disease which is neglected in the Beginning, because it appears trifling, may finally prove very destructive to commerce. It is admitted that Copper may at this Instant be purchased in America at  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a Dlr the Pound. British half Pence made at the Tower are 48 to the Pound. Those manufactured at Birmingham and ship'd in Thousands for our Use, are much lighter, and they are of base Metal. It can hardly be said that 72 of them are worth a Pound of Copper. Hence it will follow, that we give for British half Pence about six Times their Value. There are no Materials from which we can estimate the Weight of half Pence that have been imported from Britain since the late War. But we have heard of sundry Shipments being ordered, to the nominal amount of 1,000 Guineas, and we are told, that no Packet arrives from England, by which we are not accommodated with some hundred Weight of base Half Pence. It is a very moderate Computation which States our Loss on the last 12 months, at 30 Thousand Dollars by the Commerce of vile Coin. The whole Expence of a Mint would not have amounted to half of that Sum, and the whole Expence of domestic Coinage would remain in the Country.

The following forms of Money are submitted.

	Drs.	
1 Piece of Gold of-----	5.	
1 Piece of Silver of-----	1 containing 362 Grs. pure Silver.	This is the Unit or Money of Account.
1 Do-----	1/2 or .5	
1 Do-----	1/4 or .25	
1 Do-----	1/10 or .1	
1 Do-----	1/20 or .05	
1 Piece of Copper of-----	1/100 or .01	
1 Do-----	1/200 or .005	

The Quantity of pure Silver being fixed that is to be in the Unit or Dlr, and the relation between Silver and Gold being fixed, all the other Weights must follow.

When it is considered, that the Spaniards have been reducing the Weight of their Dls. and that instead of 385.5, the Grains of pure Silver in the old Mexican Dollar, the new Dollars have not more than 365 Grains, it will hardly be thought that 362 Grains of pure Silver is too little for the federal Coin, which is to be current in all Payments for One Dollar. Some of the old Dls will admit of a second Coinage, but the new ones will not. If the Value of Gold compared to that of Silver, be fixed at 15 to one, and the Alloy in each be  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Weight of the several Denominations will be readily determined.

The Price of Bullion is immediately determined by the percentage that is charged towards the Expences of the Mint.

If the U. S. shall determine to adhere to the Dollar as their Money of Account, and to simplify Accounts by the Use of Decimals, there is nothing to prevent the immediate commencement of a Coinage of Copper.

Let the copper Pieces, of which 100 are to pass for a Dlr, contain each 131 Grains of pure Copper, or 44 of them weigh 1 Pound. In this case our copper Coin, when compared with the Money of Account, will be 6 p Ct. better than that of Great Britain. There will remain a sufficient Profit on the Coinage.

Copper of the best Quality in Plates, may be purchased in Europe at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Stg. In cutting Blanks there will be a waste of 22 p Ct. Those Clippings are worth  $7d\frac{1}{2}$  p lb. Hence the blanks will cost  $11d\frac{1}{2}$  nearly; it may be stated at 1s. 9d. New York Money p Pound, exclusive of the Expence of cutting them, which is not great, as one Man can readily cut 100 Wt. in a day.



The Operation improperly called milling, by which the sharp edges are worn off from the Coppers, is not more expensive than cutting the Blanks.

In the Process of coining Copper, Eight Artists or Labourers may be required.

One Engraver, 1 Labourer for the blank Press. One Smith, 5 Labourers for the coining Press. By those people 100 Weight of Copper may readily be coined every Day, or the Value of 44 Dls. Deducting the necessary Expences, there may be saved 30 p Ct.

It is not of any importance by what Name our Copper Coin is distinguished, but it should have some Name. They are not to be

Pence nor half Pence and though they might be of the same Value we should not have such Words in our Language as applicable to our own Money. The French have their Sous and the Dutch their Doits and Stivers; perhaps from the circumstance of our Coin being numbered by Decimals we might call some Piece of Money a Decad—let it be the largest Copper.

Device and Inscription for one Side<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> This report, in the writing of Hugh Williamson, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 26, folios 537-542.

The printed copy of the report (a folio pamphlet of 12 pages) contains: 1st, the Propositions as written out by Williamson, with a ms. line drawn around the phrases enclosed in brackets and the words "agreed" noted against them. 2d, the letter from Robert Morris, dated January 15, 1782. 3d, a plan, or suggestion, of coinage, which, in the writing of Gouverneur Morris, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 26, folio 557. 4th, "Notes on the Establishment of a Money Mint, and of a coinage for the United States. By Mr. Jefferson." It is endorsed with the names of the Grand Committee: Mr. [David] Howell, Mr. [Abiel] Foster, Mr. [Rufus] King, Mr. [Joseph Platt] Cook, Mr. [Melancton] Smith, Mr. [John] Beatty, Mr. [Joseph] Gardner, Mr. [John] Vining, Mr. [William] Hindman, Mr. [James] Monroe, Mr. [Hugh] Williamson, Mr. [Charles] Pinckney and Mr. [William] Houston.

The ms. report is indorsed by Thomson: "Read May 13, 1785 Thursday next assigned for consideration To be printed with the plans of the late Superint.

BOARD OF TREASURY, May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1785.

The Board of Treasury to whom was referred the Memorial of John M<sup>c</sup>Kinly of the State of Delaware submit the following Resolve.

That the Commissioner for settling the accounts of Delaware with the United States be directed to adjust the accounts of John M<sup>c</sup>Kinly Esq. for monies expended for the United States and for monies lost, agreeably to the principles established in the 4<sup>th</sup> clause of a Resolve of Congress of the 3<sup>d</sup> of June 1784.<sup>1</sup>

[Motion referred May 13, 1785 to the Secy. of Congress to take order]

That the S[ecretary] cause the room in which his office is at present kept to be prepared for the session of C and that the portraits of the K[ing] and Q[ueen] of F[rance] be fixed in the said room.<sup>2</sup>

## BOARD OF TREASURY, May 12, 1785.

The Board of Treasury, to whom the letter of William Winder of 17th March 1785 Commissioner of Accounts for the State of Delaware—was referred.

Report, That having maturely considered the embarrassments suggested in the said letter, they are of opinion; that they are effectually provided for in the Resolutions of Congress of the 20th February 1782 and 3<sup>d</sup> June, 1784 For that in all cases whatever where the rule prescribed by Congress of the 26th August 1780, cannot with justice to individuals, or any decree of accuracy be applied.

The Commissioners are authorized to exercise a discretionary power in Liquidating accounts on such principles, as by the said Resolutions are prescribed—They are further of opinion that the applying any special Rule for particular cases (except in points of finance and of Mr. Jefferson." and in another hand: "Mint established on principles reported by the board of treasury and passed—Aug<sup>t</sup> 8, 1786. See Instructions to Delegates of Massachusetts—read Decr. 3d 1784." See *post*, July 6, and *ante*, 1782, Feb. 21. The report of the committee there referred to is indorsed by Thomson: "1785, Jany. 25 Super int: letter 15 Jany 1782 on a Mint referred to Grand Com<sup>rs</sup>" Jefferson's Notes are in No. 26, folio 545. They were printed in *The Providence Gazette and Country Journal* for July 24, 1784, Vol. XXI, No. 1073, a copy of which is in No. 26, folio 559.

<sup>1</sup> This report, signed by Samuel Osgood and Walter Livingston, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 138, II, folio 97. According to the indorsement it was read this day and referred to Mr. J[ohn] Henry, Mr. [William] Ellery and Mr. [Charles] Pinckney, who reported May 19. McKinley's memorial is in No. 42, V, folio 315. See *ante*, May 11.

<sup>2</sup> This motion, in the writing of Charles Pinckney, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 36, II, folio 435.









## 1785 Inimica Tyrannis Cent, MS63 Brown Confederatio, Large Circle Reverse The Finest Known

**3018 1785 Inimica Tyrannis America / Confederatio, Large Circle Cent Original MS63 Brown NGC. Breen-1123, Whitman-5630, High R.7.** 120.6 grains, 99% Copper per NGC metallurgical tests. There are two obverse dies known for this type, here with the legend INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICA and in the next lot, with the legend INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA. The reverse dies are also distinctive, here with the large circle of stars, and below with a small circle of stars. This extraordinary copper has full cartwheel luster with choice golden-brown surfaces showing a few splashes of greenish-steel toning. Although imperfectly centered, the strike is sufficient to show full border details on both sides. A tiny planchet defect through the quiver will identify this example.

The obverse motto, "America Opposed to Tyranny," was taken from a longer Latin phrase, "Manus haec inimica tyrannis ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem," attributed to Algernon Sidney circa 1659. Sidney was an English soldier and statesman opposed to King Charles II; he was executed for treason in 1683. A notice in the November 20, 1755 edition of *The Pennsylvania Gazette* described Sidney as a "Friend of Peace." The second half of the Latin passage is the official motto of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Large Stars Confederatio pieces are known as decads, the name given to a copper coin valued at approximately one hundredth of a Spanish dollar. A sketch of the design appeared in the papers of the Continental Congress in 1785, and is considered by some as an important pattern issue. In his book *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*, Will Nipper writes:

"Another design, then under consideration by Congress, was a large gloried circle containing thirteen stars in a cross pattern and surrounded by the word CONFEDERATIO ("Union"). That design, which Jefferson may have conceived, appears as a sketch in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, in 1785."

Walter Breen explained further on page 120 of his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, where he reproduced the sketch mentioned by Nipper:

"Thomas Jefferson's 'Propositions Respecting the Coinage of Gold, Silver, and Copper,' May 13, 1785 (written while he was in Paris, recommended the device of an Indian trampling on a crown, with MANUS INIMICA TYRANNIS, 'This hand is hostile to tyrants' (*Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, VII, p. 202). A deleted paragraph of the Report of the Grand Committee of Continental Congress suggested the name 'Decad' for the large copper coin, valued at 1/100 Spanish dollar, and for its device a sketch of the union of 13 stars in a circle with a serrated border representing rays, surrounded by CONFEDERATIO 1785."

Only six or seven examples of this variety are known to us, despite the assertion of nine to 12 known in the May 2004 Ford catalog; about eight specimens survive according to Nipper, and seven or eight are listed in Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, where this piece is plated. The *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* assigns a URS-4 rating, meaning five to eight examples are known. The Eric P. Newman example is far finer than the others, as our census reveals. The cataloger for the 1952 ANA Sale wrote:

"Only five or six impressions are known of the crudely struck pattern, of which this is one of the finest. It is superior to the Parmelee and Mougey pieces; almost the equal of the G. Clapp, A.N.S. example and inferior, as all are, to the superb coin in the collection of Eric Newman."

### Census of Known Specimens

1. **MS63 Brown NGC.** 120.6 grains. The present specimen per the provenance recorded below.
2. **VF, estimated grade.** Illustrated on page 186 of the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. Nothing else is known of this piece.
3. **VF.** 1961 Metropolitan Coin Company Fixed Price List.
4. **Fine.** 112.2 grains. John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 214.
5. **Fine, estimated grade.** George Clapp; American Numismatic Society Collection, acquired in 1941.
6. **VG.** 112.4 grains. Lorin G. Parmelee; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1329.
7. **VG, holed and plugged.** 117.7 grains. Henry Chapman; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; James Kelly; R. Prann; Alan Harper; James Kelly; New Netherlands Coin Co.; ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 2416; Sol Kaplan (1953); Emery May Norweb; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2626.

*Ex:* Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$750.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45411







## 1785 Confederatio Copper, VF30 Small Circle Reverse Only Eight or Nine Known

**3019** 1785 Inimica Tyrannis Americana / Confederatio, Small Circle Cent Original VF30 NGC. Breen-1124, Whitman-5635, Low R.7. 142.8 grains, 99% Copper per NGC metallurgical tests. Experts may disagree regarding the obverse legend which translates to "Americana Opposed to Tyranny," although some will say that AMERICANA may be interpreted as a Latinized version of America. Whether it is correct or not, surviving examples are extremely rare, with eight known examples and one other that disappeared more than half a century ago. Slight surface roughness is evident on both sides of this example. However, the piece is attractive overall with maroon and steel patina on its light brown surfaces.

Collector and researcher John L. Howes provided the following Condition Census that shows the Eric P. Newman example in the fifth position. Interestingly, eight coins listed below with grades fall in the narrow range from Fine to AU, and six examples with known weights fall in the extremely narrow range of 138 grains to 148.6 grains, suggesting precision manufacture that may yield an additional clue as to the production location.

**1. AU.** 138 grains. The discovery specimen. Acquired circa 1837 by Captain Davenport; Jeremiah Colburn; McCoy Sale (5/1864), lot 1689; George Seavey; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 498; Harlan P. Smith; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson; later, New Netherlands (51st Sale, 6/1958), lot 198; Stack's (10/1987), lot 32; Roger S. Siboni.

**2. XF.** 142.7 grains. George C. Ham; Stack's (6/1973), lot 828; Stack's (5/1976), lot 126; John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 215.

**3. XF.** 148.6 grains. Purchased by Albert Holden before 1913; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2625.

**4. VF.** 148.4 grains. Crosby plate coin. Matthew A. Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 374; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1330.

**5. VF30 NGC.** 142.8 grains. **The present coin.** Dr. Edward Maris; Harold P. Newlin; T. Harrison Garrett; John Work Garrett; Wayte Raymond; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$750.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**6. VF.** ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 109.

**7. VF.** Bushnell Collection (Chapman Brothers, 6/1882), lot 882; Farish Baldenhofer Sale (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 44.

**8. VF/F.** 147.4 grains. Winsor Collection (Chapman Brothers, 12/1895), lot 289; John J. Ford Collection (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 286; John Agre (Coin Rarities Online).

**A. Unknown grade.** Appleton Collection; Massachusetts Historical Society; missing since 1952. PCGS# 846







Lot 3020











### 1786/85 Immunis Columbia, Confederatio Mule Breen-1128, Whitman-5665, MS64 Brown By Far the Finer of Two Known to Us

**3020 1786/85 Immunis Columbia, Confederatio, Large Stars, Crosby VII, 16, Breen-1128, Whitman-5665, MS64 Brown NGC.** 159.8 grains. This extremely rare Confederatio piece combines the 1786 Immunis Columbia obverse with the 1785 Large Stars Confederatio reverse. Walter Breen believed this mule was unique, and used this piece as the plate coin in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*. This is the first example of the variety that we have handled in the 40-year history of our firm. The Newman specimen is clearly the finest example, and carries the longest provenance. The other known piece is a corroded VG example that was offered in the 2002 ANA sale with no previous pedigree.

More recently, another lower grade piece was illustrated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. That illustrated example may be a third specimen of this extremely rare variety, or it might be a composite illustration made from two different coins; it's impossible for the reader to know because the author provided no identifying information.

Facts about these pieces are extremely limited and confusing. A series of coins including various combinations of the Immunis Columbia obverse, the Confederatio reverse, and related dies, includes a mule of the 1786 Immunis Columbia obverse and the New Jersey shield reverse, also offered in the present sale. The various pieces are recorded in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* under catalog numbers 5630-5700, listing 14 different varieties. These pieces are also punch-linked to the Nova Constellatio coppers of 1783 and 1785.

Eric P. Newman believes that these coins, including the Nova Constellatio coppers and the Immunis Columbia pieces, were produced in England, probably at Wyon's Birmingham Mint. Earlier numismatic scholars, including Sylvester S. Crosby held the same belief in the 19th century. More recently, other researchers, including Michael Hodder, have developed an alternative viewpoint that the coins were produced in America. Hodder, however, in a 1994 *Colonial Newsletter* article, concedes:

"If the evidence for the Novas being struck in England is weak and unreliable, the documentary and historical support for their American origin is circumstantial and fraught with serious difficulties."

Those who believe the pieces are American-made point to a very distinctive punch for the letter S that is identical on the Nova Constellatio coppers, the Immunis Columbia pieces, at least one New Jersey reverse die, and certain issues of Machin's Mills in New York. Although Newman identifies a contemporary newspaper account from London dated 1786 as evidence for the English origin of these pieces, Hodder dismisses that report.

While we may never know for certain who engraved the dies and produced these pieces, or even where they were produced, we do know that the present variety and most others are extremely rare. Perhaps only two, or possibly three, examples of the Whitman-5665 copper exist, and the present piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection is the finest surviving specimen, with a provenance as important as the coin itself.

This amazing Choice Mint State example has satin surfaces with lovely chestnut-brown and tan patina. The strike is slightly blunt on the obverse high-points where the die was deeply engraved. An exceptional and extraordinarily important American colonial issue.

Ex: Jacob Giles Morris; Col. Robert C.H. Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, AU55 Nova Constellatio Reverse

**3021** 1785 Immune Columbia, Nova Constellatio, Copper AU55 NGC. CAC. Breen-1117, W-1960, High R.6. 144.8 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. The reverse belongs to the series of Nova Constellatio coppers. There seems to be some confusion about the punctuation between those words. A period or dot clearly follows NOVA, but the other element that precedes NOVA is typically called a star or an "extra star." As that element has five lobes, and the stars between the rays have six points, that design element is better described as a cinquefoil, following Walter Breen's description. The reverse die is the same as the 1783 Nova Constellatio Crosby 2-B. Often labeled as products of Birmingham, England, new evidence points to the possibility of an American manufacture.

Just over a dozen examples of this important variety are known, according to the URS-5 rating in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. The Eric P. Newman coin is a little finer than the XF Ford coin.

A few trivial rim bumps are evident on each side of this exceptionally attractive copper. The lightly marked surfaces are pleasing olive-brown with a few maroon toning splashes on the obverse. The strike is a trifle blunt on the high points of this long-pedigreed piece. The impression is well-centered with a full date and complete legends that are well in from the partially detailed border.

Ex: Charles I. Bushnell; Thomas Warner; C.T. Whitman; John G. Mills; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$350.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 826







### 1785 Immune Columbia Silver, AU53 Nova Constellatio Reverse

**3022** 1785 Immune Columbia, Nova Constellatio, Silver, Reeded Edge AU53 NGC. CAC. Breen-1120, W-1985, Low R.7. 90.4 grains, 93% silver, 5% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. On this variety, the Pointed Rays reverse from the Nova Constellatio series lacks punctuation between the words. The same die was used for 1785 Nova Constellatio coppers identified as Crosby 3-B. This Immune Columbia variety exists in copper with about three known, and in silver as offered here with about 12 to 15 known. Michael Hodder estimated 15 known in the Ford catalog, while the *Whitman Encyclopedia* rates the variety "URS-4(?)" which suggests only five to eight are known. This is one of many colonial issues where an accurate published census would be extremely valuable.

In his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, Walter Breen attributed these pieces to George Wyon's Birmingham Mint under the guidance of engraver Walter Mould. Breen stated that Mould emigrated in 1785, bringing dies and other equipment with him. Research has shown that Mould actually arrived in America two years earlier in 1783. Since these pieces and the Nova Constellatio coppers were all struck in 1785 or later, it is clear that either: 1. These coins were made in America, or 2. They were not made by Walter Mould. The delightful numismatic debate about when, where, and who continues.

An exceptional silver example of this important die marriage with reflective surfaces beneath delicate champagne and pale blue-green patina. A glass reveals the few trivial marks and faint hairlines that are consistent with the age and grade of this important piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 829







## 1786 New Jersey Immunis Columbia Copper MS62 Brown, Third Finest Known

**3023** 1786 New Jersey Immunis Columbia MS62 Brown NGC. Crosby VII, 17, Maris 3-C, Breen-1129, W-5670, High R.6. 127.6 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. This rare variety combines the 1786 dated Immunis Columbia obverse with New Jersey reverse C, and it is actively collected as part of the New Jersey series. This example ranks high in the Condition Census of 16 pieces recorded in *New Jersey State Coppers* by Rogers S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish. Number 3 in their list is identified as "Central States Numismatic Society (May 13, 1949), lot 761" with no further details. The sale was conducted by James Kelly, and the colonials in that sale were identified as the property of Mr. Allen Harper:

"This outstanding collection of Colonial coins was formed by Mr. Allen Harper of Kansas City, Missouri, during the past five years. Many of these items are from famous collections such as the Colonel Green, Newcomber [sic] and from Mr. Prann's collection sold at the Buffalo Convention in 1947."

This piece matches the plate in that catalog. Further, it is accompanied by a brown envelope with a partially legible note signed "Jim":

"This came from England - was in Harper collection. I consider it the next best buy of the lot. B.G. asked [illegible] one out of the Green collection. [illegible]. Jim."

Both sides of this impressive copper exhibit attractively blended golden-brown and olive toning with hints of faded mint red that is especially visible on the reverse. While slightly blunt on the obverse devices, with a few trivial marks, the surfaces of this piece are lovely.

This variety is related to several other rare colonial pieces in the present offering, including the Confederatio coppers. Siboni, Howes, and Ish write:

"Although universally considered a pattern, to this day no one has satisfactorily demonstrated what the pattern was intended for."

There has been a long-standing debate among colonial aficionados regarding the coining location of these various rarities, including the Confederatios. Some suggest they were made in England; others suggest America. These types of discussions or debates endear numismatics to many students of the field.

*Ex: From England; Allen Harper (Central States Numismatic Society, James Kelly, 5/1949), lot 761; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*







Lot 3024











## Famous 1785 Washington Confederatio Copper, VF30 Third Finest of Six Known

**3024 1785 General Washington, Confederatio, Large Circle Copper, Crosby VII, 14, Breen-1125, Whitman-5665, VF30 NGC. CAC.** 128.0 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. This was the second example discovered according to Sylvester S. Crosby, who reported its earlier history in the April 1889 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*:

### Washington Confederatio

"A specimen of the 'Washington Confederatio 1785,' heretofore considered unique, has recently been brought to light, having descended from the late Hon. Richard Frothingham, formerly of Charlestown, to his grandson, T.G. Frothingham, of this city.

"It was obtained by Mr. Frothingham, probably about the year 1820, from the toll gatherer of Charlestown Bridge, who was accustomed to save for him such odd pieces as might come into his possession in the course of that business.

"The obverse is the Confederatio die with stars on a large central field; the reverse, the head of Washington facing right. Legend, GEN. WASHINGTON. (Early Coins, Plate VII, No. 14.) It is in fine condition and is now in the cabinet of L.G. Parmelee."

The General Washington obverse die is seen here with the Confederatio Large Circle reverse; it is also known with the New Jersey Shield reverse die C, and the 1786 Heraldic Eagle die, obverse 5 in the New Jersey series. The New Jersey mule lends credence to these pieces being American colonial issues, rather than products of England. However, facts about these coins are just as rare as the coins themselves.

Aside from some ancient residue around the N, F, and I in CONFEDERATIO, this is an exceptional olive and chestnut-brown copper with smooth surfaces and excellent eye appeal. A small reverse rim bruise at 11 o'clock will identify this piece, the second finest that we know of.

Today, we are aware of six or seven examples of the famous Washington/Confederatio rarity.

**1. AU53 PCGS.** Bill Anton Collection. The Breen *Complete Encyclopedia* plate coin.

**2. Choice Very Fine.** Lyman Low (201st sale, 5/1920), lot 20; Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 287.

**3. VF30 NGC.** The present piece with the provenance recorded below.

**4. VF, edge damage.** John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 216.

**5. Fine.** Wayte Raymond (4/11/1924); John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1331.

**6. VG/AG.** Prann Collection; Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Company (10/1/1953); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2628.

**A. Uncertain.** An example reported in the Massachusetts Historical Society, from William Appleton.

The Honorable Richard Frothingham was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1781, and died in 1861. He was married to Mary Thompson (1785-1836), and they were the parents of Richard Frothingham (1812-1880), who married Voylena Blanchard, and together, they were the parents of Thomas Goddard Frothingham who brought this piece to the attention of Sylvester Crosby. A trustee of Tufts College, Thomas was described in his obituary as an upright and able merchant, and a warm-hearted, reliable, and true friend.

*Ex:* Charlestown Bridge (Massachusetts) Toll Collector; Hon. Richard Frothingham; Thomas G. Frothingham; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 609; Chapman Brothers; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 837; Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1,000.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 864











## Extremely Rare 1776 New Hampshire Copper, VG8 Pine Tree Design, Whitman-8395

**3025 1776 New Hampshire Pine Tree Copper VG8 NGC. CAC. Breen-708, Whitman-8395, High R.7.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 142.0 grains, 99% copper, per NGC test results. The obverse of this simply designed copper features a tall Pine Tree with the legend AMERICAN LIBERTY, while the reverse depicts a harp with the date 1776. Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia* lists six different varieties under the heading New Hampshire Coppers, but that illustrated and offered here is the only variety that is considered a genuine New Hampshire copper. Sylvester S. Crosby reproduced the legislation in *Early Coins of America* and noted that a copy of the original record of March 13, 1776 included sketched designs that are nearly identical to the few surviving examples such as this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection.

Facts about these coppers are limited and surviving examples are extremely rare, although reproductions are commonplace. In his book, *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*, Will Nipper writes: "New Hampshire patterns are so rare that the probability of encountering a genuine specimen is almost zero. Yet, copies number in the millions." Walter Breen estimated that eight or nine examples exist and Q. David Bowers suggested almost incredibly that as many as 32 might exist when he assigned this variety a rating of "URS-5 or 6" in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. A rating of URS-4 is in line with this cataloger's experience.

The Newman coin, the Garrett example, and one other seem to be the only three in private hands, with others in the collections of the American Numismatic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. All five examples are cast, rather than struck, perhaps unsurprising as steel for dies was unobtainable, and they were made by the silversmith, William Moulton, according to numismatic tradition. Moulton was recommended by the New Hampshire House of Representatives to produce the coins.

The cast production of these pieces undoubtedly accounts for some of the light porosity seen on all known examples. The otherwise splendid surfaces are lovely golden-brown, with the principal devices on both sides outlined. The legend and date are partially visible. All five known examples are low grade.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives established a committee on March 13, 1776 to consider the subject of coinage, and they recommended that William Moulton produce up to 100 pounds of copper coinage to be the weight of an English halfpence (the following reproduced from Crosby):

"In the House of Representatives Mar: 13th 1776.

"Voted that a Committee be chose to Join a Committee from the Honorable Board, to confer upon the expediency of making Copper Coin & make a report to this House.

"Voted, that Capt. Pierce Long, Jonathan Lovell, Esq. & Deacon Nahum Balden be the Committee for the above mentioned purpose. P. White Speaker."

Wyseman Claggett and Benjamin Giles replied with their report the same day:

"The Committee humbly report that they find it expedient to make Copper Coin, for the Benefit of small Change, and as the Continental and other Bills are so large that William Moulton be empowered to make so many as may amount to 100 lb. [weight] subject when made to the Inspection and Direction of the General Assembly, before Circulation. Also we recommend that 108 of said Coppers be equal to one Spanish [Milled] Dollar: That the said Coin be of pure Copper and equal in [weight] to English halfpence, and bear such Device thereon as the [General] Assembly may approve. Wyseman Claggett, Chairman."

Just over three months later, on June 28, 1776, the same body voted a sum not to exceed 1,000 pounds in lawful money with a weight of five pennyweight and 10 grains each (130 grains):

"Voted, That the Treasurer of this Colony receive into the Treasury, in exchange for the Paper Bills of this Colony, any quantity of Copper Coin, made in this Colony, of the weight of five pennyweight and ten grains each, to the amount of any sum not exceeding £1,000 lawful money; three of which Coppers shall be received and paid for two pence, lawful money, in all payments; which Coppers shall have the following device, viz: A Pine tree, with the word American Liberty on one side, and a harp and the figures 1776 on the other side."

The surviving pieces all weigh between 142 and 155 grains, nearly equal to the weight of an English halfpence and 10% to 20% over the authorized weight of June 28, suggesting they were produced in reply to the original recommendation of March, and that the June 28 authorization never materialized.

Silversmith and pioneer William Moulton, III, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts on July 12, 1720. He married Lydia Greenleaf on September 16, 1742, and died at Marietta, Northwest Territory (Ohio) in 1793. He plied his trade in Newburyport from 1742 to 1762, and in Hempstead, New Hampshire from 1762 until 1788, when he left for the Northwest Territory. It is likely that he is the same William Moulton who made the New Hampshire coppers, and he is undoubtedly the same man who lived his last few years in Ohio Country. The June 25, 1788 issue of the *Essex Journal* of Newburyport, Massachusetts published extracts of a letter "from Mr. William Moulton, to his family in Hampstead, in the state of New Hampshire." Julia Perkins Cutler, author of *Founders of Ohio*, related an eye-witness account of Col. Joseph Barker during the Indian Wars of 1791 that specifically mentions "old Mr. William Moulton, aged seventy, with his apron full of old goldsmith's tools." There is no doubt that William Moulton, the Massachusetts and New Hampshire silversmith who made these rare copper coins, was also the Ohio pioneer.

Ex: Bartlett Collection (Thomas Elder, 1/1918); Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$300.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 286







**1786 New York Copper, VF25  
NON VI VIRTUTE VICI  
Washington Obverse  
Baker-13, W-5730**

**3026** 1786 New York Copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Small Head VF25 NGC. CAC. Baker-13, W-5730, R.6. 115.7 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. Considered a part of the New York copper series on the strength of the reverse legend, the NON VI VIRTUTE VICI coppers are rare and popular with collectors. The obverse legend translates to: I have conquered not by violence but by virtue. The obverse bust is said to be that of George Washington, and certainly resembles him. For that reason, these are listed in the Baker reference on Washingtonia, and pursued by specialists of that material, as well as by New York colonial collectors.

The Eric P. Newman example represents the most plentiful of three varieties, with about two dozen examples known. The other two varieties are the 1786 Large Head (two known), and the unique marriage combining a crude obverse with a New Jersey Shield reverse. Each of the three is a unique die pairing, with no links to the other varieties. Where these pieces were made, and by whom, is unknown. Breen suggested James F. Atlee at a private mint in New York City, but there is no basis other than unreliable punch linkage.

This conservatively graded example has smooth and pleasing olive-brown surfaces with splashes of gray-steel patina on both sides. The surfaces are glossy, and the strike is nicely centered with bold borders. The apparent lack of detail reflects as much the die engraving as it does actual wear. The Ford example, graded Choice AU, shows only slightly more detail than this example from the Newman Collection.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 422*







## 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, AU50 Extremely Rare Transposed Arrows Breen *Encyclopedia* Plate Coin

**3027** 1787 Excelsior Copper, Eagle Faces Right, Arrows at Left AU50 NGC. CAC. Breen-978, W-5775, High R.7. 137.3 grains, 98% copper, 1% tin per NGC metallurgical tests. Michael Hodder called the Excelsior coppers "the most enigmatic and difficult of all early American coins" from the standpoint of numismatic history. Perhaps the only thing that can be stated accurately is their origin in New York, based on the use of the state motto, Excelsior, on the obverse.

The eagle at the top of the globe on the obverse faces to the viewer's right (sinister), and the arrows on the reverse are in the claw to the viewer's left (dexter). This extremely rare variety has a limited population of just six known examples, including the Eric P. Newman coin that is listed first:

1. AU50 NGC. The present specimen per the provenance below. The Breen *Complete Encyclopedia* plate coin. Michael Hodder identified this piece as the Parmelee coin, lot 456, but it doesn't match the plate.
2. XF. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 242.
3. VF. John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5495; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 311. Plated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia*. This piece is similar in appearance to the Parmelee coin.
4. VF. Parsons Collection; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (11/1979), lot 600.
5. VF. Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Co. (7/1/1953); Norweb Family (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2683.
6. VG. New Netherlands Coin Co. (35th Sale), lot 177; U.S. Marshal Service Sale (Mannheim, 7/2000), lot 32.

A small planchet lamination appears at the left side of the obverse on this chestnut-brown copper, with minor verdigris hidden in the design recesses, especially on the reverse. The central design motifs are weakly defined, with a minute incompleteness of the planchet evident at 12:30 on the obverse and 5:30 on the reverse.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$350.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 430







**1787 Liber Natus Copper, AU50  
Excelsior Reverse  
Third Finest Known**

**3028** 1787 Liber Natus, Excelsior Copper AU50 NGC. CAC. Breen-990, W-5795, High R.6. 171.4 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. Two varieties of the Liber Natus, Excelsior coppers are known, and both are offered in the present sale. The first variety offered here combines the standing Indian obverse with the New York Arms reverse. Typical survivors are in higher grades, suggesting that the variety saw little circulation. Just over a dozen examples of this variety are known. Based on John Ford's notes, Michael Hodder presented a preliminary census of this issue in the May 2004 Ford catalog, recording nine examples. We have refined and expanded that census here:

1. **MS65.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 58.
2. **AU.** Sarah Sophia Banks (1818); British Museum.
3. **AU50 NGC.** Eric P. Newman Collection. **The present specimen.**
4. **AU.** Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 457; H.P. Smith (Chapman Brothers, 6/1906), lot 124; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 601.
5. **XF.** F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 312.
6. **XF.** Mickley Sale (W.E. Woodward, 10/1867); Bushnell Sale (Chapman Brothers, 6/1882), lot 888; Brand Collection.
7. **Fine.** William H. Woodin; Peter Gschwend (Thomas Elder, 4/1909); F.C.C. Boyd.
8. **Fine.** John G. Mills Collection (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 348.
9. **VG.** John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5493.
10. **VG.** Norweb Collection, but not found in the catalogs of that collection.
11. **Good.** James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 816.
12. **Poor.** Thomas Warner (Chapman Brothers, 7/1891), lot 2094.
13. **Plugged.** New Netherlands Coin Co. (44th Sale, 6/1954), lot 71.
14. **Holed.** Matthew Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 240.

Although this piece was cleaned many decades ago, both sides are now attractively and naturally toned to olive and light blue-steel. Trivial rim bruises are to be expected on these old coppers, but the obverse and reverse surfaces are outstanding.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 436





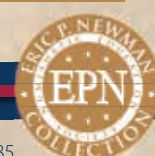


### 1787 Liber Natus Copper, XF40 Eagle and Globe Reverse Second Rarest Excelsior Variety

**3029** 1787 Liber Natus, Excelsior Eagle on Globe Copper, XF40 NGC. Breen-991, W-5800, Low R.7. 148.3 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. There were only seven examples of this variety known prior to the present century. Two more were located at the time of the May 2004 Ford sale, and the present copper from the Eric P. Newman Collection brings the total population to 10 examples. This impressive piece exhibits pleasing chestnut-brown surfaces despite trivial roughness on each side. The peripheries exhibit lovely steel-gray toning that frames the design motifs. This example is the fourth finest in our census.

1. **Mint State.** Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890); James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 185; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 958.
2. **AU.** Matthew A. Stickney Collection; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 602.
3. **XF.** F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 313.
4. **XF.** Eric P. Newman Collection. **The present specimen.**
5. **XF.** John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 276.
6. **VF.** Matthew A. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 239; DeWitt Smith Collection; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 959
7. **VF.** Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 234.
8. **Fine.** Donald Groves Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 337.
9. **Unknown Grade.** Massachusetts Historical Society.
10. **Unknown Grade.** Long Island Specialist.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 439







### 1776 Machin's Mills Halfpence, MS62 Brown The Vlack 9-76B Discovery Coin 'Vermont Enigma' Coin Breen *Encyclopedia* Plate Coin

**3030** 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpence, Small Date MS62 Brown NGC. Breen-992, Vlack 9-76B, W-7800, Low R.7. 115.7 grains. The obverse has the legend CEORCIVS III REX, with the Cs not corrected to Gs, while the reverse has small digits in the 1776 date. Perhaps a dozen examples of this variety are known today, with this piece clearly finer than any others.

In our May 2014 catalog of colonial coins from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, we reprinted Newman's 1958 article "A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma," originally published in the *American Numismatic Society Centennial Publication*. Today, we are proud to offer the very coin that solved that Vermont enigma. Newman wrote in his article:

"The enigma to be solved is why the series of 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers with bust facing right displayed a distinctively British insignia, namely, the British Union in the shield on the reverse and not the emblem of Vermont."

A hoard of copper coins was excavated in Stepney, Fairfield County, Connecticut in 1950, including 125 Connecticut coppers, 11 Vermont coppers, one Nova Eborac, and 72 British and Irish halfpence, mostly imitations and counterfeits. One of the latter is the present piece, the first Machin's Mills halfpence identified with the same head, seated lady, and letter punches as the Vermont cents. The number punches in the date are identical to those on 1786 Connecticut reverse A in Miller's reference.

This impressive example, plated in Newman's 1958 article, on the Vlack plates of Machin's Mills coppers, and in Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, has extraordinary surfaces that are nearly flawless. The strike is weak, with little visible central detail. The apparent surface roughness on the obverse device remains from pre-striking, the pressure created by the press being insufficient to eliminate that roughness. It is likely that this outstanding Machin's Mills copper, related as it is to Vermont and Connecticut coppers, will set an auction record for the series.

Ex: Stepney Hoard; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 460







Lot 3031











### 1792 Washington President Cent, XF40 T Below Washington's Shoulder Unique Variant

**3031 1792 Washington President Cent, Eagle and Stars Reverse. T Below Bust. Lettered Edge. XF40 NGC. CAC. Baker-21B, Breen-1228, 1995 COAC WA.1792.5, W-10685, Unique.** 175.4 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. There are two major types of the Washington President cents distinguished by their reverses, featuring either an eagle and 13 stars or the General of the American Armies. Many subscribe to the traditional viewpoint that these pieces are closely related to the 1791 Large Eagle and Small Eagle cents; they are typically attributed to the same engraver, John Gregory Hancock, Jr. Described as a child prodigy, Hancock was employed by Obadiah Westwood's private mint in Birmingham, England. George Fuld explains in his 1995 *ANS Coinage of the America's Conference* article "Coinage Featuring George Washington:"

"Although no direct evidence exists as to the origin of this series, die punch linkage and style directly link the 1792 British issues to J.G. Hancock and Westwood's Mint. Clearly they must have been manufactured between the time of the 1792 cents and before knowledge of rejection of monarchical portraits by Congress [March 1792]. Breen conjectures that for the eagle reverse with no denomination, the strikings in copper, silver and gold represented cent, half dollar and ten dollar samples, while Newman believes the gold and silver specimens were too different from any circulating coin to be usable."

However, evidence suggests that these pieces and the related Washington Born Virginia coppers were made on the American shore, specifically at the oceanside town of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

In "Perkins and the Washington Medal," published in the August 2010 issue of *The Numismatist*, John J. Kraljevich, Jr. presents compelling evidence that a talented young American engraver, Jacob Perkins, was the author of these 1792 Washington pieces. A 22-year-old Perkins worked alongside Joseph Callender at the Massachusetts mint that coined half cents and cents in 1788. His experience there provided the basis for his engraving career, and his interest in government employment. A few years later, he engraved dies and produced these 1792 Washington pieces, sending one anonymously to President Washington via his friend and teacher, Nicolas Pike. The existence of an obverse die for the Washington Born Virginia cents in the Perkins estate, with correspondence between Pike and Washington, leaves little doubt for the true authorship of these coins.

Pike wrote to Washington transmitting an example of Perkins' work, as quoted by Kraljevich:

"I have the honor to request your Acceptance of a Medal struck in my presence by an ingenious & reputable Gentleman, who also made the Die, which branch he can execute with great facility & dispatch, & which he will warrant to stand until defaced by usage.

"He at present, declines having his name made public; but should this Specimen of Ingenuity entitle him to the Notice of Congress, he would be happy, on suitable Terms, to serve the Public in this line."

Like Peter Getz, Jacob Perkins copied the 1791 Hancock cents. The Getz patterns were copied from the Small Eagle cents, and the Perkins patterns were copied from the Large Eagle cents, substituting 13 stars for the denomination, ONE CENT, at the top of the reverse. There is no doubt that the 1791-dated Hancock cents were aimed at the acquisition of an overseas contract for American coinage. The 1792 Getz and Perkins pieces were intended for a different purpose, that of obtaining an engraving position at a soon to be established United States Mint. Kraljevich explains:

"Perhaps now Perkins can get full credit for the WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA and 1792 WASHINGTON PRESIDENT issues, and stand alongside Peter Getz as the only Americans bold enough to step forward and place themselves at the head of the line for employment at the newly founded U.S. Mint."

This unique variant has splendid walnut-brown surfaces with minuscule marks suggesting careful preservation over the course of many years. Both sides have traces of light blue toning in the protected areas of the design. Here is an exceptional example of a truly important issue that is possibly a pattern issue of a fledgling nation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 708







**1792 Washington President Cent, XF45  
Plain Edge  
General of the Armies Reverse  
Likely an American Issue**



**3032** 1792 Washington President Cent, General of the Armies Reverse, Plain Edge XF45 NGC. CAC. Baker-59, Breen-1234, 1995 COAC WA.1792.6, W-10690, R.6. 181.9 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. As noted in the previous lot, compelling evidence places the production of the 1792 Washington President cents at Newburyport, Massachusetts, from the hand of a talented young engraver named Jacob Perkins. However, others hold the traditional numismatic viewpoint that these pieces were coined at Westwood's private mint in Birmingham. The Washington Born Virginia obverse die was in the possession of the Perkins family until at least the late 19th century. One of the three varieties of Washington Born Virginia coppers shares the same reverse as this variety, and a second variety with that obverse shares the same reverse of the example in the previous lot. All of these pieces were clearly made by the same hand. Until John Kraljevich presented his compelling evidence, everyone believed these pieces were made in England.

As truly American productions, the Washington President and Washington Born Virginia coppers are elevated to their rightful place among the most important pieces in the Early American field, equally as important as the Getz patterns. With an estimated population at fewer than 30 pieces, these coppers are even rarer than those made by Getz, and they should be considered every bit as valuable, if not more so.

Smooth medium brown surfaces exhibit a few scattered marks on each side, consistent with the grade. A minor reverse rim bruise is noted at 5 o'clock. Otherwise, this is an extraordinary example for the grade. Slight central weakness appears on the reverse, as usual, opposite the highest points of the obverse design.

This obverse and the previous reverse form a third variety, known in copper, silver, and gold. Eric P. Newman, owner of the unique gold example, has long considered that coin to be a presentation piece given to George Washington by a representative of Westwood's Birmingham Mint. In his 1995 article "Coinage Featuring George Washington," George Fuld noted: "It was common practice to make sample presentations to heads of state or committees when attempting to secure a contract." In light of the February 29, 1792 letter from Nicolas Pike to President Washington, transmitting an example of Jacob Perkins' work, we speculate that the transmitted piece was the very same gold example now in Newman's collection, originally serving the same presentation purpose.

*Ex: Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 717*







## 1792 Washington Born Virginia Cent, MS65 Brown American Armies Reverse, W-10730 A Commanding Example

**3033** (1792) Washington Born Virginia, General of the Armies Reverse MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Plain Edge. Baker-60, Breen-1239, 1995 COAC WA.1792.9, W-10730, R.5. 167.8 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. NGC has certified five of these cents, including the present example, an MS62 Brown, and three pieces in the VF grade range. PCGS has examined 27 examples, including those graded MS66 Brown, MS63 Brown, and MS62 Brown. Based on the combined population, this coin is the second finest of five Mint State pieces.

The inscriptions on this piece provided a summary of George Washington's life. He was born in Virginia on February 11, 1732, appointed General of the American Armies in 1775, resigned that position in 1783, and elected President of the United States in 1789. Washington's commanding physical appearance equaled his military and political stature. At the age of 26, he was described as "six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighing 175 pounds." Why is that important? PBS.org gives three reasons:

"Recorded impressions of his contemporaries make very clear that his physical appearance reflected to a remarkable degree the distinctive qualities of his mind and character.

"His sheer personal presence was a significant and characteristic part of his greatness and of his influence on the world.

"The mere image of Washington was a source of strength and encouragement to the Revolutionary and Founding generation of Americans."

Both sides of this remarkable piece have exceptional chocolate-brown surfaces with full cartwheel luster, exhibiting splashes of tan, faded from mint red. The surfaces are virtually flawless, and the strike is exceptional. This Gem possesses physical greatness that is equal to Washington's commanding presence.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 723











## 1792 Washington President Cent, MS64 Brown The Famous Getz Pattern Copper, Plain Edge, Baker-25

**3034 1792 Getz Washington President Pattern Cent, Plain Edge MS64 Brown NGC. Baker-25, Breen-1352, Pollock-5020, W-10775, R.5.**  
Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 257.7 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. The late Jack Collins spent many years studying the Getz silver and copper Washington President pieces. Unfortunately, he passed away before the study was completed. His friend, George Fuld, continued the study through completion, and in 2009 *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz* was published by George Frederick Kolbe and Alan Meghrig.

The Peter Getz pattern coins were minted in silver and copper. Those struck in silver include 14 with a plain edge, five with the Circles and Squares edge, and three with the twin olive leaves edge. Copper impressions include 45 with a plain edge and 11 with the Circles and Squares edge. Among those 56 copper pieces are eight examples that are described as Mint State. The Eric P. Newman coin is the fifth finest of those eight pieces. An arcing planchet cutter mark is visible from the bottom of the 1 to the top of the G, continuing to the border over the A. The entire obverse is double struck, with less noticeable reverse doubling. The surfaces are prooflike, and the design motifs are bold. Both sides have attractive chocolate-brown surfaces with delicate light green toning highlights. An exceptional Getz copper.

There were many Washington tribute pieces made in England, but those by Getz were actually made in the U.S., and are considered pattern coins as opposed to Washington issues. While they were made outside the mint, they were struck in Philadelphia on a coin press that was soon moved to the new Philadelphia Mint. It is our opinion that these pieces should be collected as part of the United States pattern series, and they are listed in Andrew Pollock's pattern reference.

These pattern coins are attributed to Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, apparently on the strength of remarks made by J. Franklin Reigart of that town, and published by Montroville Wilson Dickeson in *The American Numismatical Manual*:

"Mr. Getz was personally complimented by Washington for his artistic skill in producing the die for what is called the 'Washington Cent,' and it was also officially recognized by the Government. This letter was often exhibited by Major John Getz, a son of the artist, during his lifetime. Memory must, however, supply the place of this documentary proof, as it cannot now be found."

Searching for source material proving these pieces were engraved by Peter Getz is challenging. All we have found was the commentary in Crosby, who wrote:

"It is believed that the three dies last described [including the piece offered here] were the work of Peter Getz, of Lancaster, Pa: a self-taught, but skillful mechanic and engraver."

Crosby further notes that his information was obtained from Joseph Mickley, and came from Congressman James Lawrence Getz (1821-1891), a grandson of Peter Getz.

A biographical note of Peter Getz appeared in William Barton's *Memoirs of the Life of David Rittenhouse*, published in 1813:

"Peter Getz was a self-taught mechanic of singular ingenuity in the borough of Lancaster, where he exercised the trade of a silversmith and jeweler, and was remarkable for the extraordinary elegance and beauty of the workmanship he executed. He was, in 1792, a candidate for the place of chief coiner or engraver in the mint."

There is some uncertainty about his life in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Records place his birth in 1762, 1764, and 1768. Other records state that he died in 1804 or 1809. Some sources suggest that he served in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War, although he does not appear in records of the DAR.

Die state evidence suggests that originals and restrikes of the Getz pieces exist. Examples with no die rust, such as this example from the Eric P. Newman Collection, are the original 1792 issues. Those with die rust followed, possibly after an intermission of several years. George Fuld explained in 2009:

"On observing the die progression on the copper and silver impressions, the logical sequence appears to be as follows. The small, 32 mm. plain edge copper pieces were struck first in December 1791. All specimens are from perfect dies with no die rust on the reverse. ... Later, the large diameter copper coins, with diameters of 35 mm. with plain, prominently toothed borders (often called piedforts due to their thickness and broad oversize planchets) and ornamented edges, were made in January/February 1792, or possibly later in 1799-1800 in commemoration of Washington's death."

As one of the early strikes on a 32 mm. planchet, the Eric P. Newman coin is one of the original strikings of December 1791, and is among the most historically important examples in the present sale.

Ex: Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$300.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Reportedly earlier from John F. McCoy (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 2456; J.N.T. Levick (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1864), lot 2257; W. Elliot Woodward (3/1865), lot 3277; to J. Ledyard Hodge. PCGS# 921











## 1792 Roman Head Cent, PR65 Red and Brown The Finer of Two NGC Certified Examples Hancock's Tribute to Washington The Celebrated Bushnell Specimen

**3035** 1792 Washington Roman Head Cent PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Baker-19, Breen-1249, W-10840, R.6. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 197.5 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. The edge is lettered UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The dies of the Roman Head cent, a product of Obediah Westwood's Birmingham Mint, are attributed to the talented young engraver John Gregory Hancock. Walter Breen gave Hancock's life dates as 1775-1815 in his *Complete Encyclopedia* and described him as a "juvenile engraving prodigy." However, Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medalists* suggests that those dates were his active years of engraving: "Medallist and die-sinker of the latter part of the eighteenth century and first two decades of the nineteenth, circ. 1775-1815." His son, also John Gregory Hancock (born 1791) was described as a prodigy who was engraving tokens at the age of eight or nine years. If the elder Hancock was born in 1775, he was just 16 years old when his son was born. Birmingham records indicate that John Gregory Hancock and Sarah Ward were married in 1780, suggesting that the elder engraver was likely born a couple of decades earlier, perhaps around 1760.

It is known that President Washington objected to the appearance of his likeness on the Federal coinage. However, the Senate version of the Mint Act called for "an impression or representation of the head of the president of the United States." The House of Representatives, apparently ceding to Washington's wishes, changed the wording to call for "an impression emblematic of liberty." As the Getz pattern followed the designs of Hancock's earlier Washington cents, this piece appeared as a response, although opinions of its purpose differ. In the Whitman *Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Q. David Bowers wrote:

"The Roman Head cent depicts Washington dressed in the style of a Roman official, a popular way of honoring him, at least in memory, but these are dated during his life. The apotheosis of Washington saw many forms, most famously in Horatio Greenough's statue of epic proportions showing Washington as a Roman emperor seated on a throne. For years this was displayed on the U.S. Capitol grounds. There are many versions of similar tributes in the classic style to be found on bank note vignettes."

In his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, Walter Breen labeled this variety "Hancock's Revenge:"

"When news of Washington's rejection reached Birmingham, John Gregory Hancock (doubtless with Westwood's gleeful consent, possibly at his instigation) undertook an extraordinary piece of revenge. As Washington's spokesmen had compared the idea of presidential portraits on coins to the practices of Nero, Caligula, and Cromwell, so Hancock's (and/or Westwood's) idea was to portray Washington on a coin as a degenerate, effeminate Roman emperor. Hancock's satirical masterpieces, the 'Roman Head' cents manage to convey this impression—with a subtle resemblance. ... Beginning as tokens of incredible spite, these cents have become among the most highly coveted of Washington items."

This example is from the "Celebrated and Valuable" Charles Ira Bushnell Collection that the Chapman Brothers sold in June 1882. Bushnell (1826-1880) was an uncle of the Chapman Brothers who was born and died in New York City. After his death, Lorin Parmelee purchased the entire collection, kept a few for his own collection, and consigned the balance to the Chapman Brothers who described this piece as:

"1792 Cent. A very fine undraped bust, facing right, the hair confined by a fillet, tied in a bow with long ends; WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. 1792. Rev. A small eagle with upraised wings, on his breast a shield; an olive branch in right talon and a bunch of arrows in left; about his head, six stars; above, CENT. Edge lettered, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A splendid sharp, even impression, of beautiful color. Proof. Excessively rare, but about six known. This cent, usually termed the 'Naked Bust' or 'Roman head' generally brings about \$225, but has sold for as high as \$480 in McCoy sale."

NGC and PCGS have certified 10 examples of this variety, including seven designated Brown and three called Red and Brown. This piece is the finest of those designated Red and Brown. This lovely Gem combines bluish olive-brown with chestnut toning, showing considerable glimpses of mint red, especially on the reverse.

Ex: Charles Ira Bushnell Collection; Lorin Parmelee (Chapman Brothers, 6/1882), lot 1250; later, "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$250.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 732





THE  
COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL  
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THE 1776  
CONTINENTAL CURRENCY  
COINAGE



VARIETIES OF  
THE FUGIO CENT

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## FOREWORD

One of the intriguing fields of numismatic research is the 1776 Continental Currency coinage. It is particularly interesting because it involves the first coin of our independent national government and it is particularly difficult because there is no specific reference to the coinage in the records of the Continental Congress. A presentation of some facts and conclusions may stimulate others to find the missing pieces in this puzzle.

ERIC P. NEWMAN



## THE 1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

BY ERIC P. NEWMAN

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# THE 1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE

By ERIC P. NEWMAN

## The Niche Provided for Coined Dollars in Planning Paper Currency

Beginning in July, 1776 there is convincing evidence that a one dollar coin was planned. A study of the denominations of the various issues of paper currency authorized by the Continental Congress<sup>1</sup> shows that \$1 notes began with the first issue of May 10, 1775, continued in the November 29, 1775, February 17, 1776 and May 9, 1776 issues, but thereafter were discontinued in the next six issues from July 22, 1776 through September 26, 1778. In the final issue of January 14, 1779, the \$1 notes reappeared. The issues of July 22, 1776, November 2, 1776, February 26, 1777 and May 20, 1777 have denominations of \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$30 and there could be no logical reason to eliminate the \$1 denomination unless a separate \$1 issue was planned or unless an excess of \$1 notes had been issued. The \$1 note would be most convenient for circulation and would be one of the last denominations to be eliminated unless a substitute was intended.

The journals of the Continental Congress show that on each occasion when \$1 notes were authorized the same number of \$2, \$3 and \$4 notes were approved.<sup>2</sup> For the issue dated February 17, 1776 the journals show that only half of the number of \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 notes were authorized compared to the number of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4 notes,<sup>3</sup> but for the issues dated May 10, 1775, November 29, 1775 and May 9, 1776, the same number of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 notes were to be issued.<sup>4</sup> This proves conclusively that there was no excess of \$1 notes in circulation at the time the \$1 denomination was discontinued. This is also confirmed by the fact that \$1 notes were printed as a part of a sheet containing one each of eight denominations and the position of the \$1 note was always in the upper left corner as evidenced by the unsigned sheets of eight notes issued officially on blue paper to Continental Treasurers and delegates pursuant to resolution passed October 28, 1775 to identify the genuine issues.

It must also be pointed out that the depreciation in value of Continental Currency during 1776 was not sufficient to justify the elimination of the practical \$1 denomination and at the same time result in the continuation of the issuance of other low denominations such as the \$2, \$3, etc. At the end of 1776 the discount on Continental paper currency was only 1¼% of the equivalent in specie.<sup>5</sup>

1. Continental Paper Money, by Henry Phillips, Jr., Boston, 1866, Appendix A.  
The Standard Paper Money Catalogue, by Wayte Raymond, New York, 1940, p. 41.
2. Minutes of June 23, 1775; November 30, 1775; February 21, 1776; May 22, 1776; and November 17, 1779. The Journals of the Continental Congress are available in book form, published by the Library of Congress.
3. Minutes of February 21, 1776.
4. Minutes of June 23, 1775; November 30, 1775; and May 22, 1776.
5. Political Essays, by Peletiah Webster, Philadelphia, 1791, p. 501.

The journals of the Continental Congress are incomplete as to many transactions which took place. In 1776 while the Declaration of Independence was being prepared there were many secret sessions of the Continental Congress and its committees and minutes or memoranda of the proceedings relative to the Continental Currency coinage of 1776 may have been either omitted or lost.

The foregoing facts put to rest any claims that the Continental Currency coins dated 1776 had no official connection and we can conclude that the date of preparation of the coins was about July, 1776.

### **The Need for a Continental Coin**

The Continental Congress during 1776 was struggling to obtain specie to support its paper currency and credit and to make purchases necessary to continue the revolution. The little specie obtainable was quickly used to buy war supplies from sources which would not accept paper currency or credit and many a proposed purchase of military needs was turned down for lack of specie. The possibility of obtaining silver for coinage was only a hope never to become a reality and it therefore was entirely logical for some members of the government to think that a dollar size coin of high quality pewter with a shiny and silvery appearance might have a stabilizing effect on depreciating Continental Paper Currency if silver could not be obtained. It is easy to say that since a few specimens of the 1776 coinage were in silver the intention was to issue silver coins. That the Continental Congress would have liked to do at that time. Every method was being sought to sustain the purchasing power of the money of the Continental Congress and a resort to base coinage was not new in emergencies of other governments. The "gun money" of James II of England was such an attempt beginning in 1689. The small copper Swedish dalers dated from 1715 to 1719 issued by Charles XII under the sponsorship of Baron Goertz were another such attempt. Many siege pieces are base coin. In the predicament the Continental Congress found itself the treasury committee may well have been preparing for an extensive coinage of pewter.

It can be pointed out that there was no denomination on the 1776 dollar size Continental Currency coin. The Continental Congress, in 1776, had no unit of money of its own. The money of account in each colony was an independent Pound of that colony and had no connection with the Pound of any other colony. Reference to Spanish Dollars in exchange transactions was convenient because those coins with their multiples and fractions constituted the principal specie in actual circulation in the colonies. Since it was customary for many crown size coins to be without specified denominations, the lack of a denomination might indicate that the Continental Congress coin was to be silver. On the other hand a base coin would ordinarily contain a denomination but the Continental Congress could not refer to the Spanish Dollar on a coin and had no other denomination to use.

### **The Source of the Design**

It has always been evident that the designs on Continental Currency coinage were copied from the Continental Currency fractional paper money issues authorized



February 17, 1776 or vice versa. If we are correct in our conclusion that the coins were prepared about the time of the Declaration of Independence it follows that the paper money was copied in preparing the coinage. No one but Benjamin Franklin would have had the temerity to suggest the motto, "Time flies, so mind your business" for the paper money and this truth presented in a humorous vein could not help being selected for the 1776 pewter issues and the 1787 copper coinage.

A very unusual error in spelling ties the coins to the paper money. The pewter coinage with the extra E in CURRENCEY (Obverse 4) of which only two specimens are known, resulted because the diemaker copied the identical misspelling on the one-sixth of a dollar denomination of paper currency authorized on February 17, 1776. On each paper money plate (A, B and C) of the one-sixth of a dollar the misspelling CURRENCEY appears on the right side and also upside down in the small box near the top left corner. (See Plate 3). No other paper money from any plate of any denomination of any issue of the Continental Congress using that word (there are 91 others) has other than the correct spelling of CURRENCY.

#### Where and by Whom were the Coins Made

"EG FECIT" meaning "E.G. made it" is a clue which should make available further facts on the Continental Currency coinage. Instead it leaves us with another problem to be solved, namely—who is E.G.?

It was stated in the June 1909 "Numismatist", that the initials were those of Ephraim Getz. This statement is without any supporting data and may have been based upon the fact that Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, diemaker of the 1792 "Washington President I" coins<sup>6</sup> might have had such a relative, but a search of records in Philadelphia and Lancaster has not thrown any light on the existence of any Ephraim Getz.

A search of lists of diemakers, medalists, engravers, pewterers and silversmiths in America and England does not reveal any clue.

This leads me to suggest the possibility that "E.G." might be Elbridge Gerry, a member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts, who arrived in Philadelphia on February 9, 1776. He was appointed on February 17, 1776 as one of a committee of five to superintend the treasury which duty required him "To consider ways and means for supplying gold and silver for the support of the Army in Canada: . . . To superintend the emissions of bills of Credit".<sup>7</sup> On May 6, 1776 he was appointed to a seven man committee "to devise ways and means for raising" ten million dollars for war expenditures. On May 22, 1776 it was stated that \$52,000 in hard money had just been sent to Canada in payment of war debts and it was "Resolved that the Comm'rs be informed that gold or silver cannot be procured without great difficulty and that any considerable supply for the future will be very precarious. And that they be requested to devise some method by which (if possible) this inconvenience may be remedied."<sup>8</sup> We can assume that if time had permitted Congress to demonstrate its patriotism and to strengthen its credit it would have forwarded silver to Canada in the form of coins minted by the Continental Congress. Elbridge Gerry's intimate association with treasury matters might therefore make him the "E.G." The initials are

6. Early Coins of America, by Sylvester S. Crosby, Boston, 1878, p. 358.

7. Journals of the Continental Congress. Minutes of February 17, 1776.

8. *ibid*; Minutes of May 22, 1776.

so large that they might refer to his suggestion of the coinage rather than that he made the actual dies. This is the same man whose later political actions even resulted in the "coining" of the word "gerrymander".

The workmanship on the dies for the 1776 coins shows spacing and spelling errors and inexperience in layout as will be subsequently described. This leads to the conclusion that the dies were not made by an experienced diemaker and are therefore not of foreign origin.

It is important to note that the twin olive leaf edge design on 1776 Continental Currency coinage is the same edge design subsequently used on the 1,000 mill and both varieties of the 500 mill denominations of the Nova Constellatio 1783 silver patterns<sup>9</sup> and also on at least one specimen of the 1792 "Washington President I" struck in silver. These edge designs were apparently from the same die. Since it is definitely known that both the 1783 and the 1792 pattern coinages above described were made in Philadelphia,<sup>10</sup> it is logical to assume that the 1776 coinage using the same edge dies was made in America, probably in Philadelphia or Lancaster.

#### Contemporary Comment

Crosby gives the year 1791<sup>11</sup> as the earliest written reference to Continental Currency pewter coins taking a quotation from Richard Watson's "Chemical Essays". Watson, a professor at the University of Cambridge, England, states with respect to the coinage of pewter, "The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient;" and then describes the pewter coins in detail.<sup>12</sup> Crosby used the 1791 Dublin edition as his source for this quotation, but it is important to note that this same text is found in the first edition of Volume IV published in London in 1786 and the preface to which is dated February 9, 1786. This places this printed evidence of the pewter coinage not only prior to 1787 coinage of Fugio coppers but also near enough to 1776 to be a contemporary explanation of the coinage, considering the lack of communication during the Revolutionary War and the natural time lag between the accumulation of information for a detailed explanation of chemistry and its publication date.

#### Varieties of the Coins

The first obverse die (obverse 1) omits one of the R's in CURRENCY. This appears to have resulted from inexperience in spacing letters rather than misspelling,

9. Early Coins of America, p. 307. The two specimens of the 100 mill silver Nova Constellatio pieces, being thinner and smaller have a plain edge, but Crosby was not aware of their existence.
10. Early Coins of America, p. 310.  
The American Numismatic Manual by Montroville W. Dickeson, Philadelphia, 1859, p. 131.
11. Early Coins of America, p. 305.
12. Chemical Essays by Richard Watson, London, 1786, Volume IV, pages 135-7:  
"It is reported of James II that he melted down and coined all the brass guns in Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to coin pewter with this inscription—*Melioris tessera fati*. The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient; they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight; on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge—Continental Currency, 1776—and within the ring a rising sun, with—Fugio—at the side of it, shining upon a dial under which was—Mind your business. On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States; on another circular ring, within these, was inscribed—American Congress—and in the central space—We are one. I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money, because like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna, when that city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental currency: it was equal to 7440 ounces; this exceeds the weight of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst; I conjecture that the metal of the Continental currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and one of lead."



just as the first reverse die (Reverse A) has a diminutive *N* in AMERICAN, CONGRESS, the diemaker failing to leave sufficient room for the uniform size letter *N*.

Reverse A also has another error in that the names of the States should have been placed on the links clockwise in geographical order from north to south as on the fractional Continental Currency issues, but N.HAMPS is clockwise of MASSACHS.

Reverse A has its links composed of dots. Apparently two trial pieces were prepared in brass (1-A) and it was determined that the links should be made of lines by recutting the same die. Reverse B shows lines cut over the dots, but dots still remain exposed in many places. A very few trial pieces were prepared in brass (1-B) and the die was recut by thickening the lines of the links until the dots were eliminated (Reverse C). Neither the missing *R* or the diminutive *N* were corrected, but the comma after the diminutive *N* was changed to a period. Striking of the die combination 1-C began in pewter with one specimen struck in silver. Eventually Obverse 1 cracked down the left side of the coin and is designated as Obverse 1 (1). The die then broke and another obverse die was prepared correcting the spelling to CURRENCY and with stubby numbers in the date (Obverse 2). Continuation of pewter coinage (2-C) followed.

The next group of dies are not to my knowledge struck in combination with any of those heretofore mentioned. Obverse 3 was prepared with the sundial smaller and the *E G FECIT* added in the same size letters as MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Reverse D was prepared with a full size *N* in AMERICAN and with MASSACHS clockwise of N.HAMP'S as it should be. Striking of the die combination 3-D was chiefly in pewter with two specimens in silver and one in brass. Obverse 4 was prepared with a small date and the extra *E* in CURRENCEY which spelling error has been heretofore shown to be copied from the one-sixth of a dollar paper currency (See Plate 3). Only two specimens are known with the CURRENCEY error, and they are in pewter, combination 4-D. Obverse 4 was recut to eliminate the extra *E* in CURRENCEY and although a new *Y* was cut over the *E* a square ornament was punched over the old *Y* (Obverse 5). One specimen is known in pewter of combination 5-D.

The die for Reverse D cracked through the links on the right side during the striking of pewter specimens with Obverse 3. Most pewter specimens with Obverse 3, both silver pieces with Obverse 3, and all coins with Obverses 4 and 5 were minted with Reverse D in a cracked condition.

The average weight of Continental Coinage in silver is 378 grains; in brass 224 grains; and in pewter 250 grains.

A table of die combinations as shown on the accompanying plates to which is added rarity is as follows:

Combination	Pewter	Brass	Silver
1—A	—	R <sub>8</sub>	—
1—B	—	R <sub>7</sub>	—
1—C	R <sub>2</sub>	—	R <sub>8</sub>
1 (1)—C	R <sub>3</sub>	—	—
2—C	R <sub>3</sub>	—	—
3—D	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>
4—D	R <sub>8</sub>	—	—
5—D	R <sub>8</sub>	—	—

Specimens of 1776 pewter coinage are usually found uncirculated or have received wear as keepsakes and not from circulation. This indicates that they never reached circulation and were in the pattern or trial stage. In some the pewter has disintegrated from acids in the air.

### Subsequent Uses of the Design

In 1783 a dollar size pewter peace medal (see Plate 3) was struck in America with the link design on the reverse.<sup>13</sup> Its reverse design was copied from Reverse C of the coinage rather than from the February 17, 1776 paper currency because N.HAMP'S is clockwise of MASSCHS. The size of the medal, the fact that it was made in America and only in pewter, and the source of the design give further corroboration to the American manufacture and the official recognition of the 1776 pewter dollars.

There is a copper in the Smithsonian Institution containing on the obverse WASHINGTON THE GREAT D.G and on the reverse are 13 links surrounding the date, 1784, which is in two lines. The abbreviations of the states are N.H., M.B., R.I., C, N.Y., N.J., PS., D, M, V, N.C., S.C., and G. It weighs 102 grains and is illustrated in Crosby.<sup>14</sup> It is of very poor workmanship and nothing is known of its origin or purpose.

In 1787 Fugio copper cents authorized by the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation used generally the same design as the 1776 Continental currency coinage or the fractional February 17, 1776 paper currency. A separate study of these coins by the writer is referred to for further data on them.<sup>15</sup>

In 1876, for the Independence Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia souvenir coins (see plate 2) similar to the Continental currency pewter coins of 1776 were struck in various metals<sup>16</sup> and it is interesting to note that the states are listed on the links counterclockwise instead of clockwise as on the original issues.

### Conclusion

It seems logical to conclude from the foregoing that the 1776 Continental Currency coinage was officially sanctioned to become a replacement for one dollar paper currency of the Continental Congress about July 1776; that it was minted in America at that time; that whether or not it was intended to be a silver or pewter issue it was in the pattern stage; and that it is the first coin of our independent national government.

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13. This piece is fully described in *American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, by C. Wyllys Betts, New York, 1894, p. 299, known as Betts #614.

14. *Early Coins of America*, p. 351 and illustrated on Plate X, No. 3.

15. *Varieties of the Fugio Cent*, by Eric P. Newman, *Coin Collector's Journal*, January-February, 1949. A revision is to be published in 1952.

16. *Struck Copies of Early American Coins* by Richard D. Kenney. *Coin Collector's Journal*, January-February, 1952, published by Wayne Raymond, Inc.



FUGIO DOLLARS

ERIC P. NEWMAN

PLATE 1



ONE R IN  
CURRENCY



DOTTED LINKS



DIE BREAK



DOTS PARTLY CUT  
INTO LINES



TWO R's IN  
CURRENCY



DOTS ENTIRELY  
CUT INTO LINES

1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE

FUGIO DOLLARS

ERIC P. NEWMAN

PLATE 2



3

E G FECIT



D

N. HAMPS  
LEFT OF  
MASSACHS



4

EXTRA E IN  
CURRENCEY



5

ORNAMENT CUT  
OVER Y  
Y CUT OVER E



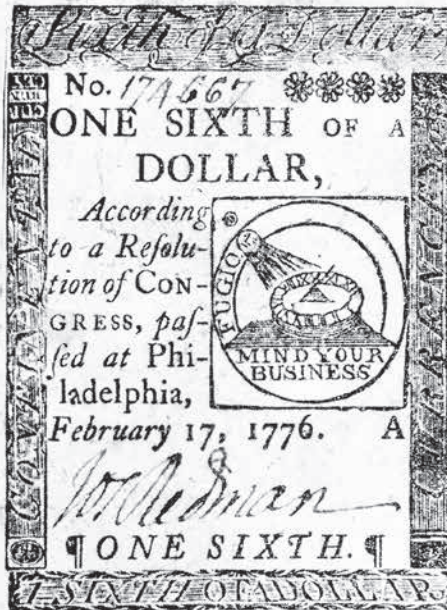
IMITATIONS  
MADE FOR  
INDEPENDENCE  
CENTENNIAL  
IN 1876



FUGIO DOLLARS

ERIC P. NEWMAN

PLATE 3



EXTRA E IN CURRENCEY FOUND  
ONLY ON 1/6TH OF A DOLLAR  
PAPER MONEY OF FEB. 17, 1776  
& OBVERSE 4 OF 1776 COINS



REVOLUTIONARY  
WAR 1783  
PEACE MEDAL





Lot 3036











**1776 Continental Dollar, Newman 1-A, AU50**  
**Extremely Rare Beaded Rings Variety**  
**Second Finest of Three Known**  
**The Newman Plate Reverse**

**3036 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Dotted Rings, Brass AU50 NGC. Newman 1-A, Breen-1085, W-8430, R.8.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 250.8 grains, 79% copper, 18% zinc, 1% lead per NGC metallurgical tests. The remaining 2% is likely attributed to rounding, or to trace elements, or perhaps both. The Dotted Rings variety was the first produced Continental dollar, coined before the die was modified to partially connect the dots, as seen in the next lot. A small die defect inside the Pennsylvania ring is evident on this variety, and is advanced on the next example.

This piece from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society features an attractive blend of pale yellow, orange, and mahogany, with minor verdigris on each side. The surfaces are generally pleasing with no edge bruises or other defects. This variety is extremely rare, despite a comment in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* that 12 to 15 examples are known. Q. David Bowers attributed that erroneous estimate to Michael Hodder. This variety was absent from most of the important colonial collections of recent times. There was not a single one in Garrett, Roper, Taylor, or even Ford. That absence clearly confirms the extreme rarity of this variety, and is not commensurate with a High R.6 variety.

The true population is likely three examples as reported in the March 1988 Norweb catalog, where the three examples were identified as the Norweb coin, an example in the Newman Collection (this piece), and one that appeared in the Brand Collection, Part II. In his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, Walter Breen overlooked the Norweb coin that was sold the same year as his reference was published, stating that only two were known.

**Census of known examples**

- 1. AU.** Spink & Son, London (11/1910); Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 955. This example would likely grade Mint State today. Erroneously said to be plated in the Newman monograph.
- 2. AU50 NGC.** The present specimen from the "Colonel" Green Estate.
- 3. VF.** Virgil M. Brand Collection; Brand Estate; B. Max Mehl (1/11/1937); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2450. Sharpness finer with many old reverse scratches.

One of the three was mentioned in Crosby: "A specimen in the cabinet of Mr. Brevoort, struck in brass, (size 23,) has the same reverse with that just described, but the rings upon the obverse are beaded, instead of plain as in all the others."

The reverse of this example is plated in Newman's 1952 article, "The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage," published in Wayte Raymond's *Coin Collector's Journal*, July-August 1952, and reprinted in the present catalog. Discussing this variety, Newman noted:

"The first obverse die (obverse 1) omits one of the R's in CURRENCY. This appears to have resulted from inexperience in spacing letters rather than misspelling, just as the first reverse die (Reverse A) has a diminutive N in AMERICAN CONGRESS, the diemaker failing to leave sufficient room for the uniform size letter N.

"Reverse A also has another error in that the names of the states should have been placed on the links clockwise in geographical order from north to south as on the fractional Continental Currency issues, but N.HAMPS is clockwise of MASSACHS.

"Reverse A has its links composed of dots. Apparently two trial pieces were prepared in brass (1-A) and it was determined that the links should be made of lines by recutting the same die."

The opportunity to acquire the second finest of just three known examples of the brass 1776 Newman 1-A Beaded Rings Continental dollar should be considered carefully. To the best of our knowledge, this is only the third auction appearance of this variety in numismatic history.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$400.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 792











## 1776 Continental Dollar, Newman 1-B, MS62

### Partially Beaded Rings High Condition Census

**3037 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Brass MS62 NGC. CAC. Newman 1-B, Breen-1087, W-8440, Low R.7.** 225.8 grains, 75% copper, 22% tin, 1% lead per NGC metallurgical tests. Following the limited production of the Newman 1-A pieces, the reverse die was modified with the dotted rings connected to form solid rings, although remnants of the previous dots are still visible. Eric P. Newman wrote: "Reverse B shows lines cut over the dots, but dots still remain exposed in many places." The reverse has an advanced die defect in the Pennsylvania ring, proving that it is the same die as Reverse A. The modifications are sufficient that Newman assigned a different letter, although this variety is technically a die state of 1-A.

The production of Newman 1-B pieces in brass was considerably greater than that of the 1-A. However, the coinage was still extremely limited, and only a dozen examples are known today. Michael Hodder recorded eight examples in the 1988 Norweb catalog, and increased his estimate to "about 10 to 12 known" in the 2003 Ford catalog. Q. David Bowers rated this variety URS-4 (five to eight known) in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. We presented a Condition Census of 12 known examples in our August 2009 offering of the Charles Jay specimen that is updated here:

1. **MS63 NGC** Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 39; Laird Park (Stack's, 5/1976), lot 109; Herdman Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1977), lot 5039; Collection of a Patriotic American (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1002.
2. **MS62 NGC. The present specimen.** Eric P. Newman Collection; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
3. **AU55** Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2047; Bowers and Merena (5/1992), lot 1010; Stack's (1/2007), lot 6439.
4. **AU or finer** (described as "Virtually Uncirculated" in the Carter catalog) B. Max Mehl (5/1950), lot 769; Amon Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 204.
5. **Choice XF** Virgil Brand; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 1.
6. **Choice XF** Pine Tree "Promised Lands" Sale, lot 335; Gilbert Steinberg (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 63.
7. **XF45 PCGS** 1999 ANA Sale (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 6465.
8. **XF45** New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, 8/21/1955); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2452.
9. **XF** Lermann Collection; Garrett Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1489.
10. **XF** John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 198; Stack's (9/2006), lot 112.
11. **VF30** B. Max Mehl (privately, 1/11/1937); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2451.
12. **Fine** Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 87.

In addition to those pieces enumerated above, approximately six examples from the Newman 1-B pairing exist in pewter. In the Norweb catalog, Hodder noted that the pewter piece was an earlier die state than Garrett's brass example, and the same die state as the Norweb, lot 2451 coin. He wrote:

"We can say with certainty that the pewter specimens were being struck at the same time as the brass pieces, from the same dies. Some suggestions have been raised that the pewter pieces may have been struck later, perhaps from dies captured by the British during their occupation of New York City in September 1776."

There seems to be no logical reason for the British to make use of those dies even if they had captured them. Further, Hodder's observations negate the reasoning of some, such as Walter Breen, who consider the brass pieces to be patterns.

In the Ford catalog, Hodder noted test results of two other brass pieces that were also a little under 80% copper and 20% zinc. There is a wide range of brass alloys identified by various names, such as Alpha brass that signifies alloys with less than 35% zinc (known for its capability of cold-working, forging, and pressing). A specific type of Alpha brass known as Prince's metal contains 75% copper and 25% zinc, and was sometimes used for imitation jewelry.

This example combines light yellow and pale olive on pleasing surfaces that retain some mint flash. Both sides have fine striations that appear to remain from the planchet before striking.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 792







### 1776 Continental Dollar Newman 1-C, MS62 The Newman Plate Obverse

**3038** 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter MS62 NGC. CAC. Newman 1-C, Breen-1089, W-8445, R.3. 279.4 grains, 85% tin, 11% lead, 2% antimony per NGC metallurgical tests. The obverse of this piece is plated in Eric P. Newman's 1952 reference on the Continental dollars. Newman points to evidence that suggests the Continental dollars were coined in New York City in the summer of 1776, likely July and August:

"Beginning in July 1776 there is convincing evidence that a one dollar coin was planned. A study of the denominations of the various issues of paper currency authorized by the Continental Congress shows that \$1 notes began with the first issue of May 10, 1775, continued in the November 29, 1775, February 17, 1776 and May 9, 1776 issues, but thereafter were discontinued in the next six issues from July 22, 1776 through September 26, 1778. In the final issue of January 14, 1779, the \$1 notes reappeared."

The conclusion drawn from that observation is: A substitute for the one dollar notes was planned, and these coins are considered to be their replacement. As New York was the center of the Federal government at the time, these pieces are tentatively attributed to that city.

In his analysis of the coinage presented in the Ford catalog, Michael Hodder stated that there were two groups of Continental dollars produced at different times. The first group consisted of the combinations of obverse dies 1 and 2, and reverse dies A, B, and C. The second group consisted of obverse dies 3, 4, and 5, mated with reverse die D. Hodder notes that distinctions between the two groups suggest two different die sinkers. Then he writes that "it is also likely that they were struck in two different mints." He continues to suggest that the first group was struck before the British captured New York City in September 1776, and that the dies and machinery were carried out of the city, with the second group struck in Pennsylvania, suggesting Philadelphia or Lancaster as possible sites. Hodder presents no facts for his observations that must be considered only as speculation.

Scattered planchet flakes appear on both sides of this lustrous pewter-gray example, with brilliant luster throughout, showing areas of slightly deeper gray toning, and a small ebony toning spot on the Massachusetts ring of the reverse. The die alignment is 90 degrees, with the reverse turned sideways in relation to the obverse. A short die crack connects the upper serif of the G to the top of the I in FUGIO.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 791







**1776 Continental Dollar**  
**Newman 2-C, MS64**  
**The Newman Plate Obverse**

**3039** 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter MS64 NGC. CAC. Newman 2-C, Breen-1092, W-8455, R.3. 248.4 grains, 91% tin, 5% lead, 2% antimony per NGC metallurgical tests. The obverse of this piece is plated in Eric P. Newman's 1952 reference on the Continental dollars. This is the second obverse die of the Continental dollars, with the CURRENCY spelling, combined with the third modification of the first reverse die.

In his 1952 study, Newman recorded obverse dies 1 and 2, and reverse dies A, B, and C for the first group of Continental dollars. Obverse dies 1 and 2 are clearly different, while reverses A, B, and C are significant modifications of a single physical die. Newman variety 1-A is only known in brass, 1-B is known in brass and pewter, 1-C is known in pewter and silver, and 2-C is known in pewter.

The second group of Continental dollars consists of varieties 3-D, 4-D, and 5-D. Obverse 4 and 5 are significant modifications of a single die. Newman 3-D is known in pewter and silver, while 4-D and 5-D are known only in pewter.

The collector who seeks a single Continental dollar may choose pewter examples of 1-C, 2-C, or 3-D as the usual varieties encountered. Other collectors might seek single examples in each of the three compositions, pewter, brass, and silver. Others may wish to include examples of 1-B, 1-C, 2-C, 3-D, and either 4-D or 5-D to provide a comprehensive collection. The collector who seeks a long-term or lifetime challenge may want to attempt a complete collection of all the different varieties, ignoring composition changes. The collection of seven different varieties has never been completed, to the best of our knowledge, even though six of the seven varieties are offered in the present sale!

This outstanding Continental dollar has brilliant surfaces, mostly white, with light grayish-gold toning. A few scattered marks are inconsequential. This piece has 330 degree die alignment with the top of the reverse at 11 o'clock in relation to the top of the obverse.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 794*







## 1776 Newman 3-D Continental Dollar, MS66 E.G. FECIT Variety The Newman Plate Coin

**3040** 1776 Continental Dollar, E.G. FECIT, Pewter MS66 NGC. CAC. Newman 3-D, Breen-1095, W-8460, R.4. 273.0 grains, 90% tin, 5% lead, 3% antimony per NGC metallurgical tests. The obverse and reverse are both plated in Eric P. Newman's 1952 study on the Continental Dollars. A stunning E.G. FECIT dollar with virtually full brilliance. The obverse is perfect with a die crack connecting most of the rings on the reverse. The die alignment is 45 degrees.

The trail for the identity of E.G. began with Ephraim Getz as suggested in the June 1909 issue of *The Numismatist*. The article "First Silver Dollar for the United States" in that publication includes a quote from Edgar H. Adams:

"There are but two specimens [in silver] of this Continental dollar known to have been struck from this die, with the name of the engraver, E.G. Fecit. Who 'E.G.' was is a matter of speculation. Someone has stated that the initials stand for Ephraim Getz, but what authority there is for this statement is not known."

A little over four decades later in his 1952 study, Newman discounted the suggestion of Ephraim Getz, and suggested that E.G. might have been Elbridge Gerry, a member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts. Although Gerry was not an engraver or die-sinker, he was a member of the five-man committee appointed to superintend the treasury. Newman wisely noted that his attribution was merely a possibility. He wrote that "Elbridge Gerry's intimate association with treasury matters might therefore make him the E.G."

Seven years later, Newman compiled a documented article, "The Continental Dollar of 1776 Meets its Maker," that was published in the August 1959 issue of *The Numismatist*, and reprinted in our May 2014 catalog, part IV of the Eric P. Newman Collection. Newman wrote:

"There is no doubt that all of the varieties of the coinage were made by the same diemaker, and it is fortunate that the initials EG were placed on one variety (3-C).

"There was no other avenue of research than to begin by looking for a qualified person with those initials. It was a pleasant surprise, therefore, to find that in 1776 there lived an American engraver by the name of Elisha Gallaudet. Merely naming him without supporting data would satisfy no one even though no other qualified person with the initials E.G. could be found. Thus, research to prove or disprove the theory was undertaken."

Gallaudet was named in New York legislation dated 1770 as an engraver of colonial notes. Newman provided considerable additional documentation to support his identification of Elisha Gallaudet as the E.G. of the Continental dollars. He concluded with 12 detailed points of the identification that appear indisputable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 795







## 1776 Newman 4-D Continental Dollar, MS63 Extremely Rare CURRENCEY Variant The Finest of Four Known

**3041** 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCEY, Pewter MS63 NGC. CAC. Plain Edge. Newman 4-D, Breen-1097, W-8475, High R.7. 285.4 grains, 89% tin, 7% lead, 2% antimony per NGC metallurgical tests. Plated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. The obverse has a smaller date than is found on the other obverse dies, first engraved 7776 with the die modified so that the first digit would resemble a 1.

The Select Mint State Eric P. Newman coin is the finest of just four examples of the variety known, and the only one that survives in Mint State. Considerable white luster appears on both sides of this Select Mint State piece, with delicate grayish-gold toning. The reverse die crack connecting several rings is less advanced than on the 3-D above. However, other examples of 3-D are known in an earlier die state. Die alignment is 210 degrees, the reverse rotated to 7 o'clock.

After a small number of pieces were struck, the obverse die was modified to correct the spelling error. First, a Y was punched over the second E in CURRENCEY. Next, a floral design was placed over the final letter. The result was Newman 5-D, also an extremely rare variety with only three documented examples. An example of the latter variety that we offered in our July-August 2009 Los Angeles sale has the reverse in a slightly later die state that is nearly identical. Die state evidence shows a Reverse D emission sequence of Newman 3-D, 4-D, 5-D, and a remarriage of 3-D.

Attempting an actual census of this variety poses challenges. We know of the present MS63 NGC example from the Waldo Newcomer and "Colonel" Green Collections, and an XF example that appeared in the Roper and Ford sales. Michael Hodder wrote in the Ford catalog that four examples are known, including the Newman coin that he mistakenly stated was ex Boyd. In addition to the Ford coin, he continued to state that two others are owned privately. Since Hodder described the Ford coin as "The Finest Available to Collectors" on the then logical assumption that the Newman coin would never be available, we assume that the other two privately held pieces are in lower grades than the XF Ford coin. Therefore, this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection is by far the finest example known.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$400.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 797





## BETTS MEDAL



### 1783 Treaty of Paris Medal Betts-614, Pewter, Fine 12 Continental Dollar Reverse

**3042** 1783 Treaty of Paris Medal, Pewter Fine 12 NGC. Crosby Page 370, Betts-614, R.6. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 345.4 grains, 85% tin, 9% lead, 2% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. The obverse legend, FELICITAS BRITANNIA ET AMERICA, commemorates British and American friendship. The date of September 4, 1783 marks the day that news of the treaty reached London. The reverse is a copy of Newman reverse C of the Continental dollar, with 13 linked rings representing the original colonies with New Hampshire at the top. The central reverse shows the circular words AMERICAN CONGRESS with WE ARE ONE within.

The obverse expresses an allegorical representation of future friendship (felicity) between Britain and America. A "dove of peace" holds an olive branch between a standing Indian queen (symbolic of America) and the seated Britannia. Background images portray a city view of London, with St. Paul's Cathedral to the left.

Betts reported just two impressions were known when his book was originally published, but today more than a dozen examples are known. The Betts editors noted:

"Of this medal only two impressions are at present known, and it seems to be a mule -- the reverse of the well-known 'Continental currency': combined with the obverse described. The execution, like the Latin of the legend, is poor. The engraving is not quite correct."

This medal commemorates the treaty that marked the official end of the colonial period. Eric P. Newman notes this is most likely the only medal made in America to commemorate the Treaty of Paris, the event that confirmed American Independence. Other scholars suggest it may be a British medal. Most recently, the issue is listed in the 2007 Jaeger and Bowers reference, 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens.

Typical of most surviving examples, the surfaces are pewter-gray with noticeable corrosion at the right side of the obverse.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





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COINAGE



VARIETIES OF  
THE FUGIO CENT

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## FOREWORD

One of the intriguing fields of numismatic research is the 1776 Continental Currency coinage. It is particularly interesting because it involves the first coin of our independent national government and it is particularly difficult because there is no specific reference to the coinage in the records of the Continental Congress. A presentation of some facts and conclusions may stimulate others to find the missing pieces in this puzzle.

ERIC P. NEWMAN



## THE 1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

BY ERIC P. NEWMAN

The two above in one Journal with six plates.

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# VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

By ERIC P. NEWMAN

The Fugio cent constitutes the first coin specifically authorized to be issued by the United States of America, being approved by the Continental Congress on April 21, 1787. Although the 1776 Continental Currency coinage was contemplated by the Continental Congress and prepared under the direction of some of its members there is no recorded approval of its actual issue. Similarly the 1783 Nova Constellatio coins in silver were patterns prepared as a suggested basis for an emission.

Crosby does not describe either the dies of the regular issue of Fugio cents or their combinations, but does give such information as to the patterns. In view of the need for classification of this series I originally presented that data in 1949 and have revised it herein.

The designation of obverse and reverse is a change from Crosby and has been done principally because in classifying die varieties it is easier to start with the sun dial side, which I designate as the obverse.

## The Obverse or Sun Dial Side

On the bottom of the obverse, in individually punched letters, is the motto, MIND YOUR BUSINESS, the first two words being on one line. These words are variously ornamented, but many of the ornaments, other than the one between MIND and YOUR, are not readily visible even on uncirculated specimens struck slightly off center or struck on slightly smaller planchets. The center of the ornament found between MIND and YOUR, varies in its position relative to the letters SIN in BUSINESS below. To find a variety of the obverse the classification has been arranged so that it begins with those positions of the center of that ornament farthest to the left of the I in BUSINESS and ends with those positions farthest to the right.

The obverse also contains a radiant sun shining on a sun dial below. On the left side is FUGIO and on the right side is 1787, both usually being ornamented on each end with a cinquefoil. The cinquefoil on the left end of FUGIO has been called the first cinquefoil, and the others are consecutively numbered in a clockwise manner. These cinquefoils are at different heights relative to the curving base lines and top lines of the letters and numbers, so that I have positioned them by designating

- O for any cinquefoil partially over the top line
- H for high position
- M for middle position
- L for low position, and
- U for any cinquefoil partially under the base line.

These cinquefoils, being made from the same punches as were used in many Connecticut cents, point in different directions, and I have selected the point of each cinquefoil which is nearest the vertical (whether directed up or down) and have given it a number equivalent to the position of the hour hand on a clock to designate the direction in which it points. Thus, H 12: M 6: L 11: U 5½ means that the first cinquefoil is high and points straight up, the second cinquefoil is in the middle and points straight down, the third cinquefoil is low pointing up and to the left, and the fourth is partly under the base line pointing down and slightly to the right.

## The Reverse or Link Side

The reverse of the regular issue has a closed chain of 13 links successively overlapping from the outside in a counterclockwise direction. This chain appears to have been impressed in the dies from a master hub. The highest link has been designated as



## VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

the first link and the balance are numbered consecutively in a clockwise direction wherever identification is required.

Inside the links is a circular band on which UNITED \* STATES \* appears incused. This band, with its lettering, is likewise impressed in the dies from the same master hub as the links. The position of the lettering on the band relative to the words WE ARE ONE is a basis for classification. Individual letter punches were used in cutting WE ARE ONE in 3 lines in the center of the band, and these letters vary substantially in their position relative to one another.

### Patterns

On certain rare Fugio coins one or both dies differ from the design finally approved by the Continental Congress on July 6, 1787 and are therefore designated as patterns. Patterns designated as 101-BB, 101-EE and 103-EE are known in silver; pattern 103-EE in gold; and the patterns 101-AA, 101-BB, 101-EE, 1-CC and 103-EE are in copper or copper composition. Obverse 1 is used both in a pattern and for the regular issue.

On the circular band of pattern reverses AA, BB and CC appear the words AMERICAN CONGRESS copied from the design on both the 1776 Continental Currency coins and the fractional Continental Currency paper money of February 17, 1776. These patterns likewise contain the names of the states on the links in geographical order from north to south in a clockwise rotation.

Crosby lists a reverse (his obverse 4) similar to reverse AA (his obverse 3) except that radial lines extend into the center of the links. Since Crosby never saw the coin and the coin has never appeared we can conclude that it probably does not exist and possibly that his hearsay information was caused by the fact that the rays of the sun on obverse 101 appeared incused on a portion of the reverse of a 101-AA specimen.

A pewter impression of a hub (DD) which was designed for making a reverse die contains a transition between the first patterns and the adopted design. In it UNITED STATES is substituted for AMERICAN CONGRESS. The links and the lettering in the names of the states on the links are enlarged substantially for readability, making the design larger than those found on other reverses. It is the only instance where R.ISLAND precedes CONNEC in the rotation. One rosette and one star furnish the punctuation on the circular band rather than only periods or stars. No reverse die made from this hub is known. No other impression of a hub for a Fugio cent is known.

Crosby illustrates (his Plate VII No. 1) a variation of my pattern reverse EE without any lettering. I have illustrated another specimen of my reverse EE with WE ARE ONE showing but without UNITED STATES showing. Since neither coin is perfectly struck, this leads me to believe that the lettering was already on the die, but merely was not apparent due to imperfect striking.

The "New Haven" dies have been included in the pattern group. These dies, which were found in the Broome and Platt store located on the plot of ground in New Haven, Connecticut where the Fugio coins were struck, are still in existence. Although no original coin struck from the "New Haven" dies is known, there are nineteenth century restrikes in copper and some in silver.

### Classification

Principal die breaks have been noted and described but have not been separately designated as varieties. Instances where the design on one side is also evident on the opposite side are common in specimens of the Fugio cent and appear to have been caused by improper striking.

In indicating the other dies with which any specified die may be combined the

## VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

apparent order of striking has been used, but several of the dies were combined alternately with one another so that the order of striking may not furnish us with new data.

There are described in this list 21 regular obverses and 3 pattern obverses, making a total of 24. There are described 25 regular reverses and 5 pattern reverses, making a total of 30. There are 40 combinations of regular dies and 6 combinations of patterns including the New Haven restrike as a pattern. Crosby indicates there are 24 of what I call obverses and 27 of what I call reverses of the regular issues. There should therefore be a few more dies which will appear, and the author would appreciate information relative to any unlisted dies or unlisted combinations of dies.

This classification was principally made possible through the cooperation of F. C. C. Boyd, on whose Fugio cent collection much of this material is based. The photographs were taken at the American Numismatic Society.

### O B V E R S E S

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
1 (Crosby Rev. C)	FUGIO. 1787 + No cinquefoils. Long light dash at base line after both MIND and YOUR. Period after BUSINESS. Y in YOUR is distant from O which tilts right.	CC Z Q B
2	Club rays with concave ends. C instead of G in FUCIO. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. R is high. M $12\frac{1}{2}$ : M 1: H 1: H 7.	C
3	Club rays with round ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. I in MIND is high and tilts left. I in BUSINESS is low. M $5\frac{1}{2}$ : O $5\frac{1}{2}$ : O $6\frac{1}{2}$ : H $6\frac{1}{2}$ .	D
4	Club rays with round ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS except ornament under IN of BUSINESS. Club ray touches third cinquefoil. Top of D is low and its upright tilts right. Last S is high. H 1: O 6: O $12\frac{1}{2}$ : O 6.	E
5	Club rays with concave ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. O in FUGIO, period and second cinquefoil are close together. Last S is low. H $5\frac{1}{2}$ : M $11\frac{1}{2}$ : M 1: H 11.	F
6	Center of ornament over space between S and I. Ornament after last S. F and U in FUGIO each tilt left. Period mostly below base line of FUGIO. U of YOUR is low and touches E and second S of BUSINESS. R touches last S. Die break develops from base of sun dial through U of YOUR and second S to edge. M $5\frac{1}{2}$ : M $12\frac{1}{2}$ : M 6: H $11\frac{1}{2}$ .	W
7	Center of ornament over upper left corner of I. M tilts right. N in MIND is high and tilts right. O in YOUR is open at bottom. INE in BUSINESS are progressively lower. Die breaks develop from ornament between MIND and YOUR to bottom edge and in rays on right of sun. M $12\frac{1}{2}$ : H 12: H $6\frac{1}{2}$ : O $12\frac{1}{2}$ .	T



# VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
8	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. O in FUGIO is low. Top of right side of each N higher than adjacent letter to right. Base of B is low and rises to right. Die break develops in F of FUGIO. Die break develops from edge on left of rays across sun dial at III through Y and second N to opposite edge. H 11: H 6½: M 11½: H 1.	B X
9	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. Small dash to right of last S. E is low. Last S is high. Die break develops between F and sun dial. M 7: M 5½: M 12½: M 11.	P T L
10	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. I of date cut over a horizontal I. G is low and tilts left. 8 is open at the top. D tilts to right. Die break develops from F to border. L 12½: M 12: M 11: H 12.	T G
11	Center of ornament over center of I. Right upright of N higher than D. Center crosspiece of E slants down. Second S tilts right. M 7: M 5½: M 5½: H 12.	X B A
12	Center of ornament over center of top of I which tilts slightly to the left. Left upright of M tilts right. UR in YOUR is low. U in BUSINESS is low. M 5½: H 5: M 6½: H 12.	M X U Z S
13	Center of ornament over center of I. Ornament after last S. YOUR nearer base of sun dial than MIND. Base of I in BUSINESS rises to right and is higher than base of N. Last S is low. H 5½: M 12½: M 6: M 1.	X R
14	Center of ornament over center of I. Light dash under IN of BUSINESS. Base of F higher than base of U in FUGIO. F and U in FUGIO tilt slightly to left. Period mostly below base line of letters. R is high. Last S is high. H 12: H 5: M 12½: M 5½.	O
15	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. Light dash under I and left half of N in BUSINESS. U in YOUR touches second S in BUSINESS. UR is low. I in BUSINESS tilts to left and is recut. Last S is low. Die break develops from I on sun dial to edge at right base of sun dial. L 12: L 6: M 6: O 12.	Y V H K
16	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. M is high. D is low. BU is low. L 11½: M 5½: M 12½: H 12½.	H N

# VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
17	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. Top of I in BUSINESS is low. Base of E is high. Die break develops between I and O in FUGIO. M 11½: H 6½: H 11½: H 12½.	S
18	Center of ornament over upper right corner of I. O in FUGIO is low and tilts right. YOUR closer to base of sun dial than MIND. Top of N higher than D in MIND. Base of O in YOUR is high. I in BUSINESS is high and tilts left. N in BUSINESS is high and tilts right. Base of second S is high. Die break develops from base of sun dial through I in MIND through B to edge. U 12: M 11½: M 5½: H 5.	U H
19	Center of ornament over space between I and N. Very wide date. Period below base line of letters in FUGIO. Left upright of N in MIND tilts right and lower right corner is elongated. SS is high. M 7: L 6: H 11½: H 5½.	Z M
20	Center of ornament over space between I and N. Bases of U and I in FUGIO are high. Base of I in MIND is low. Base of first S lower than base of I in BUSINESS. H 6½: H 12½: H 5½: H 5.	X
21	Center of ornament over upper left corner of N. E is low. Dash below IN. Y, B, E and last S are low. First S high and tilts right. M 12: H 12½: M 1: H 1.	I
101 (Crosby Rev. A)	Sun dial and sun without any date or motto. No ornaments punched between Roman numerals on sun dial.	AA BB EE
102	Unassigned.	
103 (Crosby Rev. B)	Sun has pointed chin. — MIND — YOUR — BUSINESS ornamented with three thick dashes. Incused ornaments between Roman numerals on sun dial. M 5½: H 1: M 1: M 6.	EE
104	"New Haven die." Sun has pointed chin. Second 7 in date has divided upright. Incused ornaments between Roman numerals on sun dial. MIND YOUR BUSINESS is not ornamented. M 6½: H 5½: L 11½: M 12½.	FF

## REVERSES

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
A	UNITED directly over STATES. W is double cut at top. E of WE is low and tilts left. A is low and tilts left. Die breaks develop from between 3rd and 4th links to edge and between 9th and 10th links to edge.	11



# VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
B	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W tilts right. Each E is low, particularly the first. Last E slightly farther to right than second E. Star in band under left foot of N. Die break develops from 10th link to edge.	1 8 11
C	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W and E widely separated. First E tilts left and is defective at bottom. Star in band under left foot of N.	2
D	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W touches D in UNITED. A is low. O is large and low. Right side of N is thin. 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th links clearly show double cutting. Star in band under center of N.	3
E	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W does not touch D in UNITED. O is defective on right side. Right side of N is thin. Star in band under left foot of N.	4
F	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. Last E breaks through band and is over right end of base of E in UNITED. Star in band under center of N.	5
G	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. W breaks through band. Base of first E slants down. Base of O is defective at bottom. N and second E are low. Star in band under left side of N.	10
H	UNITED on left and STATES on right. First E large and high. R tilts left and touches second E. O is low. N and last E touch. Star in band under right side of N. Die breaks develop between 7th and 8th links to edge and from 12th link to edge.	15 16 18
I	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. ONE slants sharply down to the right.	21
J	Unassigned.	
K	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E low and clear of band. Second E low. Top of N touches last E. Star in band under center of last E. Die break develops from outside of juncture of 10th and 11th links to border.	15
L	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E low. A distant from R. O is low. Star in band under space between N and E.	9
M	STATES on left and UNITED on right. A directly over O. R is farther to right than N below. Star in band under middle of last E.	12 19

# VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
N	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. Spacing and lettering accurate. Star in band under space between N and last E. Die breaks develop from band through 3rd link to edge and through 8th link to edge.	16
O	STATES on left and UNITED on right. ARE is much nearer ONE than WE. Star in band under center of last E.	14
P	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E tilts left. O is low and open at bottom. Star in band under left side of last E.	9
Q	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. O and E of ONE both touch band and N. Star in band under right side of E.	1
R	STATES on left and UNITED on right. WE too far to left. Second E directly over last E, but R is left of N below. O is low.	13
S	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E breaks band. Second E tilts right and is low. R is to right of N below. Star in band under center of last E. Die breaks develop from 2nd and from 3rd links to band and from between 6th and 7th links across 7th link to edge.	12 17
T	STATES on left and UNITED on right. WE too far to left. W breaks through band and touches last S in STATES. First E low. R is high. Last E high. Star in band under space between N and last E. Die break develops from middle of top of 9th link to edge.	7 9 10
U	STATES on left and UNITED on right. ARE too far to left making second E to left of last E below. Star in band under left side of last E.	12 18
V	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Letters of ARE are progressively lower. Last E large and low. Star in band under space between N and E.	15
W	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W tilts right. R is high. Second E directly over last E. Last E breaks through band and touches E and D in UNITED. Star in band under right upright of N. Die break develops from band through 9th link to edge.	6



# VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
X	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. Top of first E slants up. A is distant from R. N is slightly high. Star in band under left side of upright of last E. Die breaks develop from band passing between 7th and 8th links to edge and across the inside of the 9th link.	8 11 12 13 20
Y	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Eight pointed raised stars in band instead of five pointed incused stars. Second E is low. Die break across inside of 7th link joining die break across inside of 8th link.	15
Z	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Inside and outside edges of band are raised. Lettering of WE ARE ONE larger and thicker. Second E large and left of last E below. Star in band under space between N and E.	1 12 19
AA (Crosby Obv. 3)	Thirteen links successively overlap from the outside in a counterclockwise direction only, each link bearing the name of a State incused. On a small circular band within is AMERICAN CONGRESS incused. Radial lines between band and links. Nothing within band.	101
BB (Crosby Obv. 2)	Same as Obverse AA but with an eye within the circular band.	101
CC (Crosby Obv. 6)	Same as Reverse AA but with WE ARE ONE in small letters within the circular band.	1
DD	Impression of hub for unknown reverse. Each link bears the name of a State. UNITED * STATES * on circular band. (See text).	
EE (Crosby Obv. 1 & 5)	Thirteen thin links with a mullet in the center of each link. The links alternately overlap and underlay both adjacent links, except from the outside the first, second and third links successively overlap in a counterclockwise direction only. Upon the circular band is UNITED * STATES * incused and around its perimeter are 13 triangular points. WE ARE ONE in small letters lies within the circular band. (See text)	101 103
FF	"New Haven die." Thirteen thin links alternately overlapping and underlaying both adjacent links, except from the outside the third link overlaps in a counterclockwise direction only. Upon the circular band is UNITED * STATES * incused. WE ARE ONE in large letters lies within the circular band.	104

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT





VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 2

ERIC P. NEWMAN

OBVERSES CONTINUED



19



20



21



101



103



104

REVERSES



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



K



L



M



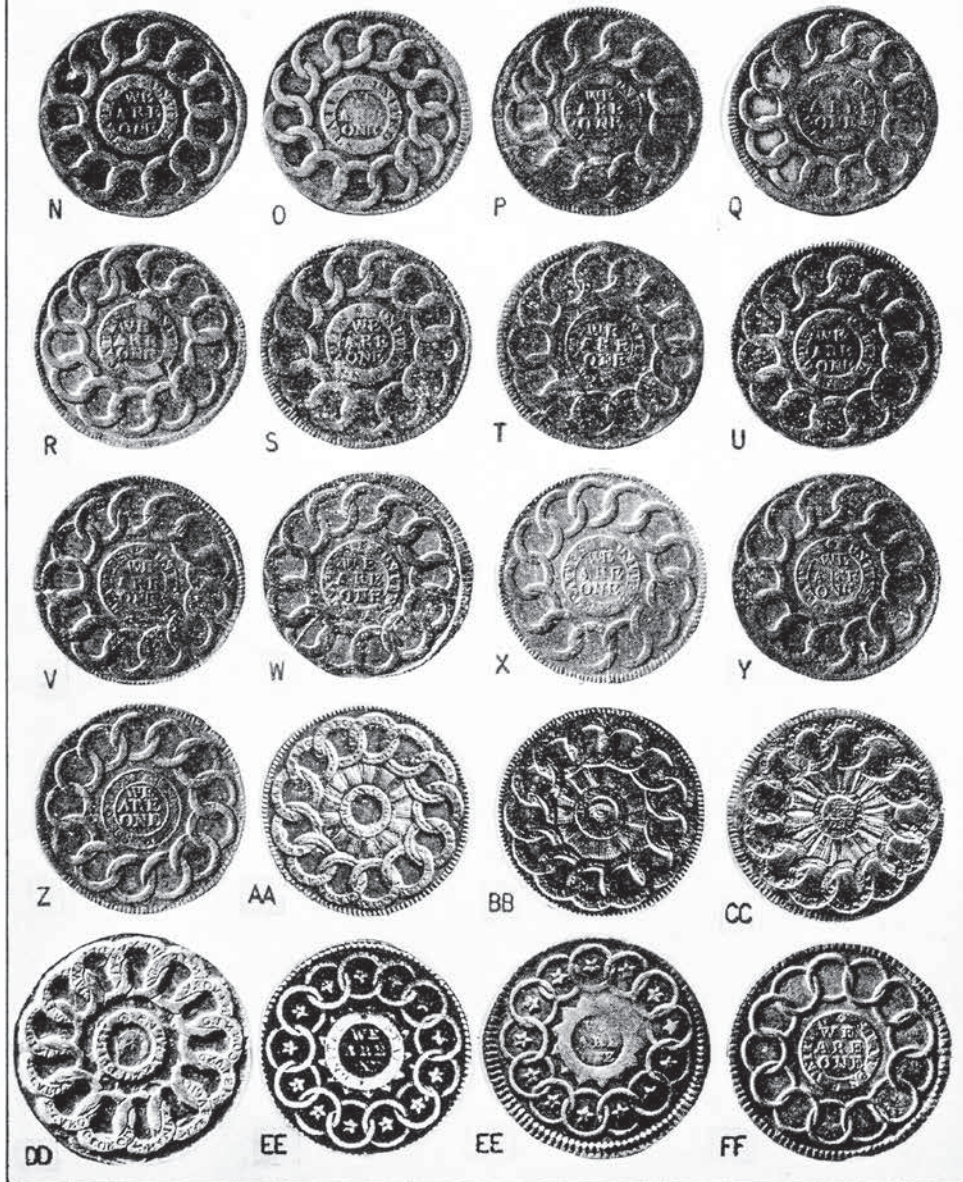
VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 3

ERIC P. NEWMAN

REVERSES CONTINUED





## COLONIALS

### 1787 Fugio Copper, Cross After Date, VF30 Newman 1-B



**3043** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Cross After Date VF30 NGC. Newman 1-B, W-6600, R.4. 140.8 grains. Obverse 1 is the only die that lacks cinquefoils, having a foliated cross, or quatrefoil after the date. This obverse initially appeared with the AMERICAN CONGRESS pattern reverse, and then with three production reverse dies. Deep brown fields and olive devices exhibit uniform roughness on this pleasing early die state example, with a small spot of green corrosion on the reverse. No evidence of clash marks appears on either side of this piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 880

### 1787 Fugio Copper, Cross After Date, VF30 Newman 1-L



**3044** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Cross After Date VF30 NGC. CAC. Newman 1-L, W-6605, R.5. 147.2 grains. The obverse of this example has double clash marks, although they are indistinct on this lightly worn example. This obverse is combined with a perfect reverse die. The olive-brown surfaces show traces of mahogany and steel, displaying very slight surface roughness. Minuscule rim nicks are evident at 11:30 on the obverse and 6 o'clock on the reverse.

Ex: Spink & Son, Ltd. (London); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 874



### 1787 Fugio Copper, Cross After Date, XF45 Newman 1-L Plate Coin

**3045** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Cross After Date XF45 NGC. CAC. Newman 1-L, W-6605, R.5. 131.2 grains. An exceptional example in high enough grade that the usual obverse clash marks are clearly visible. Michael McLaughlin's "The Fugio Files" appeared in *Penny-Wise* from 1992 to 1994. There he records an XF-AU coin as the finest known. However, it is worth noting that his valuable series of articles is now 20 years old. Ford had an AU piece, and this example from the Eric P. Newman Collection likely qualifies high in the Condition Census. This Choice XF Fugio has lovely chestnut-brown surfaces with a few splashes of bluish-steel patina, and a single dark green spot on the obverse that identifies this piece as the plate coin in Newman's 2008 reference, *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*.

Ex: Spink & Son, Ltd. (London, 1957); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 874







**1787 Fugio Copper, MS64 Brown  
Newman 1-Z  
Cross After Date, Raised Rim  
Likely the Finest Known**

**3046** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," Raised Rims, Cross After Date MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Newman 1-Z, W-6610, R.7. 154.0 grains. The combination of the Cross After Date obverse and the Raised Rims reverse yields an extremely important single-variety type with claims to pattern status. In the "Fugio Files Updated, Part Twelve," published in the July 1994 issue of *Penny-Wise*, Michael McLaughlin writes:

"The elements on this die were hand engraved which lends credence to the probability that this die was a pattern. Against this, however, the proportion of survivors of this variety in lower grade attests to their circulation. Perhaps a 'production pattern' designation to this die would not be inappropriate."

The hand engraving of both dies is not immediately obvious on lower grade pieces, but it is readily apparent on this Mint State piece. This Production Pattern issue may illustrate a stage in the Fugio design process as Michael Hodder suggested in the October 2003 Ford catalog. Since obverse 1 is identified as both a pattern and production obverse, the combination of these two dies is unprecedented among regular issue Fugios. Walter Breen recorded this variety and others from obverse 1 as prototypes of Jarvis & Company's New Haven Mint.

The Norweb coin, plated in Newman's 2008 Fugio reference, was graded AU55. The finer of two in the Ford sale was called "Nearly About Uncirculated," which apparently means XF. The Eric P. Newman 1-Z is an impressive example and likely the finest known. The satin surfaces display splendid olive-brown color with a few splashes of steel toning. A few planchet rifts or laminations are typical of the Fugio series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 877







**1787 Newman 2-C Copper, XF40  
Important FUCIO Obverse  
Newman 2008 Plate Coin**

**3047** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Concave Club Rays, FUCIO XF40 NGC. CAC. Newman 2-C, W-6630, R.6. 178.0 grains. A late obverse die state with a faint die crack from the ray at 3:30 to the bottom of the nearby cinquefoil, and the base of the 1. A linear die bulge extends from the right center of the 8 to the bottom of the second 7. This piece is plated in Eric P. Newman's 2008 reference, *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*, illustrating obverse die state C.

This prized variety enjoys high demand for its distinctive obverse that features the FUCIO misspelling. There was apparently no punch for the letter G at the Fugio coinage facility, so the engraver was required to use a C punch and add the cross-stroke to complete the letter G, neglecting to do so on this obverse die.

In addition to the misspelling of Fugio, the obverse has Club Rays with concave ends. Walter Breen assigned the fanciful name of "Musket Butt Rays." Three of the five obverse dies of this style are unique. The other two obverse dies are very rare as offered here, or extremely rare (Obverse 5). In addition to its status as a single (collectible) variety type, the 2-C is the only collectible variety with Concave Club Rays. The Eric P. Newman coin is a Condition Census example, and certainly one of the finest known.

Lovely light olive and chestnut-brown surfaces exhibit a few trivial planchet laminations on each side. The strike is improperly centered, so the top of FUCIO is tight against the border, although all letters are complete. Small splashes of maroon patina appear at the lower reverse. The surfaces are smooth and attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 907





### 1787 Newman 3-D Fugio Copper, VF30 Rounded Club Rays



**3048** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Rounded Club Rays VF30. CAC. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. 164.4 grains. The obverse of Newman 3-D features Rounded Club Rays with their ends convex. Similar Rounded Club Rays are seen on Newman 4-E, also rated R.3, so collectors have a reasonable chance of obtaining a nice example of one or the other variety. This example is an early die state with no evidence of obverse die cracks, although die crumbling appears in the lower loop of the 8. This pleasing olive-brown copper has emerald patina on the reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 904

### 1787 Newman 3-D Fugio Copper, VF30 Rounded Club Rays



**3049** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Rounded Club Rays VF30. CAC. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 150.2 grains. This middle die state piece has a short die crack from the border between the 78, branching left and right through the top of the date. Pleasing tan and olive surfaces exhibit traces of faint blue toning. Trivial planchet lamination is noted on each side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 904



### 1787 Newman 3-D Fugio Copper, AU Details Rounded Club Rays

**3050** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Rounded Club Rays—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. 169.6 grains. Several obverse scratches appear on this sharply detailed late die state piece. The obverse crack between 78 is sharp, and the branch cracks extend up to the rays, and down to the R in YOUR. Despite the blemishes, this example has pleasing and glossy chocolate-brown surfaces, and it is ideal for the colonial type collector. This is the primary plate coin in Newman's 2008 reference, and also serves to illustrate Obverse Die State D in that book. The obverse also appears to be the 1952 Newman plate coin. Unfortunately, the plate quality in that reference is insufficient to positively match coins today.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1787 Newman 3-D Fugio Copper, AU53 Rounded Club Rays

**3051** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Rounded Club Rays AU53 NGC. CAC. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. 148.2 grains. This is the finest of Eric P. Newman's 3-D pieces; it is a late die state, equal to the previous lot with the obverse die cracks extending through the rays and down to the Y in YOUR. This example is slightly finer than the Norweb AU50, and finer than the Choice XF examples in Ford and Garrett. Several other VF and XF pieces are known, but we are not aware of anything finer. The Newman example may be the finest known 3-D, and it is certainly a Condition Census example. Chocolate-brown and mahogany surfaces show splashes of lighter yellow-tan on each side, with steel toning primarily confined to the obverse. Noticeable cartwheel luster remains on each side.

Ex: Wayte Raymond (3/27/1923); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 904

### 1787 Newman 4-E Fugio Copper, XF45 Rounded Club Rays



**3052** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Rounded Club Rays XF45 NGC. CAC. Newman 4-E, W-6685, R.3. 159.8 grains. This early die state example is the plate coin for Eric P. Newman's 2008 reference, *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*, and it doubles as the plate for Die State A. The obverse die is perfect with no evidence of crumbling in the bottom of the 8 as seen in the lot below. This attractive Choice XF example has golden-tan surfaces with mahogany toning at the lower obverse. This is easily a Condition Census example of the variety.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 904

### 1787 Newman 4-E Fugio Copper, XF45 Rounded Club Rays



**3053** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Rounded Club Rays XF45 NGC. CAC. Newman 4-E, W-6685, R.3. 144.8 grains. The bottom of the 8 is completely filled on this middle die state piece, although there is no evidence of the late state obverse die crack. This example is clearly finer than the Die State B coin illustrated in the Newman book. Only two or three finer examples are known to us. This olive and steel-brown example has pleasing surfaces with minor reverse lamination typical of the Fugio coppers.

Ex: Thomas L. Elder (7/21/1909); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 904





### 1787 Fugio Copper, Newman 6-W, AU50 Pointed Rays



**3054** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils AU50 NGC. Newman 6-W, W-6730, R.4. 150.0 grains. The long series of Pointed Rays Fugio coppers begins with this variety. The obverse has a delicate die crack through the rays just left of the meridian sun. The upper loop of the 8 is filled, apparently as always. Despite the prominent reverse die crack through ring 9, this is an early die state before a small rim break formed at the end of that crack. This splendid chocolate-brown and blue-steel toned example has smooth and pleasing surfaces; it is equal to the Norweb piece, and finer than the Ford example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883

### 1787 Fugio Copper, MS64 Brown Newman 8-B, Pointed Rays



**3055** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Newman 8-B, W-6740, R.3. 160.4 grains. This is the first Bank of New York Hoard variety. A keg of Fugio coppers, estimated at 9,000 pieces, was discovered in a vault at the bank in 1856, and they were slowly dispersed. In 1948, a tally of the remaining 1,641 pieces included 246 examples of this variety. This late die state piece has a wedge-shaped rim break over the first 7, and heavy reverse clash marks. Both sides are fully lustrous bluish-brown, with traces of original mint color. As usual, the impression is imperfectly centered.

Ex: Henry Chapman (8/1925); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 889



### 1787 Fugio Copper, MS64 Red and Brown Newman 8-B, Pointed Rays

**3056** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Newman 8-B, W-6740, R.3. 174.6 grains. The obverse of this lovely late die state piece has a delicate crack from the rim at 11 o'clock across the ends of the sun's rays. The reverse is heavily clashed, showing nearly all of the peripheral obverse details visible inside the rings, with a heavy die crack from the border at 8 o'clock to the bottom of ring 9. Substantial original orange mint luster is evident on both sides, with accompanying olive-brown patina. Peripheral planchet rifts are noted near the borders, including an identifying steel toning line along the right side of the obverse. While dozens of Mint State examples survive from the Bank of New York Hoard, only a handful will equal or exceed this amazing Fugio. Including the Eric P. Newman coins, NGC has certified 13 Fugio coppers in MS64 Brown, and 14 finer examples (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 890





### 1787 Newman 8-X Fugio Copper, MS62 Brown Double Struck



**3057** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils — Double Struck — MS62 Brown NGC. Newman 8-X, W-6750, R.3. 154.4 grains. FUGIO curves across the sundial, and the secondary impression of the meridian sun is evident along the border at 1 o'clock on this impressive double struck Fugio. Although partly obscured by the double strike, the obverse and reverse die cracks are visible. This lovely Mint State piece has smooth olive-brown surfaces with only a few planchet rifts.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883

### 1787 Fugio Copper, MS65 Brown Newman 8-X, Pointed Rays



**3058** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Newman 8-X, W-6750, R.3. 140.2 grains. An impressive late die state example, this piece is the Obverse Die State E plate coin in Eric P. Newman's 2008 Fugio reference. The obverse is bulged left of the die crack, obliterating much of the legend MIND YOUR BUSINESS. This nicely centered Gem is exceptional for its full cartwheel luster and wonderful olive-brown surfaces that are free of the usual planchet rifts or laminations. The Bank of New York Hoard tally included 189 examples of this variety, slightly more than 10% of the 1948 inventory of 1,641 coins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883



### 1787 Fugio Copper, AU55 Newman 9-P, Pointed Rays

**3059** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils AU55 NGC. CAC. Newman 9-P, W-6755, R.4. 154.4 grains. This scarce variety formed a minor part of the Bank of New York Hoard, with only 12 examples out of the 1,641 coins. Both sides of this Choice AU example display an attractive blend of mahogany, steel, and tan patina. This late die state is Reverse Die State D, with a die crack crossing ring 10 and the lower part of the label to ring 5, bisecting the reverse die. A second crack extends vertically through the left half of ring 13 to the right side of ring 12. The rings on the reverse of Fugio coppers are numbered clockwise, beginning with the ring closest to 12 o'clock. The Eric P. Newman example is close to the Condition Census.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883







**1787 Fugio Copper, AU58  
Newman 9-T, Pointed Rays**

**3060** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils AU58 NGC. CAC. Newman 9-T, W-6770, R.6. 144.2 grains. A lovely example with intermingled golden-tan and blue-steel toning, this piece ranks among the finest known Newman 9-T Fugios, and it was missing from the Norweb, Garrett, and Craige offerings. Ford's piece graded AU, and Robert Retz had an XF example. The Kessler piece graded Fine, and the Hancock coin was VF. The Eric P. Newman example is finer than any others we have seen, and is almost certainly the finest known. A small lamination defect at the bottom of ring 8 will identify this example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883



**1787 Fugio Copper, VG10  
Newman 10-G, 1 over Horizontal 1**

**3061** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, 1 over Horizontal 1 VG10 NGC. CAC. Newman 10-G, W-6700, R.6. 151.0 grains. This popular blundered die has the 1 engraved sideways, and then corrected to create the diagnostic 1 over Horizontal 1 feature. Combined with the reverse having UNITED left and STATES right, this is a single variety type. The obverse was combined with three reverse dies, and all are rare, although there is some misunderstanding about how rare. Eric P. Newman's 2008 Fugio reference rates the 10-G R.5, meaning 31 to 75 examples are known, and Michael Hodder designated it R.6 in the Ford catalog, suggesting a population of 13 to 30 examples. However, the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* records a URS-4 rating, suggesting that only five to eight examples are known. Like most, the Newman example is low-grade, with olive and dark steel-brown surfaces, but lacks the usual porosity seen on many survivors. The few surface marks on each side are trivial.

Ex: St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. (7/19/1927); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 892







**1787 Fugio Copper, AU55  
Newman 10-T, 1 over Horizontal 1**

**3062** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, 1 over Horizontal 1 AU55 NGC. CAC. Newman 10-T, W-6705, R.5. 153.8 grains. This middle die state example is plated for Die State B/B in Eric P. Newman's 2008 Fugio book. The obverse is heavily clashed and the reverse has the usual die crack through ring 9. On this Choice AU example, the smooth surfaces are splendid golden-brown with maroon patina on both sides. The strike is slightly off-center toward 2 o'clock. This piece is clearly finer than the XF Ford, Kessler, Craige, and Retz coins; it may be the finest existing Newman 10-T, and ranks high among varieties from obverse 10. Two varieties combined the 1 over Horizontal 1 obverse with the STATES UNITED reverse, but the other variety, 10-OO, is still unique.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 886



**1787 Fugio Copper, MS66 Red and Brown  
Newman 11-B, Pointed Rays**

**3063** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils MS66 Red and Brown NGC. Newman 11-B, W-6785, R.4. 145.6 grains. A Bank of New York Hoard variety, the 11-B was represented by 60 examples from the total of 1,641 Fugio coppers inventoried in 1948. This Eric P. Newman piece is one of the finest survivors from the hoard, and it is one of the finest existing Fugios of any variety. NGC and PCGS have certified a total of 14 original Fugios in MS66, including 10 graded MS66 Brown, and four graded MS66 Red and Brown (8/14). There are no finer examples, and neither service has certified a full Red Fugio of any variety other than the New Haven restrikes. This Premium Gem is Die State C/E with heavy clash marks on both sides, especially on the obverse. The surfaces are pristine, retaining about one-third of the original orange mint color, with lovely olive and light blue toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 890







**1787 Fugio Copper, XF45  
Newman 12-U, Pointed Rays**

**3064** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils XF45 NGC. CAC. Newman 12-U, W-6810, R.4. 144.2 grains. The obverse has a delicate crack down through the rays right of the meridian sun, while the reverse exhibits bold clash marks on this late die state piece. The strike is slightly off-center toward 2 o'clock, and the second 7 is extremely weak. This pleasing olive-brown example has smooth surfaces with scattered, grade-consistent marks. This example from the Eric P. Newman Collection is finer than most others we have seen, exceeded slightly by the AU50 Robert Retz coin. The Ford, Norweb, and Hancock Collections contained VF coins.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883*



**1787 Fugio Copper, MS64 Brown  
Newman 13-X, Pointed Rays**

**3065** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils MS64 Brown NGC. Newman 13-X, W-6855, R.2. 155.0 grains. Nearly half of the 1,641 Fugio coppers from the Bank of New York Hoard were examples of Newman 13-X; the hoard included 726 examples. Only one die state is recorded for the variety, perhaps surprising as the 13-X is the most plentiful Fugio die marriage, and one of just two Fugio varieties rated R.2. As such, this is an excellent type candidate, and its availability in Mint State grades ensures anyone can acquire an attractive example such as that offered here. Both sides have full cartwheel luster with chocolate-brown surfaces and myriad toning spots.  
*Ex: Thomas L. Elder (1/1919), lot 454; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883*







### 1787 Fugio Copper, MS65 Red and Brown Newman 13-X Plate Coin

**3066** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Newman 13-X, W-6855, R.2. 180.0 grains. This is the heaviest of Eric P. Newman's Fugio coppers, exceeding the 157.5 grain standard by 15%. NGC has certified 10 original Fugios in MS65 Red and Brown, and only four finer in that color designation, for all die varieties (8/14). Like all examples of the Newman 13-X die pair, this Gem has obverse and reverse clash marks with a vertical reverse die crack from the border at 6 o'clock. This lovely piece retains close to half its original orange mint color with attractive light olive-brown toning; it is plated in Newman's 2008 Fugio reference.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 884

### 1787 Fugio Copper, XF40 Newman 15-Y, Eight Pointed Star



**3067** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Eight Pointed Star XF40 NGC. CAC. Newman 15-Y, W-6915, R.2. 142.2 grains. This is the distinctive reverse die with eight-pointed stars on the label rather than cinquefoils. The reverse was not paired with any other obverse dies, so this is a single-variety *Guide Book* listed Fugio. This lovely chocolate and olive-brown copper is an early die state with the constant obverse die crack from the sundial to the rim at 4 o'clock. The reverse has minor cracks in rings 6 and 8, with a vertical crack from the border to ring 7.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 898

### 1787 Fugio Copper, AU58 Newman 15-Y, Eight Pointed Star



**3068** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Eight Pointed Star AU58 NGC. CAC. Newman 15-Y, W-6915, R.2. 161.8 grains. This example is the latest die state, with a prominent die chip inside ring 7 at the junction of two die cracks. An AU58, it is slightly finer than the Norweb and Craige coins, and finer than the XF Ford and Retz examples. The Eric P. Newman coin is clearly in the Condition Census for the 15-Y die pair. This splendid olive-brown piece shows minor reverse planchet lamination where rings 4 and 5 are intertwined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 898







**1787 Fugio Copper, VF35  
Newman 16-H, Pointed Rays**

**3069** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils VF35 NGC. CAC. Newman 16-H, W-6920, R.5. 140.2 grains. This scarce variety is rarely seen finer than the present example, most likely a Condition Census piece. None were found in the Garrett and Roper Collections, or in the ANS Collection. Ford and Kessler had XF examples, each slightly finer than this piece, while the Norweb and Hancock coins graded VG and Fine, respectively. The reverse has a heavy vertical die crack from the border at 6:30 in this final use of that die. Microscopic roughness appears on pleasing olive and steel surfaces with a few trivial lamination defects, and minuscule post-production marks. An outstanding example for the grade.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 889



**1787 Fugio Copper, VF30  
Newman 17-S, Pointed Rays**

**3070** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils VF30 NGC. CAC. Newman 17-S, W-6935, R.3. 126.0 grains. This is the lightest of Eric P. Newman's Fugios at exactly 20% below the 157.5 grain standard. The usual die state with a minor reverse die crack at ring 8. Despite its status as a plentiful variety, none were found in the Bank of New York Hoard, so the Condition Census is low. Only a few examples grade better than XF. Eric P. Newman's Choice VF example has olive-brown and golden-tan surfaces with splashes of steel toning.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883



**1787 Fugio Copper, VF30  
Newman 18-H, Pointed Rays**

**3071** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils VF30 NGC. Newman 18-H, W-6950, R.5. 150.4 grains. A scarce variety that is usually found in lower grades. The Ford, Norweb, Kessler, Hancock, and Craige Collections all had VF examples as does the Newman Collection. This piece has heavy obverse clash marks and a thick vertical die crack at the lower reverse. The obverse is olive-brown and tan, with steel and tan toning on the reverse. A few trivial surface marks are evident, with microscopic reverse roughness.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 889





**1787 Fugio Copper, XF40  
Newman 18-U, Pointed Rays**



**1787 Fugio Copper, VF30  
Newman 19-M, Pointed Rays**



**1787 Fugio Copper, XF45  
Newman 19-Z, Raised Rims**



**1787 Fugio Copper, VF25  
Newman 21-I, Pointed Rays**



**3072** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils XF40 NGC. Newman 18-U, W-6960, R.4. 148.8 grains. Both sides of this piece have heavy clash marks in this, the latest recorded die state. This moderately scarce variety is rarely found above XF grades, although the Ford Collection had a nice AU example. Considerable maroon patina is noted on both sides of this olive-brown copper, with minor green corrosion at the right side of the obverse and lower reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883

**3073** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils VF30 NGC. Newman 19-M, W-6970, R.6. 155.6 grains. The Newman 19-M is a rare variety with differing estimates suggesting a population between five and 30 coins. Most students of the Fugio series suggest an R.6 rating, with perhaps a couple dozen known in all grades. While both sides have myriad marks and minor roughness, the sharpness is excellent and the overall eye appeal of this olive and steel example is respectable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883

**3074** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," Raised Rims, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils XF45 NGC. CAC. Newman 19-Z, W-6975, R.5. 144.8 grains. Coin turn with the die alignment just shy of 180 degrees. There are three varieties of Reverse Z with the Raised Rims on the reverse label. The 19-Z combination is the most plentiful of those. Although rated R.5, 19-Z is the most abundant of three varieties from this obverse die. The Choice XF Eric P. Newman coin is a pleasing mahogany-brown example with splashes of steel patina. A small obverse rim bump and a minor reverse scratch fail to diminish the eye appeal or importance of this piece.

Ex: Thomas L. Elder (10/7/1927); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 895

**3075** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," UNITED STATES, Pointed Rays, Four Cinquefoils, VF25 NGC. CAC. Newman 21-I, W-7010, R.4. 144.0 grains. Benjamin Franklin was responsible for the Fugio design, and on this example it looks like the meridian sun is wearing a pair of Franklin's spectacles, especially so on the heavily clashed reverse. This is a pleasing olive-brown example with smooth and attractive surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 889







### 1787 New Haven Restrike, AU53 Newman 103-EE in Silver

**3076** 1787 Fugio "Cent" (c. 1860), New Haven Restrike, Silver, Stars in Rings Reverse AU53 NGC. CAC. Newman 103-EE, W-17550, R.8. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 164.4 grains. The reverse of this important variety has five-pointed stars within each of the 13 rings. The obverse has a crack from the border to the left side of the first 7, and another between the S and I of BUSINESS. These pieces are part of the New Haven Restrike series believed to have been produced by the Scoville Manufacturing Company for Horatio N. Rust. This variety was struck in copper and silver, and the silver examples are extremely rare. Although two silver examples are plated in the 2008 Newman book, and Walter Breen recorded three in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, this variety is rated URS-1 (unique). Plated in the 2008 Newman reference, this attractive AU example has pewter-gray surfaces with traces of champagne on the obverse and steel-blue on the reverse. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1,000.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Possible earlier pedigree: Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee; Brevoort; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand, per the Adams Notebook. PCGS# 915

### 1787 New Haven Restrike, MS66 Newman 104-FF, Brass



**3077** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent" (c. 1860), New Haven Restrike, Brass MS66 NGC. CAC. Newman 104-FF, W-17560, R.3. 142.6 grains. An impressive Premium Gem with yellow-orange peripheries and light olive toning over the balance of the obverse and reverse. This early die state example, the only brass New Haven Restrike that NGC has certified, has a perfect obverse with light reverse die rust. PCGS records 13 examples in brass, with none finer than MS65. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 919

### 1787 New Haven Restrike, XF45 Newman 104-FF, Silver



**3078** 1787 Fugio "Cent" (c. 1860), New Haven Restrike, Silver XF45 NGC. CAC. Newman 104-FF, W-17570, R.6. 177.8 grains. A lovely Choice XF example, this silver impression exhibits pewter-gray surfaces and champagne toning on the high points. Horatio N. Rust reported the production of 50 silver examples, and today the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* records the variety as URS-6, meaning 17 to 32 examples survive. PCGS has certified 22 submissions, and NGC has examined five. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 915





**1787 New Haven Restrike, AU55  
Newman 105-FF (QQ), Silver**



**3079** 1787 Fugio "Cent" (c. 1860), New Haven Restrike, Silver AU55 NGC. CAC. Newman 105-FF, W-17590, R.7. 161.8 grains. Traditionally called Newman 105-FF, this variety is recorded in the 2008 Newman reference as 105-QQ. The reverse may be the same die as FF that appears with obverse 104, but there are enough differences to warrant a new reverse designation. This piece is the late die state with a severely bulged obverse die and a heavy crack through the right side of the meridian sun. Pewter-gray surfaces exhibit delicate champagne toning. There are apparently five or six known including this piece, the two examples plated in the Newman book, and two or three others.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 915

**1787 Newman-102 Splasher  
White Metal, MS64**



**3080** 1787 Fugio "Cent" (c. 1860), New Haven Restrike, White Metal, Obverse Die Impression MS64 NGC. Newman-102. 74.2 grains. This obverse die impression shows the sundial on its base, the meridian sun with rays, and the border, with no other details. This piece is plated in Eric P. Newman's 2008 Fugio reference where it is described as aluminum, but the weight suggests white metal as recorded by NGC. This piece and that in the next lot are impressions made from the obverse/reverse hub impressions that were sold as lot 317 in the October 2003 Ford sale. Bright pewter-gray surfaces are essentially as made, reportedly by Sylvester S. Crosby.

Ex: Virgil M. Brand; Richard Picker (4/26/1957); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1787 Fugio Reverse Hub Impression  
Reverse DD, MS63**



**3081** 1787 Fugio "Cent" (c. 1860), Lead, Reverse Hub Trial MS63 NGC. Newman-DD. 317.2 grains. This reverse impression in lead is apparently unique, and may date to the time of the original Fugio production in 1787, or alternatively to sometime after Horatio Rust obtained pieces of Fugio dies in the middle of the 19th century. This is an extraordinarily important opportunity to acquire a unique piece for an advanced Fugio collection. Plated in the Eric P. Newman's 2008 reference, this piece is struck in lead with pewter-gray surfaces.

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Co. (1/1952), lot 533; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1787 Newman-GG Splasher  
White Metal, MS64**



**3082** 1787 Fugio "Cent" (c. 1860), AMERICAN CONGRESS, White Metal, Reverse Die Impression MS64 NGC. Newman-GG. 126.8 grains. The white metal reverse impression from the same source as the Newman-102 obverse impression. This piece is plated in the 2008 Newman reference where it is described as aluminum. However, the weight seems too high for that composition. Bright pewter-gray surfaces and essentially as made.

Ex: Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1793 Chain Cent, AU55 AMERICA, S-3 Variety

**3083** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-3, B-4, Low R.3, AU55 NGC. **Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State I. Although some rare pattern issues were struck in 1792, the 1793 Chain cents were the first regular-issue coins struck by the authority of the United States government inside the walls of the newly-established Philadelphia Mint. A respectable mintage of 36,103 pieces was accomplished in early March, before the reverse design was changed to the Wreath motif. According to a 1795-dated report from Mint Director Elias Boudinot, Chief Coiner Henry Voigt engraved the dies in February of 1793, after a search for a capable engraver failed to produce a suitable candidate. Voigt's simple design conformed to the specifications of the Mint Act of April 2, 1792, and the coins were widely accepted by merchants and bankers. Unfortunately, the design (especially the chain on the reverse) was the subject of much criticism from the general public, resulting in its quick replacement by the Wreath reverse.

Five varieties of 1793 Chain cents are known to collectors today and this coin is the S-3 variety, easily distinguished by the large leaning R in LIBERTY and the fully spelled out AMERICA in the reverse legend. The S-3 probably accounted for about half of the reported mintage, making it the variety most often seen today.

The coins were struck on planchets produced from locally obtained scrap copper that varied extensively in purity, hardness, and malleability. The ingots cast from this motley mixture tended to have many gas bubbles and other flaws that were transferred to the copper strips from which the planchets were punched. As a result, many Chain cents show extensive surface imperfections. Although a few Mint State examples were saved, possibly as mementos of this first-year coinage, most Chain cents circulated extensively and the typical example seen is well-worn and heavily abraded.

The present coin is an appealing Choice AU example, with pleasing brown surfaces that retain traces of original red color and luster. The surfaces are relatively smooth to the naked eye. The lightly worn design elements were strongly impressed and only a few well-scattered minor abrasions are evident. This coin is tied with three other pieces for the 11th through 14th place in the *Condition Census for U.S. Large Cents* by Bill Noyes.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$225.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35438

## LARGE CENTS







### 1793 Chain Cent, AU55 AMERICA, Periods, S-4 Variety Condition Census Example

**3084** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Breen Die State III. Not only is the 1793 Chain cent the first issue of its denomination, it is the first regular-issue coin ever struck within the confines of the Philadelphia Mint. A reported mintage of 36,103 pieces was struck from dies engraved by Chief Coiner Henry Voigt early in the year, before public dissatisfaction over the possible implications of the chain on the reverse prompted a switch to the Wreath design in late March.

The 1793 Chain cent is known in five different die varieties, with this coin representing the S-4 variety, easily identified by the periods after LIBERTY and the date. The styling of Liberty's hair on the S-4 obverse is much different from the hair on the other varieties, prompting some researchers to suggest the die may have been engraved by Joseph Wright, rather than Voigt, but documentation is lacking on this point. The S-4 probably accounted for the 8,800 coins delivered between March 8 and March 12, 1793.

The 1793 Chain cents were among the most popular issues with early collectors in this country, and the different die varieties were noticed at a relatively early date compared to those of other series. No one knows who first discovered the Periods (S-4) variety, but Joseph J. Mickley mentioned the 1793 cent in his 1858-dated pamphlet *Dates of United States Coins and Their Degrees of Rarity*. Since Mickley's collection contained the finest-known example of the S-4 when he sold it through W. Elliot Woodward in 1867, it is possible that he was the first to notice the distinctive periods. The description of that coin in lot 1936 of the catalog notes both the different hairstyle and the periods:

"1793 The head on this variety is larger than on the last, the hair flowing more freely back of the head and below the neck; rev. similar to the preceding, period after both date and liberty, stars and stripes on the edge; in the finest possible condition, extremely rare."

Of course, the edge lettering was actually the Vine and Bars motif, not stars and stripes. The coin realized a hefty price of \$23 to Col. Mendes I. Cohen. More recent sales of the S-4 include the MS62 PCGS example in lot 2002 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), which realized \$253,000.

The coin offered here is an impressive Choice AU piece, with smooth brown surfaces that show no signs of carbon or porosity. The design elements are well detailed and only a few scattered minor abrasions are visible. Hints of original mint luster are evident beneath the toning. This coin is listed in the number seven position in the Noyes Condition Census for the variety.

Ex: Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35444







### 1793 Wreath Cent, AU58 Vine and Bars Edge, S-5

**3085** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-5, B-6, R.4, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State II. Although plagued by a shortage of suitable copper for planchets, and with recurring damage to the primitive rolling mills, the Philadelphia Mint struck a total of 63,353 cents using the Wreath reverse between April 9 and July 17, 1793. Thirteen varieties are known for the date, including three that use the same obverse and reverse dies, but have different edge treatments. This coin is a representative of the S-5 variety, which uses the large punches, in LIBERTY and the date, that were used on the old Chain cents. Liberty's head is bigger than the bust on the Chain cents, however, causing the obverse design to look a trifle cramped. A smaller set of punches was used for the obverse of the other Wreath cent varieties. The S-5 reverse features a small, heavy bow in the wreath.

A surprising number of high-quality Wreath cents have been preserved over the years. The present coin is an especially attractive near-Mint example, struck on a smooth brown planchet that is free of all but the most inconsequential abrasions. The design elements are well detailed and the overall presentation is quite appealing. This coin is the number 10 example in the Noyes Condition Census for the variety.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$250.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35447







### 1793 Wreath Cent, AU58 Vine and Bars, S-9 Variety

**3086** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2, AU58 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State IV. The coin offered here is an example of the S-9 1793 Wreath cent, with a horizontal twig in the sprig above the date and a kidney-shaped bow in the wreath on the reverse. The S-9 is the variety of Wreath cent most often seen today and probably accounts for the 22,000 pieces struck between April 13 and 18, 1793. This variety has always been popular with collectors.

The present coin is a sharply rendered Near-Mint example, with just a trace of wear on the high points of the design. The glossy brown surfaces show a few hints of original red color. The few minor abrasions on each side are not particularly noticeable or distracting. A few clash marks are evident on the obverse, under Liberty's chin, and a number of die cracks show on the reverse, including one through the fraction bar. Eye appeal is quite strong. This coin is tied with two other pieces for the 17th through 19th spots in the Noyes Condition Census.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$150.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35459







Lot 3087











### 1793 Liberty Cap Cent, AU53 Attractive and Popular S-13 Variety Condition Census

**3087 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, AU53 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State I. Although the usefulness of the cent is debatable in present-day economics, the coin was an extremely convenient denomination for everyday purchases in the 1790s, and a staple of the early U.S. coinage system. One of the denominations authorized by the Mint Act of 1792, the cent made its debut in 1793, but the Flowing Hair design (both Chain and Wreath types) met with mixed reviews from the general public. Joseph Wright's aesthetically pleasing Liberty Cap design soon replaced the earlier issues, to popular acclaim.

Wright was born in July of 1756, in Bordentown, New Jersey and the early 1770s found him living in London, where he established himself as an artist. Returning to this country in 1782, Wright became well known for his portraits of prominent public figures, including George and Martha Washington. He was also a first-class engraver and produced the dies for the Major Henry Lee medal. Mint Director David Rittenhouse appointed him acting engraver, and he began working at the Philadelphia Mint in August of 1793. Tragically, he died of yellow fever in September, after being employed at the Mint for only a few weeks.

Wright based his design for the cent on the 1782 Libertas Americana medal, produced in France at the behest of Benjamin Franklin, from dies engraved by Augustin Dupre'. Six die varieties of the 1793 Liberty Cap cent are known to numismatists today, from combinations of four obverse and two reverse dies. The present coin is the S-13 variety, identified by the position of the L in LIBERTY nearly touching the beads at the obverse border, and the triple leaf cluster below OF on the reverse. The obverse portrait is in high relief; the reverse wreath is simpler than the device used on earlier issues, to avoid striking problems. Darwin B. Palmer's poll of EAC members rated the S-13 as the most beautiful of all 1793 cent varieties.

The entire mintage of 1793 Liberty Cap cents, amounting to 11,056 pieces, was delivered on September 18, 1793, by Chief Coiner Henry Voigt. Like Augustus Saint-Gaudens more than a century later, it is doubtful that Joseph Wright lived to see his beautiful design in coinage form. The Mint closed its doors a few hours after the coins were delivered, to avoid the worst of the yellow fever epidemic, and only reopened on November 12. No more cents were struck until January of the following year.

The old copper large cents were produced until 1857, when they were replaced by the smaller copper-nickel cents for economic reasons. Coin collecting became widely popular in this country at about the same time, with nostalgia for the vanishing coppers often credited as the cause. Certainly the old cents were among the most widely collected issues in the early days of the hobby. The first sale of a 1793 S-13 example we can identify for certain is the coin in lot 5 of the Private Collection of United States Cents (Edward Cogan, 11/1858). That coin realized \$7.25, to pioneer coinage collector Joseph Mickley. More recent sales include the AU55 PCGS example in lot 2014 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), which realized \$632,500.

The present coin traces its history to the fabulous collection of "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, and from there to Eric P. Newman. It has thus been off the market for at least 78 years, and possibly much longer. During that time, it was not available for study by all but the most advanced specialists researching early coppers. This piece is listed in a tie for the number 12/13 position in the *Official Condition Census for U.S. Large Cents* by Bill Noyes. It was uncertified and assigned a grade in the VF range for that evaluation. It is currently certified as AU53 by NGC. Only one example of the S-13 1793 cent has been certified finer by either of the leading grading services (8/14).

The coin offered here is an attractive AU53 example, with glossy brown surfaces that show hints of original luster. The design elements are lightly worn and a few minor abrasions are evident on close inspection, none unduly distracting. The overall presentation is quite appealing. Census: 1 in 53 Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$500.00 donated to the following on 4/16/1985; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35489







### 1794 Liberty Cap Cent, VF30 Head of 1793, S-18b

**3088** 1794 Head of 1793, S-18b, B-2b, R.4, VF30 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF20. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State I. The 1794 cents with the Head of 1793 were included in the 11,000 coins struck from January 10-13, 1794. The dies were completed by Robert Scot, using Joseph Wright's Liberty Cap punch. The present coin exhibits the Double Chin on Liberty and the blundered N in CENT that are characteristic of both the S-18a and S-18b varieties. The difference between the two varieties is the edge treatment, which shows the point and stem of the leaf after DOLLAR pointing down on S-18a, and up on S-18b. This coin represents the commoner S-18b variety. The coins were struck on planchets made by Taylor & Bailey.

The piece offered here is tied with one other for the 15/16 position in the Noyes Condition Census for the variety. This pleasing VF30 example offers lightly abraded brown surfaces with evenly worn design elements that retain much of their original detail, including a visible ear.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35513



### 1794 Liberty Cap Cent, VF30 Head of 1794, S-21

**3089** 1794 Head of 1794, S-21, B-5, R.3, VF30 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fine 15. Breen Die State III. The 1794 Liberty Cap cents with the Head of 1794 were struck in large numbers from dies engraved by Robert Scot, with many die varieties known to present-day numismatists. This coin is an example of the "Flat Pole" S-21 variety, identified by the recut pole that broadens toward the end, and the long dentils, ribbons, and stems on the reverse. The S-21 was struck before the other varieties of the Head of '94 type.

The present coin is an attractive VF30 example that shows even wear on the sharply impressed design elements. Liberty's ear is plainly visible and much interior design detail remains intact. The pleasing brown surfaces show scattered minor abrasions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35528







**1794 Liberty Cap Large Cent, XF40  
Head of 1794, S-23**

**3090** 1794 Head of 1794, S-23, B-7, High R.4, XF40 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF25. Breen Die State V. The tall 1 resting on a long fraction bar on the reverse and the Standless 4 in the date identify this coin as an example of the S-23 variety. The S-23 is a very scarce variety, probably struck as a small part of the 16,000 cents delivered on February 22, 1794. The variety was discovered by Dr. Edward Maris, some time before 1869.

This coin is tied with two other pieces for the 11/13 position in the Noyes Condition Census. A charming example from a late state of the dies, it displays extensive obverse die cracks and well-detailed design elements that show only a little actual wear. The central reverse exhibits some of the softness often seen on this issue, and the pleasing brown surfaces show only minor abrasions.

Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35534

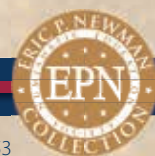


**1794 Liberty Cap Large Cent, MS62 Brown  
Head of 1794, S-32, Heavy Clash Marks**

**3091** 1794 Head of 1794, S-32, B-18, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Breen Die State V. The S-32 variety of the 1794 Liberty Cap cent is recognized by the upturned fourth and sixth locks of hair (counting from the bottom), and the die crack from the rim through the first S to the adjacent leaf and berry. The S-32 is a reasonably available variety and probably accounted for most of the 15,000 cents delivered on March 28, 1794. The dies were misaligned, resulting in an often-seen weakness on the right border, both obverse and reverse. At least one of the dies was loose enough to rotate slightly, the effects easily seen in the dramatic multiple clashmarks on the reverse of this coin.

The present coin is a delightful MS62 example, with well-detailed design elements that show some weakness on the right side, due to misalignment of the dies. The glossy brown surfaces are free of large or distracting contact marks and eye appeal is quite strong. This coin is the number 6 example in the Noyes Condition Census.

Ex: Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35561







### 1794 Large Cent, AU55 Head of 1794, S-43

**3092** 1794 Head of 1794, S-43, B-32, R.2, AU55 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Breen Die State IV. On the S-43 variety of the 1794 Liberty Cap cent the bust is low and the lowest curl is clipped, while OF is weak on the reverse, and a die crack is evident above the A in STATES. The S-43 probably accounted for most of the 32,000 cents delivered on May 9, 1794, making examples relatively easy to locate today.

The present coin is an attractive Choice AU piece, with pleasing olive-brown surfaces that show only minor abrasions and just a trace of actual wear. The design elements are well detailed, with interesting clash marks under the cap on the obverse and a prominent die crack through U in UNITED. This coin is tied with five other examples for the 13th through 18th slots in the Noyes Condition Census.

Ex: Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35594

### 1794 S-57 Cent, VF25 Head of 1794



**3093** 1794 Head of 1794, S-57, B-55, R.1, VF25 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fine 15. The two depressions in the field near the profile are diagnostic for this interesting Sheldon variety. No die cracks are visible. This walnut-brown early copper shows moderate granularity near the bust tip and fraction. A lens reveals a number of hair-thin marks on the portrait.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35633

### 1794 Liberty Cap Large Cent, XF45 Head of 1794, S-57 Rare Early Die State



**3094** 1794 Head of 1794, S-57, B-55, R.1, XF45 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF30. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State I. The S-57 variety is easily recognized by the button on the lower corner of the cap, and the partially embedded berry in the bow on the reverse. The S-57 is one of the most available varieties of the date, but high-quality examples are quite elusive. This coin is from the rare Die State I, with clash marks on the central reverse and left branch, but no defect above ICA in AMERICA. The lightly abraded surfaces display an attractive mix of olive and chocolate-brown colors. The central design elements are lightly worn and sharply rendered, but the legends are a little weak on both sides.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35633





**3095** 1794 Head of 1795, S-72, B-65, R.2, XF45 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF30. Breen Die State III. The lowest lock of Liberty's hair is short and points straight down without curling, and the leaves above N in ONE are narrow and bent, identifying the S-72 variety. The S-72 obverse die employs the same bust punch used on cents in 1795, and the variety was probably included in the 20,021 coins that were delivered on December 30, 1794. The chocolate-brown surfaces of this Choice XF example are lightly abraded and there is a minor obverse rim bruise at 9 o'clock. The design elements were sharply impressed and retain most interior detail intact.

Ex: Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35699

**3096** 1795 Plain Edge, S-76b, B-4b, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. ONE CENT is placed high and the top of the 5 is embedded in the bust. Although the S-76b variety is plentiful by the measure of the Liberty Cap type, the present chocolate-brown near-Mint example is much nicer than the typically encountered dark and well circulated piece. Unabraded and satiny with minor blending of detail on the curls above the ear.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35723

**3097** 1795 Plain Edge, S-78, B-8, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The E in STATES is much higher than the adjacent T, and the BER in LIBERTY is close. A middle die state with many sets of clash marks near the top of the wreath. This smooth and evenly struck medium brown cent displays pleasing surfaces and has exceptional eye appeal for the designated grade. Census: 1 in 58, 3 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35729

**3098** 1796 Liberty Cap, S-84, B-5, R.3 — Corrosion — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG10. An early die state of the "Fallen 6" variety. The digit 6 is closer to the dentils than are the other three date digits. The spacing of the 96 is much closer than that of 179. A leaf nearly touches the F in OF. The present deep brown cent is evenly granular except for areas of field pitting near CENT, behind the cap, and following the D in UNITED.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

### 1794 Large Cent, XF45 Head of 1795, S-72



### 1795 S-76b Cent, Near-Mint Plain Edge, Smooth Surfaces



### 1795 Plain Edge Cent, Near-Mint S-78, Impressive Eye Appeal



### 1796 S-84 Liberty Cap Cent VF Sharpness







### 1796 S-119 Cent, MS64 Brown Among Finest Certified

**3099** 1796 Reverse of 1797, S-119, B-40, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A heavy diagonal die crack crosses the lower left obverse, including the lowest shoulder curl and the 17 in the date. A second crack rises east of the 6 in the date. These cracks attribute S-119, a Nichols Find variety, irregularly obtainable "for a price" in Uncirculated grades but always in demand as a high-grade, first-year type coin. The late die state shows a reverse rim cud at 11 o'clock. This well preserved chocolate-brown near-Gem has mildly prooflike fields. Essentially unabraded, although tiny planchet marks persist due to a slightly incomplete strike on the lower obverse and upper reverse. The finest certified as S-119 at NGC; PCGS also has a single MS64 Brown with none finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35870



### 1797 Reverse of 1795 Cent, AU Details S-120b, Grippled Edge

**3100** 1797 Reverse of 1795, Grippled Edge, S-120b, B-2b, R.2 — Burnished — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF20. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. S-120b and S-121b are the only Sheldon varieties with a Grippled Edge, described as "irregularly spaced incuse notches and raised pellets on edge" in the Breen reference. The present chocolate-brown cent has only slight circulation wear, but the surfaces have been wiped to reduce granularity. Some corrosion is still evident over the N in ONE and on the top of Liberty's shoulder. The portrait exhibits numerous light pinscratches.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1797 Gripped Edge Cent, AU53 S-120b, Reverse of 1795

**3101** 1797 Reverse of 1795, Gripped Edge, S-120b, B-2b, R.2, AU53 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF35. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The late die state with a descending obverse die crack between 9 and 5 o'clock across the date and lowest curl. Die crumbling is present along the profile and beneath the hair ribbon. The intended purpose of the Gripped Edge is unknown. It is possible that cent planchets arrived from England with the irregular edge markings, instead of their being imparted at the Mint. The present partially lustrous example has smooth olive-brown surfaces aside from minor granularity near the loops of the wreath ribbon. Several faded thin marks are noted near the N in UNITED. Census: 2 in 53, 0 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35900

### 1797 No Stems Cent, Choice VF Reverse of 1797, Very Scarce S-132



**3102** 1797 Reverse of 1797, No Stems, S-132, B-28, High R.5, VF35 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF20. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A highly elusive die variety identified by the B in LIBERTY: the upper serif is absent, and the lower serif is doubled. The wreath lacks stems, further aiding attribution. This sea-green and lilac-red cent displays considerable hair detail, although the strike is soft on portions of the date and ONE CENT. An obverse rim knock is noted at 9 o'clock, and thin marks are present west of the 1 in the date, inside the obverse rim at 3 o'clock, and on the reverse near NE and ME. Bill Noyes ranks this piece as eight finest known. Our EAC grade would place this example as tied for fourth finest in Del Bland's Census.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35984

### 1797 S-135 Cent, MS62 Brown Stems, Reverse of 1797



**3103** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-135, B-5, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. One of the "Nichols Find" varieties, available in Uncirculated grades, although always in demand as an early copper type. The glossy chocolate-brown fields are smooth and attractive. The strike is fairly sharp on the portrait but the wreath exhibits some blending. Liberty's lower neck and chest display a shallow strike-through, as made, and Liberty's cheek has several small roundish marks.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35936







**1797 Draped Bust Cent  
Reverse of 1797, S-135  
MS65+ Red and Brown**

**3104** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-135, B-5, R.3, MS65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State III. The evenly spaced date, broken upper serif on B in LIBERTY, arrangement of the berries in a 6 x 6 pattern, and the wide 100 in the denominator identify this coin as an example of the S-135 variety. The S-135 is known in two (unacknowledged) subvarieties, one with a beaded edge and another with a plain edge. This coin exhibits the plain edge, struck from planchets made by Mathew Boulton and shipped from England aboard the packet boat *H.M.S. Adriana*. The planchets were initially polished, but some were damaged by exposure to bilge water on the voyage from England.

The 1797 S-135 was one of three large cent varieties that surfaced in large numbers in the famous Nichols Find (the other plentiful varieties were the 1796 S-119 and the 1797 S-123). The coins in this hoard, which may have included as many as 1,000 1796 and 1797 large cents, were ostensibly from a bag purchased from the Philadelphia Mint by Benjamin Goodhue in December of 1797. Goodhue was a member of the Continental Congress, and the coins eventually passed to his daughters and were in the possession of the Nichols family by the late 1850s. By 1863 the find had been dispersed by David Nichols, of Gallows Hill, Massachusetts, near Salem.

Many coins from the Nichols Find are high-quality examples, and the S-135 is relatively easy to locate in Mint State. However, few examples can match the present coin in terms of technical quality and eye appeal. The surfaces of this high-end Gem display a mix of brown and original red toning, with strong mint luster under the patina. The design elements are sharply detailed and the well-preserved surfaces are free of mentionable distractions. This coin is the number two example in Del Bland's Condition Census for the variety.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35937







**1797 S-138 Cent, MS62 Brown  
Stems, Reverse of 1797**

**3105** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-138, B-20, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This terminal die state example shows advanced buckling on the upper right reverse and minor swelling on the obverse field near 9:30. A couple of die cracks are seen on each side of this well struck and coruscating tan-brown and sea-green cent. We note a spot on the field near the upper lip, a slender horizontal mark at the base of the neck, and a thin diagonal mark above the E in CENT. S-138 Census: 2 in 62 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35945



**1798 S-184 Cent, MS64 Brown  
Only MS Example at NGC or PCGS**

**3106** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-184, B-45, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The obverse die has a cluster of tiny chips northwest of the 7 in the date. The reverse die is readily attributed by the die scratch from the right ribbon end to the nearby final A in AMERICA. A late die state with multiple clash marks from the bust outline on the lower reverse. This lovely chocolate-brown example has an even strike and smooth surfaces. A thin mark is noted beneath the TES in STATES, and two ticks are on the obverse margin at 3:30. Only this 1798 cent has been certified as S-184 in Mint State at either NGC or PCGS (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36119







**1799 Draped Bust Large Cent, AU Details**  
**Rarest Date of the Series**  
**Strong LIBERTY and Date**  
**Guide Book Normal Date, S-189**

**3107** 1799 S-189, B-3, R.2, — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF25. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State IV. According to Mint records, 904,585 copper large cents were struck in 1799. Despite this substantial mintage, the 1799 Draped Bust large cent has always been considered the rarest date in the series. Die evidence suggests that most of the coins struck in 1799 were actually dated 1798, accounting for the scarcity of the issue in later years. In recent times, the *Guide Book* has acknowledged this situation and included the 1799 mintage in the mintage total for 1798.

The Mint was suffering from a lack of die steel in 1799, making it impossible to prepare the usual number of dies for cent coinage that year. To compensate, the 1798 obverse dies remained in service as long as possible, and many 1798 large cents show evidence of extensive die wear and cracking. Three 1799-dated die varieties are known, including two overdate varieties (NC-1 and S-188) that were struck from dies altered from 1798. These two overdates employ reverse dies that were also used to strike 1798-dated coins. However, the reverse dies are in earlier die states on the overdate issues than they are on the 1798-dated cents, proving conclusively that some 1798-dated cents were struck in calendar-year 1799.

The present coin represents the *Guide Book* Normal Date, S-189 variety, which may actually have been struck in 1800. The coins were probably struck from planchets ordered from Mathew Boulton and delivered to the Mint on July 3, 1799. Most examples seen are in lower circulated grades and struck from misaligned dies. The great majority show a strong LIBERTY and a weak date on the obverse. The dies were later re-aligned and overcorrected, so the date was sharply impressed, but Liberty was weak. Only a very small percentage of 1799 large cents exhibit both LIBERTY and the date with full details.

The coin offered here is a pleasing example that shows only a trace of wear on the sharply detailed obverse design elements. Unlike almost all examples seen, both LIBERTY and the date are strongly impressed. The reverse details are a little softer in the center, and that side shows several planchet flaws and laminations, with some granularity. The NGC-noted scratches are in the left obverse field and are not unduly distracting. Altogether, this coin is a most-attractive example of this sought-after series issue, and should draw serious interest.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$500.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**1802 S-228 Cent, MS60 Brown  
1/000 Incorrect Fraction  
Scarce This Sharp**

**3108** 1802 1/000, S-228, B-4, R.2, MS60 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State II. Die rust on the bust and the beginnings of scaling in the left obverse field suggest this is a slightly advanced state of the dies from Die State I. Scaling is not yet visible in the right obverse field. The diagnostic die crack from rim through D to the wreath is not fully formed, but is present. Scaling is minimal between the D and S, although prominent die clashing is visible at STA. This popular variety inherits the 1801 incorrect fraction reverse and is the only such variety for 1802. Boldly struck, the present coin has a notable dark stain across Liberty's uppermost hair and into the field opposite the forehead. A small carbon spot sits in front of the lips. Both obverse and reverse are brown and tan (the reverse a shade lighter) with moderate luster. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36341



**1802 S-232 Large Cent, MS60 Brown  
Considerable Mint Red Remains**

**3109** 1802 S-232, B-12, R.1, MS60 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. Although not enough red is present for a Red and Brown designation, considerable mint luster enlivens the reddish-chocolate patina around the portrait and at the margins. The S-232 variety is easily identified by a long fraction bar that nearly connects the two surrounding ribbons. The word LIBERTY displays a large, low E and the T is corrected from an erroneous Y. This example represents Breen Die State II with die clashing from the wreath leaves above TY and also near the ribbons. Clash marks from dentils appear between the wreath and AMERICA on the reverse. Minor roughness around some of the lettering is visible under magnification. The variety is scarce this nice; this coin is likely within the top 15 known examples. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36305







**1803 Large Cent, MS62 Brown  
S-251, Small Date, Small Fraction**

**3110** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-251, B-8, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This Small Date, Small Fraction variety is known for having the shortest fraction bar for the year, although the broadly repunched S of (STATE)S is an equally noticeable diagnostic. Hints of red enhance the dark chocolate-brown surfaces. The S-251 variety is available in most grades, but it is scarce in Mint State condition with just three coins certified finer than this example by PCGS and NGC combined (8/14). A few light abrasions are noted in the fields on either side of LIBERTY. Otherwise, the obverse is virtually without marks with the hair strands and drapery folds are sharp. The reverse shows a bold strike with minor encrustation near AMERICA. The eye appeal is decidedly above average.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36368



**1803 Cent, MS61 Brown  
S-260, Small Date, Large Fraction  
Wide Liberty**

**3111** 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-260, B-19, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The dies were reground to remove clash marks and strengthen the weak 3, confirming this example as Breen Die State II. The letters of LIBERTY are widely spaced on this obverse, which is shared with S-259. The reverse die is shared with S-261, identified by the outer point of the triple leaf pointing between O and F and the base of T in CENT visible within the covering leaf. This dark chocolate-brown example is smooth with just a few small marks visible on the hard, glossy fields. A scattering of small nicks on the portrait are seen with a glass. The hair strands are sharp as well as the drapery folds, although some weakness is noted on the portrait ribbons and highest curls, as well as on the high points of the wreath.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36404







### 1803 S-264 Large Cent, VG8 Exceptional, Problem-Free Example

**3112** 1803 Large Date, Small Fraction, S-264, B-24, High R.4, VG8 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. Large Date with pointed 1, Small Fraction, berries 6-5. Struck from a near-terminal state of the dies (Breen Die State III), with STA of STATES obliterated from a sinking portion of the die and the obverse also weak at the curving die crack that runs from the right side of 1 in the date through the hair and lowest ribbon into the field. This example offers high quality and eye appeal for the assigned grade, with attractive, medium-tan color and undisturbed rims. The surfaces are smooth and pleasing for the variety, which is often found with corrosion and other surface roughness.

Perhaps 100 representatives of the scarce S-264 variety exist, the finest of which grade VF or so. Few problem-free coins are found anywhere in the Condition Census for the die pair. With moderate wear and just one or two tiny marks as the only grade-limiting factors, this appealing cent will be of the highest interest to anyone needing an exceptionally clean example of the variety.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36410

### 1804 S-266a Cent, AU Details Draped Bust Key Date



**3113** 1804 S-266a, B-1, R.2 — Corroded, Burnished, Re-engraved — AU Details ANACS. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An early die state without either of the two famous cuds. This medium brown cent has exceptional sharpness for the issue. The surfaces are moderately granular and have been burnished, more noticeably on the obverse. A loupe reveals a painstaking effort by a past owner to further sharpen the hair detail with carefully entered pinscratches in the grooves of the curls.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$200.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36422

### 1805 Draped Bust Cent, MS62 Brown High-Grade S-269



**3114** 1805 S-269, B-3, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. On this well-centered and softly lustrous early large cent, attractive medium brown and tan surfaces display glimpses of mint red beneath the warm patina. This coin was rated prior to certification by the various references, each noting it as within the Condition Census for the variety. Most recently, it is listed as tied for fourth finest by the 2005 Noyes Condition Census. The obverse shows a sharp strike.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36433





**1807 Draped Bust Large Cent, VF35  
S-271, Comet Variety, Small Fraction**



**3115 1807 Comet, S-271, B-1, R.1, VF35 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF20.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This deeply toned example displays deep olive-brown coloration. Some porosity is seen near the rims and devices, particularly on the reverse and in protected areas on the obverse. Minor encrustation is evident around some of the design elements. In other areas, the surfaces are smooth and glossy. The popular "Comet" die state shows the flaw behind the head broad and plain, thus Breen Die State IV or somewhat later. It is unusual as a die state (not a variety) with its own listing in the *Guide Book*. Nice detail remains for the assigned grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36454

**1807/6 Large Cent, AU55  
S-273, Large 7, Late Die State**



**3116 1807/6 Pointed 1, S-273, B-3, R.1, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Breen Die State IV. A glossy, well struck example with sharp detail despite the late state of the dies. Traces of rose-red mint luster remain. The combination of die clashing beneath Liberty's chin and around the ribbon and a noticeable bulge and radial die crack at 7 o'clock behind the curl defines the obverse die state. A reverse rim break above STA of STATES is partially concealed by the holder. Specialists seek examples of this popular variety for the prominent overdate with no effacing of the underdigit.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36442

**1810 S-284 Large Cent, XF45**



**3117 1810 S-284, B-5, R.3, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF35.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Coppery-orange undertones enhance the medium-brown patina of this attractive, Choice XF cent. A touch of wear on the high points and a bit of carbon above star 7 do not detract from the appeal. As is often the case for this variety, both the obverse and reverse are struck a bit off-center to the right, where the dentilation is resultingly weak.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36481

**1810 Classic Head Large Cent, AU55  
S-284, Deeply Toned Example**



**3118 1810 S-284, B-5, R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The "T" in LIBERTY is distinctly low and leans to the left while the points of the highest leaves on the reverse are far to the right between STATES and OF, confirming the Sheldon-284 die pair. Dark chocolate-brown patina covers the surfaces on both sides with a glossy sheen. Weak denticles at the upper right reverse and lower right obverse are the result of axial misalignment of the dies, a characteristic of Breen's late Die State II. Traces of minor encrustation are most obvious among the letters of ONE CENT and in isolated areas within the wreath. A bold strike reinforces the Choice AU motifs.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36481







### 1811/0 S-286 Cent, XF45 High-Quality Example

**3119** 1811/0 S-286, B-2, R.3, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF25. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Breen Die State I. Rich, dark chocolate-brown color and blue overtones cover the smooth, hard surfaces of this attractive overdated cent, always popular as a separate *Guide Book* variety. The coin is sharp and appealing, but shows some obverse flatness on several stars and on the high points of Liberty's curls and the wreath. The few scattered, small marks are consistent with the assigned grade. No Mint State examples are known for this variety. The finest piece recorded by Bland grades AU55 with two others as AU50. Noyes grades two coins AU50 and two others XF45. While the present example does not equal the top coins in the census, it deserves a supporting position based on its eye appeal and notable surface quality.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36490

### 1811 Large Cent, AU55 S-287, Normal Date



**3120** 1811 S-287, B-1, R.2, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Deep, reddish-brown patina provides plentiful eye appeal for this Choice About Uncirculated cent. The coin is well struck from the early Breen I die state, but with the typical axial misalignment of the dies, which results in flatness of the left stars, bust truncation, and weakness in UNITED on the reverse. Hints of mint red remain around the stars, legend, and central devices. A nice representative of the Classic Head design, and a scarcer date as well.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36496

### 1812 S-288 Large Date Cent About Uncirculated Sharpness



**3121** 1812 Large Date, S-288, B-3, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC. AU Details. Our EAC Grade VF30. Deep olive-brown toning covers the obverse of this Large Date variety, struck from the earliest state of the dies (Breen Die State I). Later die states show pitting from die rust, but the corrosion, pitting, and staining on this coin are due to environmental damage. The problems are mostly confined to the obverse, where dark areas of granularity surround several deeper surface pits. The reverse displays a more natural dark chocolate and steel patina, with only minor marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**1812 S-288 Cent, MS61 Brown  
Rare in Mint State**



**1812 S-290 Cent, AU53  
Exceptionally Free From Marks**



**1812 S-290 Cent, MS61 Brown  
Small Date, Conditionally Rare**



**1814 Cent, MS61 Brown  
S-294, Crosslet 4**



**3122 1812 Large Date, S-288, B-3, R.2, MS61 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The later die state with the stars and letters drawn toward the rim. A steel-gray obverse is paired with an olive-brown reverse. Surfaces are smooth aside from a hair-thin mark near the profile and a nick on the reverse rim at 12 o'clock. This example is virtually void of granularity.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36505

**3123 1812 Small Date, S-290, B-2, R.1, AU53 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Block 8. The date digits are nearly level, unlike S-291, which has a high first 1. This ebony-brown cent exhibits light high point wear on the leaves and curls, but luster emerges from the motifs, stars, and legends when the coin is rotated beneath a light. Carbon is absent and the surfaces are only minutely granular.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36499

**3124 1812 Small Date, S-290, B-2, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An early die state with sharply defined stars, dentils, and peripheral legends. This deep walnut-brown Classic Head cent boasts a mark-free appearance and a good strike. A loupe reveals minor granularity above TES and west of the shoulder curl. Classic cents circulated into the 1850s, and although thousands have survived, most are well worn, dark, and corroded. Examples with unbroken mint gloss, such as this piece, are rare.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36499

**3125 1814 Crosslet 4, S-294, B-1, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A lovely chocolate-brown cent. The strike is crisp except on Liberty's forehead and the curl beneath the B in LIBERTY. Marks are limited to a tick on the upper neck, since the small flaws behind the lips are as issued. Satiny and nearly free from carbon. This is the sole Crosslet 4 die pair of the type.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36520





**3126** 1814 Plain 4, S-295, B-2, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Breen XIII Die State shows a rim break above the D in UNITED and an advanced "beard" die break in the field near Liberty's chin. The fields and devices are olive-gray but attractive orange-red outlines all design elements. The curls show only slight wear. This essentially unabraded example is free of carbon.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36517

**3127** 1817 15 Stars, N-16, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An early die state of the well-known Mint-blundered variety. A nicely struck and satiny mahogany-brown cent. Only inconsequential carbon is present. A pass with a loupe reveals minor ticks near the E in STATES, the F in OF, and star 12. Few examples of N-16 can compare with the color, sharpness, and surfaces of the present piece.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36598

**3128** 1819/(8) Large Date, N-2, R.1, MS64+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A relatively early die state with peripheral rust and generally sharp definition. Peach-gold enlivens design recesses, while the high points and open fields are a lovely brown. The surfaces are remarkably unabraded. Unlike the 1819/8 N-1, N-2 shows little evidence of the underdigit.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36632

**3129** 1819 Small Date, N-7, R.4, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63. As usual for the scarce N-7, the obverse dentils are very faint. However, the stars are generally sharp and the portrait is well brought up. The reverse die is rusted, as made, and a die line connects the bases of the TE in STATES. Rich chocolate-brown toning dominates, but mint red is present in design crevices, especially on the reverse. As of 8/14, the single finest certified as N-7 by NGC, with an AU55 as its closest competitor.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36646

### 1814 Plain 4 Cent, AU58 S-295, 'Bearded' Liberty



### 1817 N-16 Cent, MS62 Brown 15 Stars, Famous Guide Book Variety



### 1819/(8) Cent, MS64+ Red and Brown N-2, Large Date



### 1819 Small Date Cent, MS65 Brown Single Finest Certified as N-7





**1820/19 N-1 Cent, MS62 Brown  
Prominent Overdate**



**1820 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown  
Small Date, N-15**



**1821 N-1 Cent, Choice AU  
Low Mintage Date**



**1822 N-3 Cent, MS61 Brown  
Conditionally Rare Variety**



**3130 1820/19 N-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The upright of the underdigit 1 is obvious within the center of the 2 in 1820. On this splendid chocolate-brown example, the strike is crisp except on the forehead curl and the lowest two stars. Carbon is confined to a small spot near star 3. A lens reveals only unimportant contact. Unlike the 1820 Large Date, the 1820/19 is rare in Uncirculated grades.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36679

**3131 1820 Small Date, N-15, R.2, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The T in LIBERTY touches the upper coronet border, characteristic of N-15. Unlike N-13, N-15 is rare in Mint State. The present near-Gem has a medium brown portrait, wreath, and fields. The original brick-red color outlines the stars and ONE CENT. Although the dies are moderately rusted, the surfaces are smooth and unabraded. As of 8/14, NGC has certified just two examples as N-16 Red and Brown, the present MS64 and an MS63.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36704

**3132 1821 N-1, R.1, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The low mintage 1821 has just two die marriages. The N-1 cent is easily distinguished from the N-2 by a low second S in STATES. The present briefly-circulated example is mostly chocolate-brown, although the high points are deeper dove-gray. Incidental contact is noted on the field near the profile.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$30.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36706

**3133 1822 N-3, R.2, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The left obverse exhibits a strong inner circle. This later die state example shows a bold crack through the bases of ERIC; the crack continues faintly through the final A to the branch stem. Generally toned walnut-brown, but occasional glimpses of lighter golden-brown are seen. A lens reveals minor field marks near the coronet tip and profile. Two minor spots are noted at the IT in UNITED. NGC Census: 1 in 61 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36718





**3134 1823/2 N-1, R.2, AU58 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45.**  
 Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The early, perfect die state without rim breaks near star 3 or the date is offered here. The N-1 1823/2 and N-2 1823 are much better large cent varieties, especially approaching Mint State. The present example is mostly medium brown but has hints of light tan toning along the left obverse margin. The reverse is essentially unabraded. A minor spot is between stars 9 and 10. Census: 6 in 58, none finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36760

**3135 1823 N-2, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50.**  
 Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Noyes Die State D with a prominent break in the field between stars 5 and 6. Although close to the terminal die state, the break does not touch star 6. The 1823 date is a key to a *Guide Book* collection of middle date large cents. There are only two 1823-dated die varieties: the N-2 normal date and the N-1 overdate. There is also the out-of-Mint restrike. All three are separately collected, and N-2 is scarcest in better grades. This is a beautiful deep golden-brown cent. No carbon is evident, and marks are essentially limited to a few faint vertical lines on Liberty's upper neck.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36757

**3136 1824/2 N-1, R.1, AU58 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40.**  
 Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The curve and left base of the underdigit 2 is unmistakable. On this late die state, cracks are seen across most of the reverse periphery. Surfaces are a coruscating chocolate-brown, and just momentary circulation is seen. Exceptionally void of abrasions or carbon, this example displays shallow strike-throughs (as made) between star 3 and the profile. Census: 3 in 58, 2 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36778

### 1823/2 N-1 Cent, Near-Mint Conditionally Challenging Overdate



### 1823 Cent, Borderline Uncirculated N-2, Normal Date, *Guide Book* Key



### 1824/2 N-1 Cent, Near-Mint Bold *Guide Book* Overdate





### 1824 N-2 Cent, MS63+ Brown



### 1825 N-2 Cent, Near-Mint Substantial Luster



### 1826/5 Cent, MS64 Brown Desirable N-8 Overdate



### 1827 N-5 Cent, MS63 Brown



**3137** 1824 N-2, R.2, MS63+ Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The final A is close to the stem, a diagnostic shared only with the scarce N-5 1824/2. The present medium brown and tan Newcomb-2 cent is well struck aside from the upper stars. Census: 1 in 63 (1 in 63+) Brown, 2 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36769

**3138** 1825 N-2, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. A late die state with a slender crack between the E in CENT and the rim near 6 o'clock. A lovely near-Mint example, this coin has chestnut and gunmetal surfaces. We note only a minor spot near the A in STATES, and a pair of trivial marks above the NE in ONE. The strike is generally bold although a few star centers are soft. Census: 4 in 58, 0 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36787

**3139** 1826/5 N-8, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. The crossbar of a 5 is plain beneath the upper loop of the 6. A trace of the upper curve of the 5 is seen above the loop of the 6. Since N-8 is the sole overdated 1826 variety, it has its own *Guide Book* listing and commands a large premium in Uncirculated grades. The present chocolate-brown and mahogany near-Gem is nearly devoid of carbon. Marks are minimal and essentially relegated to the left edge of Liberty's neck. The strike is crisp save for stars 7 and 11. An important opportunity for the specialist. Census: 5 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36835

**3140** 1827 N-5, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A vertical die crack west of star 13 identifies the later die state of N-5. Golden-brown surfaces show only negligible contact. Carbon is absent aside from two small spots near the final star. The strike is full except for minor blending on the dentils. This example is another well-pedigreed prize from the Eric P. Newman collection. Census: 4 in 63 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36850





**3141** 1828 Large Narrow Date, N-9, R.4, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A cluster of light die scratches after the F in OF attribute the scarce N-9. The T in CENT tilts right and provides further confirmation. A satiny olive-brown example with slightly deeper shades on the central obverse. We note a tick on the hair above the E in LIBERTY, and a few wispy marks near the jaw and bust truncation. Census: 1 in 62 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36898

**3142** 1830 Large Letters, N-3, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Die cracks cross two-thirds of the obverse border, neglecting stars 4 and 5. The first T in STATES is much closer to the A than the S. A double set of clash marks appears east of the T in CENT and elsewhere within the wreath. Sea-green undertones enhance the reverse of this lustrous medium brown near-Gem. Glimpses of mint red linger in protected regions. The fields are smooth, and the portrait shows only minute contact. Census: 2 in 64 Brown, 2 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36943

**3143** 1830 Large Letters, N-8, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The letters TA in STATES nearly touch, one way to identify the available (but conditionally challenging) Newcomb-8. A die crack from the bust tip confirms the later die state. Surfaces are predominantly walnut-brown, although lighter olive shades occasionally emerge. Smooth and satiny with pleasing surfaces. Census: 3 in 63 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36955

**3144** 1831 Large Letters, N-1, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. The I in LIBERTY is widely repunched, and that feature alone is diagnostic for the variety. This satiny near-Gem cent has a die crack that encircles the obverse, missing only stars 5, 6, and 7. Pleasing mark-free, golden-brown surfaces accompany a bold strike. Slight blending of the left-side stars is typical of the variety. Census: 2 in 64 Brown, none finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36970

### 1828 Cent, MS62 Brown N-9, Large Narrow Date Scarce Die Variety



### 1830 N-3 Cent, MS64 Brown Large Letters, Smooth Fields



### 1830 N-8 Cent, MS63 Brown Large Letters, Smooth Surfaces



### 1831 N-1 Cent, MS64 Brown Large Letters, Well Preserved





**1832 N-1 Cent, MS65+ Brown  
Medium Letters, Close Date**



**1833 N-3 Cent, MS65 Brown  
Among Finest Certified**



**1834 N-4 Cent, MS65+ Brown  
Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters**



**1835 N-14 Cent, MS66 Brown  
Head of 1836**



**3145 1832 Medium Letters, N-1, R.2, MS65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** A die crack spans the bases of UNITED and extends to the final A in AMERICA. A chocolate-brown Gem with traces of red near the stars and LIBERTY, this example is devoid of either contact or carbon. The left-side stars are lightly brought up, but the major devices are crisp. NGC has certified just one N-1 finer, an MS66 Brown that appeared as lot 1054 in our 2009 Cincinnati Central States Signature sale.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37012

**3146 1833 N-3, High R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Star 10 touches the hair bun on the obverse that was used twice in 1831. Both Es in ONE CENT are repunched north on the reverse die that was reused in 1834 and 1835. However, N-3 represents its only appearance in 1831. A smooth and attractive Gem cent, nicely struck with coruscating olive-brown luster and a hint of mint red on the central reverse. N-3 Census: 2 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37024

**3147 1834 Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters, N-4, R.2, MS65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62.** This Gem cent is an outstanding example of the middle die state coined from a perfect obverse die that also appears on N-3. The reverse has a light crack through F AM. The center dot on the reverse is doubled, with a small secondary dot northeast of the primary dot. The doubled center dot is diagnostic for the N-4 die pair. This unabraded Gem cent has chocolate-brown luster with hints of faded red in the protected areas close to the design elements. The single finest as N-4 at NGC. N-4 Census: 3 in 65 (1 in 65+) Brown, none finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37039

**3148 1835 Head of 1836, N-14, R.2, MS66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The N-14 die pair features an obverse die used nowhere else in the series, and a reverse die that also appears in the rare N-19 die marriage. The reverse of the Eric P. Newman coin exhibits faint central clash marks with a delicate die crack through the tops of AME in AMERICA. The obverse is primarily steel-blue and the reverse is mostly olive-green, with ample mint red outlining the stars, date, and LIBERTY. The surfaces of this Premium Gem are exceptional, and the strike is bold. Census: 1 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37063





**3149** 1838 N-4, R.2, MS66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS64. The obverse of this plentiful Newcomb variety has a heavy die crack left of star 9, appearing on all but the earliest die states. Both dies appear nowhere else in the early cent series. This Premium Gem exhibits plentiful brilliant red luster on attractive light brown surfaces. Both sides are pristine, with a minor retained lamination (as made) on the reverse. Census: 1 in 66 Red and Brown, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37190

**3150** 1839/6 Plain Cords, N-1, High R.3, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF35. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An obverse die apparently sat unused in the Mint workshop for three years, perhaps misplaced. Once found, the obsolete Plain Cords die was overdated, hardened, and placed into service, even though the Beaded Cords subtype was introduced in 1837. The die soon developed two heavy horizontal cracks between 9 and 3 o'clock, which forced its early discard. A scarce and desirable overdate, N-1 comes with and without the prominent obverse cracks. The present Choice XF example is from the early die state sans cracks. The glossy chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit moderate wear along with scattered small obverse field marks consistent with the assigned grade. Census: 1 in 45, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37261

**3151** 1839 Head of 1838, Beaded Cords, N-2, R.2, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS64. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. N-2 is one of two 1839 Head of 1838 die varieties, distinguished from N-3 by the thick line beneath CENT. The Head of 1838 lacks the forehead curl present on the Silly, Booby, and Petite Heads. All four subtypes have Beaded Cords, unlike the 1839/6 Young Head N-1. The present Gem is essentially devoid of contact and displays ample orange-gold coloration. This is the sole Red and Brown example certified as N-2 by NGC (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37226

### 1838 N-4 Cent, MS66 Red and Brown Exceptional Surface Quality



### 1839/6 N-1 Cent, Choice XF Plain Cords, Young Head Key



### 1839 N-2 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Beaded Cords, Head of 1838





**1842 Cent, MS65 Brown  
Small Date, N-2 Early Die State**



**3152** 1842 Small Date, N-2, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62. Grellman Die State a. This early die state shows delicate die lines and dots near the dentils beneath the date. These are lapped or faded on most examples of N-2. The present coin is a lustrous Gem with rich, blended chocolate-brown and olive toning. Traces of the initial fire-red reside in design recesses of this spot-free and unabraded cent. A mint-made strike-through is noted east of the E in ONE. N-2 Census: 2 in 65 Brown, none finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405815

**1843 N-6 Cent, MS65 Brown  
Mature Head, Large Letters**



**3153** 1843 Mature Head, Large Letters, N-6, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State c to d. The reverse diagnostics are absent, but the base of the 8 shows light repunching. Slender rim cuds are present near stars 5 and 13. A sea-green Gem with glimmers of lighter golden-brown along the obverse margin. N-6 Census: 1 in 65 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403943

**1845 Cent, MS63+ Red and Brown  
N-5, Ample Mint Red**



**3154** 1845 N-5, R.1, MS63+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63. Grellman Die State a. A relatively large die lump beneath the left stand of the N in ONE is the pick-up point for identifying the N-5. On this early die state, clear die lines are above the N in UNITED. The cheek and open fields are medium brown. Original fire-red outlines all design elements. Census: 1 in 63 (1 in 63+) Red and Brown, 2 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397753

**1846 Tall Date Cent, MS65 Brown  
N-14, Repunched Date**



**3155** 1846 Tall Date, N-14, R.3, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Grellman Die State a. The base of the 1 in the date is repunched north, diagnostic for this moderately scarce Newcomb pairing. Predominantly chocolate-brown, although mint red peeks out from protected crevices. Census: 2 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403889





**3156** 1849 N-5, R.3, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63. Grellman Die State i, with crumbling inside the R in AMERICA. More obvious crumbling, between the CE in CENT as well as other areas, is from prior die states. The strike is intricate except on star 5. Surfaces are essentially devoid of contact. One small strike-through (as coined) appears on the neck near a curl. As of 8/14, the single finest cent certified by NGC as 1849 N-5, and the sole Red and Brown example. NGC has certified six pieces as Brown with the two highest graded at the MS64 level.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405647

**3157** 1852 N-3, R.1, MS65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63. Grellman Die State c. A late die state with a thin base on the 1 in the date and a nearly horizontal die crack from the C in CENT to 9 o'clock. Lustrous and unmarked, the devices demonstrate a good strike. This piece was struck from widely rotated dies. As of 8/14, NGC has certified two 1852 cents as N-3 Red and Brown, the present coin and another as MS63.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147236

**3158** 1856 Upright 5, N-6, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Grellman Die State a. A die lump in front of the bust tip identifies Newcomb-6. The early die state shows a die line between the branch stem and the final A in AMERICA. Stars 2 through 9 have indistinct radials, but the remainder of the strike is crisp. N-6 Census: 2 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 404589

## FLYING EAGLE CENTS

**3159** 1857 MS64+ NGC. CAC. The strike is razor-sharp, a highly unusual occurrence on business issues of the series. The veins of the cotton leaves, and the feathers on the eagle's breast, all rise in full definition. The cartwheel luster is dazzling, and the radiant apricot-gold and powder-blue surfaces are unabraded.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

### 1849 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Finest NGC-Certified as N-5



### 1852 Cent, MS65+ Red and Brown Newcomb-3, Rotated Dies



### 1856 Large Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Upright 5, Newcomb-6



### 1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS64+ Full Strike, Dynamic Luster





### 1858 Large Letters Cent, MS64



**3160** 1858 Large Letters MS64 NGC. High Leaves Reverse. Closed E in ONE. Surfaces are primarily orange-gold, with an apple-green margin on the obverse. The strike is bold except on the lower right cotton leaf. A small strike-through (as made) is noted between the 85 in the date.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 2019

### 1858 Small Letters Cent, MS64+ Snow-8, Doubled Die Reverse



**3161** 1858 Small Letters MS64+ NGC. CAC. Snow-8. Low Leaves Reverse. An Open E in ONE is hubbed over a Close E. The base of the E exhibits minor die doubling. This is a lustrous caramel-gold near-Gem example. Contact is essentially absent, and the obverse on its own merits a lofty grade. Scattered flecks are noted near ONE CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020

### 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR65 Snow-3, Struck as a Proof



**3162** 1856 Snow-3 PR65 NGC. Light repunching on the upright of the 5 in the date provides a key diagnostic for the desirable Snow-3 variety. S-3 is associated with business strikes made in 1856 for distribution to Washington officials, to demonstrate the new, smaller diameter cent. However, some Snow-3 pieces were struck as proofs, and the present coin was among them. Both sides exhibit a wire rim, and the fields are strongly reflective. This beautiful example of our first Flying Eagle cent is toned sun-gold and rose-red.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 47058

### 1864 L on Ribbon Cent, MS64 Red Unabraded and Lustrous



**3163** 1864 L On Ribbon MS64 Red NGC. CAC. The L on Ribbon variety is much scarcer than its bronze or No L copper-nickel predecessors. This lustrous, butter-gold Gem is devoid of marks. The strike is bold aside from incompleteness on STATES. Coined from clashed dies. Census: 25 in 64 Red, 19 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2081

## PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT

## INDIAN CENTS





### 1886 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown Type One Obverse



**3164 1886 Type One MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** On the Type One cent, the lowest headdress feather points between the IC in AMERICA. The present well struck near-Gem has coruscating luster and is virtually free from contact. Substantial sun-gold is present, although Liberty and the left obverse field display attractive jade-green toning. Coined from deeply clashed dies.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228D, PCGS# 2155*

### 1889 Cent, MS66 Red and Brown Snow-29, Repunched 1 in Date



**3165 1889 MS66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Snow-29.** The top of the 1 in the date is nicely repunched north. Proofs were struck using the same obverse die (Snow-PR2). The present well struck Premium Gem displays dynamic luster. No marks are evident, even when inspected beneath a loupe.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228H, PCGS# 2173*

## STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER



### 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS66 Full Head Above-Average Definition for the Issue

**3166 1916 MS66 Full Head NGC.** The 52,000-coin mintage of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter was produced in the final two weeks of the year, from dies that lacked sufficient engraving on the finer elements of the design, most notably on Liberty's head, the shield rivets, and the stars on either side of the figure. (These areas were sharpened on the following 1917-dated hubs, accompanied by a few other minute design modifications.) The pooriness of the engraving resulted in weak design definition on the 1916 pieces. For the connoisseur, therefore, the task is not so much in finding a "sharp" example, but rather more in finding a "not-so-weak" example. In MS66 and finer condition this is especially difficult, as the number of coins to choose from declines significantly at these levels; NGC has encapsulated only 19 pieces in MS66 Full Head, and just three MS67 coins numerically finer.

This Premium Gem coin is among the better-struck representatives of the issue, showing strong head detail and well-delineated central gown folds. The obverse stars and shield rivets are all present. Original olive and pale champagne hues accent satiny luster, with the colors more prominent on the obverse. A beautifully preserved example of this classic first-year key date.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5705*





## EARLY DOLLAR







## Outstanding 1794 Silver Dollar, AU50 The Matthew A. Stickney Specimen

**3167 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, AU50 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Following the resolution of the famous coinage impediment that prevented gold and silver coinage in 1793 and early 1794, David Rittenhouse deposited 1734.5 ounces of silver worth \$2,001 on August 29, 1794. An earlier deposit from the Bank of Maryland on July 28 was found to be substantially below the official coinage fineness and required further operations. Due to those delays, the Rittenhouse deposit was used for the coinage of 1,758 silver dollars that were delivered from the chief coiner to the mint treasurer on October 15, 1794. There were 2,000 silver dollars struck, effectively matching the value of the mint director's deposit, but 242 of those coins were rejected as unacceptable. The entire mintage was paid to Rittenhouse who then distributed them to others.

The coinage impediment originated with the Mint Act of April 2, 1792. Section 5 of that legislation required those mint officers actually handling precious metal to post a surety:

"And be it further enacted, that the said assayer, chief coiner, and treasurer, previously to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office."

For the Mint Treasurer, Dr. Nicholas Way, the \$10,000 surety was apparently not a problem. However, for the assayer, Albion Cox, and the coiner, Henry Voigt, the requirement was a major problem. Neither was able to gain a bond for that amount, and Albion Cox was only able to get a bond of \$1,000. In February 1794, Rittenhouse reported to Congress: "I beg leave to suggest the propriety of authorizing the President to direct security to be taken to such amount as he shall judge proper; it being well known that a man's ability to give security depends much on accidental circumstances, little connected with either his qualifications or his moral character." As Cox and Voigt were best qualified for their positions, the bond requirement was lowered to meet their circumstances.

An outstanding 1794 silver dollar, the Eric P. Newman coin features natural gold, blue, and iridescent toning near the borders, framing the light silver-gray interior areas. A few grade-consistent surface marks are present, with a nick on the jaw and a trivial scratch on the lower portion of the bust that are excellent identifiers, matching this piece to the plate in the Stickney and Lambert catalogs. The strike is far finer than usual, with a bold date and complete stars on the obverse. This piece is clearly sharper than several others that are certified as XF45, confirming the AU50 grade that NGC assigns.

The Newman example represents the middle die state, exhibiting light clash marks and attenuated hair curls from obverse die lapping. The third hair curl from the bottom consists of a series of shallow lines culminating in a single strand, rather than the well-developed curl of earlier die states.

In *The Flowing Hair Silver Dollars of 1794*, Martin Logies reproduced an image from a Chapman plate of this coin, and assigned a conservative grade of XF40, apparently based on the image that was used in that book. However, Logies ranked this piece among others that are graded XF45, and placed it in the 22nd position in his book. The accurate NGC grade of AU50 will elevate its census rank to the 13th finest of all documented 1794 silver dollars.

Henry Chapman cataloged this dollar as Fine for the June 1907 Stickney sale:

"1794 Head of Liberty undraped, the hair flowing loosely down over the back, facing right, above LIBERTY, before head seven stars and behind it eight stars; date beneath. R. Eagle standing on the ground, facing left, the wings upraised, the head turned back to right, within a wreath composed of two branches of olive, tied by a ribbon; around UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Border serrated. Edge, lettered HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT. Fine. One of the finest dollars of this year sold for many years. Extremely rare, and I may state that in over thirty years in this business I have never had brought in among a lot of coins, other than a regular collection, a dollar of 1794, and it is even more surprising when the number so examined has been probably ten thousand lots."

Samuel Hudson Chapman cataloged this piece as Extremely Fine for the October 1910 Lambert sale:

"1794 Head of Liberty r., 8 stars behind and 7 before head. LIBERTY above, date beneath. Rev., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; eagle standing on ground within olive wreath. Edge, HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR, OR UNIT. Extremely fine. The stars behind head always weakly struck and sometimes invisible are evenly struck and distinct. One of the finest specimens known. From S.H.C. at \$200, from the Stickney sale at \$190."

In the Lambert sale, this piece realized the same \$190 that it brought at the Stickney sale three years earlier. Now appearing for public sale for the first time in 104 years, the numismatic world awaits learning the current value of this remarkable 1794 silver dollar.

Ex: Matthew A. Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 803; Samuel Hudson Chapman; Major Richard Lambert (Samuel Hudson Chapman, 10/1910), lot 177; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$600.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 39972





## GOLD DOLLARS



### 1849 No L Gold Dollar, Sharply Struck MS63 Above-Average Eye Appeal

**3168** 1849 No L MS63 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Mintage estimates of the 1849 No L gold dollar range from 1,000+ (Garrett and Guth) to 10,000 or more (Bowers). Regardless of which production figure is taken as correct, most extant examples are in mint condition, since many were saved for their novelty as the first year of the new denomination. This date is available through near-Gem. Gems are very challenging and higher-grade specimens are exceedingly rare.

The present Select offering displays pleasing luster on yellow-gold surfaces that are imbued with traces of apricot. The design elements are sharply struck throughout, and neither side reveals significant contact marks, a significant point for this MS63 that yields above-average eye appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25B7, PCGS# 7501



### 1849 Open Wreath Gold Dollar With L, Lustrous MS64

**3169** 1849 Open Wreath With L MS64 NGC. CAC. **Dannreuther-2.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The concave, slightly basined or dished fields attribute this variety. Also, stars 3, 11, and 12 are noticeably repunched. Of the more than 688,000-piece mintage of 1849 Open Wreath gold dollars (both Without and With L), Bowers (2011) estimates that 20,000 are of the Dannreuther-2 or 3 variety.

The lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem display yellow-gold patination laced with hints of light green. The design features are sharply impressed, including the individual strands of Liberty's hair, the star centers, and the leaf veins on the reverse wreath. Both sides are devoid of significant marks.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25B9, PCGS# 7502







### 1849-D Dollar, Conditionally Scarce MS62 A Popular First-Year Issue

**3170** 1849-D MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Attributed by the mintmark being slightly left of center with the right edge below the knot of the bow. This was the first of the two Dahlonega varieties struck in 1849. Winter (2013) writes:

"It is believed that between 1,622 and 6,593 examples using this reverse were struck in July, 1849. Surprisingly, it is considerably more common than variety 1-B (of which 14,995 to 19,966 pieces were coined), probably due to the fact that many were saved as souvenirs."

That said, the 1849-D, as a date, is very scarce in mint condition through MS63 and extremely rare any finer.

The present MS62 specimen displays nearly full luster on its greenish-gold surfaces. The design elements are well-struck except for minor softness in the hair at Liberty's ear. A few minute marks are consistent with the grade designation. This is a very popular issue owing to its first-year status. Census: 28 in 62, 22 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$300.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BD, PCGS# 7507



### 1849-O Open Wreath Dollar, MS64+ Above-Average Strike

**3171** 1849-O Open Wreath MS64+ NGC. CAC. Variety 2. This is one of three known varieties for the issue, seen here with the mintmark placed lower than Variety 1 and before the reverse was heavily lapped as seen on Variety 3. All 1849-O gold dollars are of the Open Wreath variety as no Close Wreath dies were received in New Orleans in time for the coinage of 1849.

Both sides of this high-end near-Gem display yellowish-gold color on lustrous surfaces imbued with traces of light green. The design elements are sharply struck, especially on the obverse, which is typical for the issue. Even the reverse exhibits an above-average strike in the center, an area that is often very weak. Pleasing overall eye appeal, appropriately recognized by CAC. Census: 27 in 64 (2 in 64+), 11 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BE, PCGS# 7508







**1849-O Open Wreath Dollar  
Sharply Struck MS65  
Seldom Seen at This Level**

**3172** 1849-O Open Wreath MS65 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.  
Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This variety is attributed by the repunched R in DOLLAR. The 1849-O Open Wreath dollar is obtainable with little difficulty in the lower Mint State levels but Gems are seldom seen and are quite desirable. In fact, NGC and PCGS have graded only 11 MS65s and four pieces finer.

The lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces of the present offering exhibit sharply struck design features, including the reverse elements that are often weak on this issue. Moreover, both sides have been well cared for, a significant attribute of this particular coin, for as Winter writes: "Most 1849-O gold dollars are seen with numerous scuffmarks and abrasions." This is a lovely example, well-deserving of the CAC endorsement. Census: 7 in 65, 4 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$17.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BE, PCGS# 7508



**1849-O Open Wreath Dollar,  
Conditionally Rare MS65**

**3173** 1849-O Open Wreath MS65 NGC. CAC. Variety 3.  
Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Parts of the ribbon and bow around the wreath knot show no detail as they have been lapped away, confirming the variety. The remaining design features exhibit nice detail. The lustrous surfaces display greenish-gold hues over both sides. A few light cracks are visible around the obverse border. The 1849-O is an important condition rarity in the MS65 level of preservation. Census: 7 in 65, 4 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$17.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BE, PCGS# 7508







**1851-O Gold Dollar,  
Conditionally Scarce MS63  
Minimally Abraded for the Issue**

**3174** 1851-O MS63 NGC. **Variety 1.** The diagnostic for this variety is a die crack through the 1 o'clock star. Also, the stars from 12 to 3 o'clock are thinner due to light die lapping. As might be expected from the relatively high mintage approaching 300,000 pieces, the 1851-O can be located through the lower levels of Mint State without too much trouble. Select to Gem specimens are scarce and exceedingly rare any finer.

Greenish and yellow-gold hues dominate both sides of this lustrous Select offering. The design features are well-struck on the obverse, while minor softness occurs on some elements in the central reverse, a typical characteristic of Variety 1. The present coin shows a few inconsequential marks rather than the heavy abrasions usually encountered on this issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516



**1851-C Dollar, Well-Struck AU58**

**3175** 1851-C AU58 NGC. **Variety 3.** This variety is identified by the following: a crack appears from the rim to the second S in STATES, the first 1 in the date is below the left side of the O in DOLLAR, and the date is high. The 1851-C is one of the most common Charlotte gold dollars in circulated grades. It is scarce in the lower levels of Uncirculated and rare in MS63 and finer.

The yellow-gold surfaces of this near-Mint State specimen retain luster in the recessed areas. The design elements are well-struck, including Liberty's hair and most of the star centers. Minor softness is noted at the upper-right reverse border, a typical characteristic of the date. Neither side is significantly marked.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514







**1852-O Gold Dollar, MS62  
Conditionally Scarce  
Well Struck for the Issue**

**3176** 1852-O MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The only known dies for this issue. The 1852-O gold dollar, from a mintage of 140,000 pieces, is often encountered in circulated grades. Lower-level Uncirculated examples are quite scarce and the date becomes extremely rare in near-Gem and finer.

The yellow-gold surfaces of this MS62 specimen are tinged with hints of orange and apricot. The design elements are generally well-struck except for some of the usually seen softness in Liberty's curls at the temple and ear. The reverse is much better defined than normally seen, including the 8 in the date and the bases of LL in DOLLAR, areas that are typically weak. Both sides reveal fewer and less significant marks than normally encountered on this issue. The CAC sticker affirms the above-average eye appeal. Census: 50 in 62, 30 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BT, PCGS# 7520



**1853-O Gold Dollar, MS63+  
Above-Average Strike and Surfaces**

**3177** 1853-O MS63+ NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The bold die lines from the border to ITE in UNITED confirm the variety. The 1853-O dollar is readily available through the MS62 level of preservation. Select and near-Gem examples will require more patience and searching to acquire, and higher-grade specimens are quite rare.

The design elements of this high-end Select coin are well-struck, including the LL in DOLLAR and the 85 in the date, areas that are sometimes weak on this issue (Winter, 2006). Moreover, the lustrous yellow-gold surfaces imbued with traces of light green show fewer and less severe marks than normally seen for this date. Additionally, neither side possesses the mint-made copper spots frequently encountered on surviving examples.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524







### 1853-O Dollar, Conditionally Scarce MS64 Sharply Struck and Minimally Marked

**3178** 1853-O MS64 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This variety is attributed by the bold die lines from the border to ITE in UNITED. Near-Gem examples of the 1853-O gold dollar, such as the present offering, are scarce; indeed, NGC and PCGS have graded only 70 pieces at this level and 18 coins finer.

Both sides display pleasing luster that emanates from surfaces toned in yellow-, copper-, and greenish-gold. All design elements are sharply struck, and both obverse and reverse are devoid of significant contact marks and copper spots that are frequently seen on this issue. The foregoing attributes combine to yield great overall eye appeal. Census: 39 in 64 (1 in 64+), 12 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524



### 1854 Type Two Dollar, MS61 Above-Average Strike

**3179** 1854 Type Two MS61 NGC. CAC. In the middle of 1854, James Longacre redesigned the gold dollar from a Liberty to Indian Head motif, and the coin was made broader and thinner. This caused striking difficulties, and consequently heavily-clashed examples are frequently seen. The production approaching 800,000 pieces makes this issue available through the lower levels of Mint State.

The copper- and yellow-gold surfaces of this MS61 specimen exhibit above-average striking detail, including relatively strong definition in the letters of DOLLAR and the date digits, elements that are often weak. There are fewer contact marks than what would be expected for the designated grade. Prominent clashmarks are visible over both sides, a typical characteristic of this issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531







### 1854 Type Two Dollar, Sharply Struck MS62+ An Excellent Type Coin

**3180** 1854 Type Two MS62+ NGC. CAC. While the large mintage makes the 1854 Type Two gold dollar readily available in most grades, the demand by type collectors keeps the prices much higher than would be the case otherwise. The lustrous surfaces of this high-end MS62 display coppery-gold patination laced with hints of light green. The design elements are sharply defined throughout, and mentionable contact marks are lacking. Moreover, this particular coin is unusual in that the clashmarks that usually affect this issue are fewer and much lighter than typically encountered. Each side yields very pleasing eye appeal, both for the date and the grade designation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531



### 1855-C Gold Dollar, Exceptional AU58 A Low-Mintage, Elusive Issue

**3181** 1855-C AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 2. The second 5 to the right below the A in DOLLAR confirms the variety. The 1855-C gold dollar, from a minuscule mintage of 9,803 pieces, is very scarce in all circulated grades and extremely rare in mint condition, where no examples are graded any finer than MS62.

The yellow-gold surfaces of this near-Mint State specimen retain ample luster in the recessed areas. The design features exhibit much better detail than ordinarily seen on this issue, including the headdress feathers and plumes, LIBERTY, the date digits, and the OLL in DOLLAR, all elements that are normally very weak or illegible. Moreover, the smooth surfaces are largely devoid of significant contacts, planchet defects, or mint-made spots, all of which plague this issue. These factors led Winter to write: "Any piece with relatively clean surfaces and only minor problems is quite rare and such coins typically trade for significant premiums over typical examples." This is just that kind of coin! Census: 35 in 58, 17 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533







### 1855-O Gold Dollar, Frosty MS62

**3182** 1855-O MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 2. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1855-O is important as the only O-mint gold dollar of the Type Two design. A limited mintage of 55,000 pieces was accomplished, though circulated survivors are encountered with some frequency; yet in Mint State, the date is scarce in all grades and most examples are heavily abraded. This frosty example is unusually attractive for the grade; the luster exhibits soft green-gold hues and the grade-limiting abrasions are primarily faint luster grazes on each side. The design elements are well-defined, save for the very highest points on the hair and bow knot, as well as a few of the central reverse letters, which are typically weak on this issue. Census: 18 in 62, 15 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535



### 1859-S Gold Dollar, AU58 Underrated in High Grades

**3183** 1859-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With a mintage of only 15,000 coins, it is not surprising that the 1859-S gold dollar is a major rarity in Mint State condition, and elusive in the finer AU grades. Gold circulated extensively in pre-Civil War California, and almost the entire gold dollar mintage of 1859 was dispersed into local commerce. Still, this date is not valued nearly as high as are the Southern branch mint issues of the period, despite being relatively similar in high-grade rarity. This near-Mint representative is sharply detailed with soft green-gold color. Hints of luster remain in the border recesses, complementing attractively clean surfaces. Census: 38 in 58, 15 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CP, PCGS# 7554





### 1861 Gold Dollar, MS65 Rarely Seen Finer



**3184 1861 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With a mintage of more than 527,000 pieces, the 1861 is one of the more plentiful gold dollar issues of the period, and is ideal for the type collector seeking a coin from the Civil War era. The date's availability, however, drops off sharply at the MS65 grade level and finer pieces are decidedly rare. This coin exhibits frosty, nearly unabraded surfaces, with soft green-gold color. Census: 33 in 65 (1 in 65 ★), 10 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CU, PCGS# 7558

### 1883 Gold Dollar, MS67 Rarely Encountered Finer



**3185 1883 MS67 NGC. CAC.** As with many examples from this low-mintage issue (only 10,800 pieces struck), this 1883 gold dollar exhibits ample semiprooflike mirroring in the fields, a characteristic imparted by fresh, highly polished dies. The immense eye appeal and similarity of many of these coins to proofs of the period has caused them to be offered as such in the past. This high-end type coin is exceptional in terms of both manufacture and preservation. Apricot and green-gold hues abound on each side, and sharp motifs further enhance the eye appeal. NGC has seen 11 numerically finer submissions (8/14).

Ex: Numismatic Gallery; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584



### 1883 Gold Dollar, MS67+ High-End Type Coin

**3186 1883 MS67+ NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A typical late-series Philadelphia issue, the 1883 was produced in limited quantity (only 10,800 coins), but was amply saved by dealers and speculators to the point of being moderately available today in high grades. As a result, this issue is often selected for type purposes. This lustrous Superb Gem shows intermingled hues of apricot and green-gold luster, while the devices are sharp and the surfaces are virtually perfect. Although the border dentils are not fully defined, most notably on the reverse, this is typical for the issue, and does not impact the visual appeal. NGC has certified 11 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584







**1885 Gold Dollar, MS66**  
**Attractive, High-End Example**

**3187** 1885 MS66 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Following suit with the several issues immediately preceding, the 1885 was produced in minimal quantities (only 11,105 pieces). While many examples were saved, and thus readily available in most grades, the 1885 is actually one of the more challenging late-series issues for high Mint State examples. Exhibiting frosty soft green-gold luster and traces of semiprooflike mirroring in the fields, this Premium Gem offers the collector a highly appealing, upper-end example. The devices are well brought up, and, as suggested by the grade, the preservation is excellent. Census: 55 in 66 (1 in 66+, 1 in 66 ★), 38 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DP, PCGS# 7586



**1885 Gold Dollar, MS67**  
**Semiprooflike Fields**

**3188** 1885 MS67 NGC. CAC. The 1885 gold dollar had one of the higher mintages from the 1880s, with production totaling 11,156 pieces, but this issue was not saved in comparable quantities as the earlier, lower-mintage issues from the same decade, and therefore is slightly scarcer in high grades, especially at the Superb Gem level. The 1885 issue is also well manufactured in general, with the majority of high-grade representatives exhibiting bold strikes and excellent surfaces, often with prooflike qualities. This piece is a typical coin in that regard, with the wreath bow showing the only measurable degree of weakness. A small coppery alloy speck is noted near the A in AMERICA, and the surfaces exhibit warm honey-gold luster overall. Close examination fails to reveal any surface flaws or hairlines, with the overall eye appeal being exceptional. Census: 34 in 67 (5 in 67+, 3 in 67 ★), 4 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DP, PCGS# 7586







**1887 Gold Dollar, MS66+ Prooflike  
Bold Cameo Contrast  
The NGC Coin Explorer Plate Coin**

**3189 1887 MS66+ Prooflike NGC. CAC.** The 1887 gold dollar issue is typical for the 1880s in that many examples survive in Mint State condition despite a remarkably low mintage (in this case, only 7,500 pieces). Many of these exhibit a degree or prooflike mirroring in the field; some of these early strikes are so deceptive that they have been offered as proofs in the past. This representative is an excellent example of prooflike appearance, with heavily frosted devices and profound mirroring in the fields. The surfaces are unblemished, and the design elements are razor-sharp. Census: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+) Prooflike, 5 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 77588



**1889 Gold Dollar, MS65  
Doubled Die Reverse**

**3190 1889 Doubled Die Reverse MS65 NGC.** This variety, recognized by NGC under their VarietyPlus service as VP-001, exhibits bold die doubling on the reverse bow and the lower portion of the wreath. The certified population of this variety is quite sparse, with NGC having attributed only 24 pieces in all grades. Of these, only five are in MS65, and just 11 are numerically finer (8/14). This example showcases shimmering luster that illuminates the nearly flawless surfaces with frosty golden radiance. The strike is remarkably bold, and the die doubling is plain, even to the unaided eye.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590





## PROOF GOLD DOLLARS



**1858 Gold Dollar, PR66+ Cameo  
The NGC Coin Explorer Plate Coin**

**3191** 1858 PR66+ Cameo NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The exact number of proof gold dollars struck in 1858 is unknown, though the mintage has been estimated to be about 25 pieces (one of which is housed in the Smithsonian Institution). Of those, it is unlikely more than 15 to 18 exist today, which reveals the certified population data to be inflated from resubmissions. Interestingly, Harry W. Bass, Jr. had some four examples in his legendary collection, a tremendous feat considering the rarity of the issue.

Despite the skewed population data, this piece is one of only six examples certified at the PR66 grade level at NGC and PCGS combined, Cameo and Deep Cameo pieces included, and is the only such coin to receive a Plus designation from either service, with none numerically finer (8/14). The fields are deeply mirrored and beautifully frame the frosted devices, making this the ideal NGC Coin Explorer plate coin.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DZ, PCGS# 87608



**1886 Gold Dollar, PR66 Cameo  
Pleasing Field-Device Contrast**

**3192** 1886 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1886 gold dollar had one of the higher proof mintages of the series (1,016 coins), and is proportionately more available than the earlier, lower-mintage proofs. In high grades, however, rarity prevails, as this issue is quite challenging in Premium Gem condition. Evidence suggests that many examples of this issue were mishandled by Mint personnel at the time of manufacture, and this likely accounts for some of the lower-grade and slightly impaired pieces known to collectors.

This example displays heavy mint frost on the devices and boasts sharp striking details. Deep mirroring in the fields completes the Cameo appearance. Portions of the border dentils are not fully formed, a common occurrence on examples of this type. Census: 14 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+ Cameo, 1 in 66 ★ Cameo), 5 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25EW, PCGS# 87636





## EARLY QUARTER EAGLES



### 1796 With Stars Quarter Eagle, BD-3, AU58 Rare First-Year, One-Year Type With 16 Star Obverse

**3193** 1796 Stars AU58 NGC. CAC. BD-3, High R.5. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c. The first-year-of-type 1796 No Stars quarter eagle gets the lion's share of attention for the date and denomination, but the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle is in reality even rarer, grade for grade, than its No Stars counterpart. For years numismatists have believed that the 1796 No Stars was struck to the extent of 963 pieces (including the usually seen BD-2 Normal Arrows reverse and the very rare BD-1 Extended Arrows reverse), along with 432 pieces for the 1796 With Stars, known — as expected for such a low production figure — from a single die pair. What is unexpected is how many distinct die states are identified for the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle: John Dannreuther lists five in his reference. The dies apparently cracked early and were lapped, likely more than once, and also clashed together, again possibly multiple times. The U.S. Mint had an extremely difficult time with the early gold coinage dies beginning in 1796, explaining the low mintages overall and likely the small number known of this variety in particular. This near-Mint State NGC-certified example is Die State c, showing die lapping that has weakened the earlier die crack connecting the left-side peripheral stars, but in the process also resulted in some lost detail on the lower hair curls of Liberty.

The 1796 With Stars quarter eagle is a one-year type as well, although often unacknowledged as such, showing the only 16 Star Obverse among the early quarter eagles. Mint officials soon realized the folly of continually adding stars after Tennessee was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1796, as the 16th state; coinage dies soon reverted to the 13 Star format, with scattered exceptions.

This piece is just a trace of high-point rub away from Mint State. The attractive auburn-gold field colors contrast nicely against the brighter yellow-gold of the raised devices. A small area of planchet adjustment marks appears on the reverse rim, above and behind TAT. A few small field marks appear scattered about, but none are worthy of singular mention. This rare early U.S. gold coin from the first year of quarter eagle production at the U.S. Mint should see abundant collector interest.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25F3, PCGS# 7647*







**1798 Quarter Eagle, AU58+ ★  
Wide Date, Five Berries  
Rare BD-2 Variety**

**3194** 1798 Five Berries AU58+ ★ NGC. CAC. BD-2, R.5. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a. Alternating tones of gold, with green, orange, and yellow hues, along with superb eye appeal on pristine surfaces give this near-Mint State early quarter eagle the right attributes for NGC's Star designation. The 1798 quarter eagles were the third issue of the denomination in three years, but they were struck to the meager extent of only 1,094 pieces. Both the 1798 Close Date, Four Berries BD-1 and the 1798 Wide Date, Five Berries BD-2, the only known die pairings for the year, are rare regardless of grade.

The widely spaced date with the top of the 8 overlying the bottom of the bust truncation is diagnostic for the obverse, and the Five Berries design is sufficient to attribute the reverse. In a measure of Mint economy, this reverse was also used to strike silver dimes dated 1798 (JR-4) and 1800 (JR-1). The Bass-Dannreuther reference rates the 1798 Five Berries BD-2 variety at R.5 as a touch less rare than the Four Berries BD-1 at High R.5, but both are well within the "rare" category. Dannreuther estimates that 45 to 55 examples survive of the Five Berries in all grades, compared to 25 to 30 of the Four Berries type.

This particular coin is certified in the seldom-seen (but highly sought after) AU58+ grade at NGC, with the added Star designation, as mentioned. As a further indication of conditional rarity, a search through our Permanent Auction Archives reveals that only five times in the previous 16 years have we offered higher-graded (i.e. Mint State) examples of this variety.

This piece's generous eye appeal is further enhanced by a bold strike on a well-centered planchet. Few marks of any significance appear, although there is a small planchet lamination just below Liberty's ear. This eminently collectible early quarter eagle is from the earlier of two known die states, showing no discernible die cracks. NGC population data show this piece to be the only AU58+ (the Star notwithstanding), with six numerically finer (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25F5, PCGS# 7649*







### 1804 BD-2 Quarter Eagle, MS62 14 Stars Reverse, Original Patina

**3195** 1804 14 Stars Reverse MS62 NGC. CAC. BD-2, R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The 1804-dated coins of any denomination attract their fair share of attention. Among gold enthusiasts, the 1804 quarter eagle is a noted collector favorite, not only because of its unusual 14 Stars reverse, but because it is also the only "available" variety of this low-mintage date. The 13 Stars BD-1 variant is exceedingly rare and expensive.

Adding to the coin's charisma is the dual-denomination use of the reverse die, an unusual circumstance at the early Mint and one that is seen on several dime and quarter eagle dates. In this case, the 14 Stars "cross pattern" or — as some prefer to call it, the "line" pattern — couples an obsolete reverse die with both the 1804 BD-2 quarter eagle and the 1804 JR-2 dime. Both denominations are rare issues.

This CAC-Approved quarter eagle is notable for its natural, orange-gold patina. Heavily frosted and softly lustrous, the coin displays considerable eye appeal and a bold strike. The present coin is tied for finest-certified with two other coins at NGC. At PCGS, just two coins are certified finer, both MS63 examples (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25F8, PCGS# 7652*



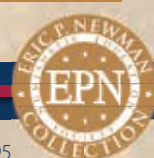


### 1805 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, AU55 Just 1,781 Pieces Struck

**3196** 1805 AU55 NGC. CAC. BD-1, R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a. Despite the low mintage, the dies for the 1805 quarter eagle were subsequently hard-used, both obverse and reverse. Following the minimal mintage for 1805-dated coins, the obverse die was repunched (despite its hardened state) to strike the 1806/5 quarter eagles. For the reverse die, the 1805 mintage was a mere warm-up. It was then used to strike both 1806 and 1807 quarter eagles, and pressed into further service striking more than 150,000 1807 dimes.

Perhaps only 100 to 150 pieces survive of the 1805 quarter eagle mintage. While several About Uncirculated pieces are cited on the population reports, those numbers are likely overstated due to multiple submissions and crossovers. This Choice AU example is outstanding both for its original surfaces and strong eye appeal. Nice mint luster remains beneath orange-gold patina with rose-gold and olive accents. Minimal abrasions are distributed primarily on the reverse, where occasional, light adjustment marks are seen between the clouds and rim. The strike is bold and pleasing.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25F9, PCGS# 7653*







### 1825 Quarter Eagle, BD-2, Reflective MS65 Top-Caliber Early Gold Coin, Finest at CAC

**3197** 1825 MS65 NGC. CAC. BD-2, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. A fully prooflike, reflective sheen covers the obverse of this fantastic Gem 1825 quarter eagle, while the reverse is semiprooflike overall, with reflective areas contrasted against some patches of light mint frost. This is clearly an early strike from dies that were fresh on each side. The entire mintage of the 1825 quarter eagles was 4,434 pieces, the majority of them (given the survival ratios) the more-available BD-2 variety of the present coin, as the BD-1 is ranked High R.6. Both varieties share a common reverse that was first employed in 1821, showing the 1 and 2 in the fraction both distant from the fraction bar and a large D in the denomination. The obverse of the BD-2 is distinguished by a recut 5 in the date that tilts sharply to the left in relation to the other digits. The flag of the 5 is blunt, and the top and bottom of the 5 are both lower than the 2. Recutting shows clearly atop the flag of the 5 on this piece, typical of examples from the early die state seen here.

The greenish-gold surfaces on this piece are bathed in generous luster, showing no signs of post-Mint contact. A small planchet flaw just below star 9 provides a pedigree identifier. The strike is razor-sharp throughout both sides on a well-centered planchet. Exceptionally bold detailing appears in Liberty's hair on the obverse and in the eagle's wing feathers, claws, and arrows on the reverse. This remarkable Gem is the sole example in the MS65 grade at NGC, bettered by a single MS66 (another example is graded MS63 Prooflike at that service). This piece is also the sole finest example with the CAC approval. Lovers of top-quality coins should bid fiercely to obtain this Gem example.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FG, PCGS# 7664*







**1830 Quarter Eagle, MS62  
BD-1, Sharp Motifs**

**3198** 1830 MS62 NGC. BD-1, R.4. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The Mint's ability to strike quarter eagles with a close collar started with the reduced-diameter 1829 issue and continued thereafter. As a result, the production quality improved and sharply struck coins ensued. However, because gold prices were rising, only tiny mintages of quarter eagles were made, and many of the coins were melted almost immediately for their intrinsic value.

A light, greenish-gold patina covers the surfaces of this attractive survivor. The fields retain a large amount of prooflike reflectivity as expected because of the scant mintage of just 4,540 pieces. A few light adjustment marks are visible on the eagle's shield, but they are of minimal concern at the assigned grade. When the Coinage Act of 1834 reduced the weight of quarter eagles, mintages increased dramatically.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FL, PCGS# 7670



**1830 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, MS62  
Low-Mintage Date**

**3199** 1830 MS62 NGC. CAC. BD-1, R.4. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The reduced-diameter Capped Head Left series (1829 to 1834) consists of only low-mintage issues, representing a challenging subset for any collector of early Mint State gold. This brilliant, semiprooflike example was struck from obviously polished dies, with the swirling, raised polish lines still evident and undiminished by die use.

The coin displays sharp medium-gold coloration with deeper orange patina forming at the margins and high points of the motifs. A bold strike shows only slight weakness at Liberty's curls above and adjacent to the ear, and likewise at the eagle's left (facing) wing at the shield junction. Mint luster is pervasive and strong, as is the eye appeal confirmed by the CAC approval.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$65.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FL, PCGS# 7670





## CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES



### 1834 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle BD-1, With Motto, AU Sharpness Perhaps Fewer Than 24 Pieces Known

**3200** 1834 Capped Bust — Repaired — NGC. AU Details. BD-1, R.6. Among the scarcest of early gold type, the 1834 Motto quarter eagle is an extreme rarity in any condition, although most surviving examples are in higher grades. There is no official record of any coins leaving the Mint for distribution. Nearly the entire 4,000-piece issue was melted in preparation for the lighter-weight Classic Head type with a mintage of 112,234 pieces the same year. Walter Breen believed all examples of the Capped Bust design were proofs, although this argument is discounted in the Bass-Dannreuther reference and by other researchers. The current coin shows areas of smoothing and repair beneath the eagle's left wing and elsewhere, with hairlines from a subsequent cleaning. Most of the prooflike surface is dulled, although the coin retains a reasonably pleasing green-gold patina. A thin circle of prooflikeness remains at the obverse margin among the stars.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



### 1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS63 Excellent Type Candidate

**3201** 1834 MS63 NGC. CAC. Breen-6140, Variety 2, R.3. A reduction in the weight and fineness of gold in the new Classic Head design was just over 6%, enough to make the quarter eagle viable again based on the then-current price of gold. Accordingly, the Mint struck 112,234 pieces in 1834 — by far, the largest production of any quarter eagle since the denomination was introduced, and far exceeding the total quarter eagle production of all dates combined since 1796. The new design no longer included the E PLURIBUS UNUM motto on the reverse. This Select Uncirculated example displays semiprooflike surfaces with an appealing olive-gold patina. The fields and devices show only a few non-distracting abrasions and a nearly full strike.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692*





## 1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, Prooflike Borderline Gem Large Head Example



**3202 1834 MS64 ★ Prooflike NGC. CAC. Breen-6140, Variety 2, R.3.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With a full strike, brightly lustrous reflective fields, and lightly frosted motifs, this sharply brilliant coin with the NGC Star designation is among the finest-known prooflike examples of the date. A slight tinge of lime-green appears at the margins and enhances the eye appeal of the original, sun-gold patina. The large mintage of Classic Head quarter eagles in 1834 through 1836 solidified the acceptance of the denomination in commerce and with the public. A total of nearly 800,000 pieces were struck for the three-year period.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 77692

## 1835 Quarter Eagle, MS63 Scarce Issue, Rare any Finer



**3203 1835 MS63 NGC. CAC. Breen-6141, Variety 6, R.2.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Wide AM variety. The 1835 quarter eagle is surprisingly scarce in Mint State for an issue with a large mintage of more than 130,000 pieces. Characteristic softness on Liberty's hair curls near the ear and some minor blending at the left (facing) shield corner and wing are typical for the issue. The fields are partially prooflike and appealing. Reddish-gold highlights are especially prominent and attractive on the reverse, while the obverse displays rose-red shades over the lustrous green-gold patination.

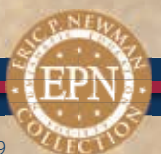
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FT, PCGS# 7693



## 1836 Quarter Eagle, AU58 Block 8, Large Head of 1834

**3204 1836 Block 8 AU58 NGC. CAC. Breen-6142, Variety 8, R.3.** A frosted and tan-gold example, well struck except at the outer periphery, where a few stars are weak on the obverse and the eagle's wing tip above A in AMERICA is soft on the reverse. This is the so-called Large Head of 1834 obverse, because it most closely matches the portrait of initial Classic Head issue; although in truth, Liberty is somewhat taller and thinner on the 1836 variety. The mintage increased dramatically over the previous two year's total, with nearly 550,000 pieces struck—by far a record, which would not be broken by a quarter eagle until the Gold Rush flooded the Mint with gold in 1851. A sharp and attractive example, this piece shows no significant marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 97694





### 1837 Quarter Eagle, AU58+ Low-Mintage Classic Head Issue



**3205** 1837 AU58+ NGC. CAC. Breen-6145, Variety 16, R.2. The Mint took a breather after the half-million plus production of quarter eagles in 1836, and struck a limited mintage of just 45,080 pieces in 1837. Mint State examples are few, increasing demand for borderline Mint State coins such as this original, glowing green-gold coin. A bit of rub on the high points indicates a brief stay in circulation. The strike is bold and prooflike flash remains at the margins. NGC granted the Plus for high quality and CAC confirms the eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FX, PCGS# 7695

### 1838 Two and a Half Gold Choice About Uncirculated Example



**3206** 1838 AU55 NGC. CAC. Breen-6146, Variety 19, R.2. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. No subtype in the quarter eagle series has a portrait of Liberty that changes as often in appearance from year-to-year as those seen in the six-year Classic Head era. Viewed side-by-side, the various yearly representations look more like sisters than a single Miss Liberty. The 1838 rendering is perhaps most similar to 1834 (nicknamed Booby Head by Breen, but that is both uncomplimentary and unfair). This Choice About Uncirculated example has a wonderful natural patina with gleaming orange luster in the protected areas and olive overtones over the fields and devices. The strike is bold with minimal wear or abrasions.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$17.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FY, PCGS# 7696

### 1838 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS60 Scarce in Mint State



**3207** 1838 MS60 NGC. Breen-6146, Variety 19, R.2. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Collectors seeking Mint State examples of the six issues in a date set of Classic Head quarter eagles will have no trouble finding the first three issues, but will be challenged completing the set with the last three issues, including the 1838. Traces of original mint luster remain in the relief areas. The motifs are uniformly well-struck with a touch of softness over the stars, and a few wispy marks and scattered ticks limit the grade. This is an excellent Uncirculated Classic Head example for type purposes.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$17.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FY, PCGS# 7696







### 1838 Quarter Eagle, MS61 Nice Classic Head Type Coin

**3208** 1838 MS61 NGC. Breen-6146, Variety 19, R.2. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Only one die pair was employed to coin the 47,030 Classic Head quarter eagles in 1838. Mint officials made a few slight adjustments to the design, modifying the shape of the head and hair, and reducing the size of the stars. Green-gold color dominates the partly lustrous surfaces of this Uncirculated representative. The stars show a moderate degree of incompleteness, while Liberty's hair and the eagle are well-detailed. Census: 21 in 61, 39 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25FY, PCGS# 7696



### 1839 Quarter Eagle, AU53 Underrated Rarity of the Series

**3209** 1839 AU53 NGC. Breen-6148, Variety 21, R.3. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Like all other genuine examples, this piece was struck from a defective die punch that caused the 9 in the date to falsely appear to be struck over an 8. The 1839 quarter eagle, with a mintage of 27,021 examples, is described thusly by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, writing in the Second Edition of their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins, 1795-1933*: "The 1839 quarter eagle is the sleeper rarity of the series. Although the mintage of this date is three times as high as that of the 1838-C issue, there have been fewer 1839 examples graded than of any other date."

This is a pleasingly smooth and well-detailed example, with light khaki-gold toning and occasional glints of original mint luster seen near the devices. There are no visually distracting surface flaws to be found on either side of the coin. Census: 10 in 53, 47 finer (8/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25G2, PCGS# 7698







### 1839-D Quarter Eagle, AU58 Scarce, Underrated Issue

**3210** 1839-D AU58 NGC. CAC. Winter 1-A, Variety 26, R.3. There are several interesting parallels to be noted between the 1839 quarter eagle and the 1839-D issue. First: Both were struck from defective and/or recut dies, leaving the 9 in the date to appear to be struck over an 8. In the past, reference works have characterized the 1839 and 1839-D issues as 1839/8 overdates, and some coins have been sold or certified as such. Second: Like the 1838-C, both issues are absolutely rare based upon the number of coins graded by NGC and PCGS; and both seem to be underrated.

The current example is surprisingly lustrous for an AU coin, and displays a combination of antique-gold and rose coloration over each side. The design elements are well struck, and attractive. Census: 17 in 58, 12 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25G6, PCGS# 7700

## LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



### 1842 Quarter Eagle, XF40 Extremely Rare In Any Condition

**3211** 1842 XF40 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. All quarter eagle issues from the 1840s are scarce to rare, by modern standards, but the 1842 issue is a monumental rarity from a tiny mintage of 2,823 coins. The Philadelphia Mint struck the fewest number of quarter eagles for all four mints: even Dahlonega's output exceeded Philadelphia's by more than 1,800 pieces. Only 50 to 60 examples are estimated to survive, and a total of 55 examples are certified by the two major services.

This antique-gold example is surprisingly well detailed for the grade, and only the reverse dentils display partial strike weakness. An apparent planchet flaw rests on Liberty's jaw area, and is a minor distraction. Other than a vertical abrasion in the right reverse field, the remaining surfaces are generally smooth and blemish-free.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25GG, PCGS# 7723







### 1842-D Quarter Eagle, AU53 Among the Scarcest D-Mint Issues

**3212** 1842-D AU53 NGC. Variety 3-F. A single die pair was used to strike 4,643 quarter eagles at the Dahlonega branch mint in 1842. As one would expect of such a low-mintage issue, examples are scarce in all grades. NGC has certified six submissions in AU53 and 21 coins finer (8/14). Natural green and orange-gold color provide this piece with a seldom-seen level of originality and eye appeal. Liberty's hair curls and bun are well-struck and LIBERTY is full. Along with grade-consistent friction, the eagle exhibits above-average detail, though the olive leaves are somewhat flat. Scattered marks are generally shallow, and a small planchet flaw (as made) occurs between the first and second arrowhead.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25GJ, PCGS# 7725

### 1842-O Quarter Eagle, AU58 Exceptionally Sharp for the Issue



**3213** 1842-O AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, Doug Winter discusses this issue: "The 1842-O is among the scarcest New Orleans quarter eagles [19,800 coins struck]. Most of the available coins are in the VF and EF range and properly graded AU coins are very scarce." Light green-gold surfaces exhibit golden-brown color and partial remaining luster in the protected regions. The strike is exceptional, and this piece is among a small number of sharply struck coins that all show a die crack running through the base of ICA in AMERICA. Census: 24 in 58, 14 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25GK, PCGS# 7726

### 1843-D Quarter Eagle, AU Details Small D, Popular Type Issue



**3214** 1843-D Small D — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 4-F. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1843 is both the highest-mintage and most available issue among Dahlonega quarter eagles, with a production total of 36,209 coins. The date is also recognized for its strong strike, ensuring its status as an ideal type representative. This About Uncirculated example features typically bold design detail with minor high-point friction. Partial luster emanates from the recesses and illuminates light yellow-gold surfaces that show faintly scattered marks. A few specks of aquamarine residue are noted within the upper-reverse legends.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1846-O Quarter Eagle Pleasing Near-Mint Example

**3215 1846-O AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A substantial increase in the production of quarter eagles from 4,000 coins in 1845 to 62,000 pieces in 1846 speaks to the relative availability of this New Orleans issue in lower circulated grades. Near-Mint representatives, however, are very scarce, and NGC has certified only 24 submissions in higher grades (8/14). The CAC approval sticker attests to the quality of this example. The surfaces display natural orange and green-gold patina with substantial luster remaining. A typical strike lends softness to Liberty's hair curls and the eagle's left (facing) leg, but marks are minimal and the overall eye appeal is undeniable.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25H4, PCGS# 7743



### 1847 Quarter Eagle, MS61 Rare in Mint Condition

**3216 1847 MS61 NGC.** According to the Garret and Guth reference, in recent years "the issue [29,814 coins] has finally become appreciated for the rarity that it is. Low-grade examples are scarce, but the date becomes even more difficult to find in higher states of preservation." In fact, NGC reports only six coins in MS61 and eight pieces finer (8/14). Light green-gold color and reddish hues embrace each side of this lustrous representative. Sharply defined design elements show traces of incompleteness over the eagle's left (facing) leg and neck feathers. A few copper alloy spots occur throughout, and a small tick on the eagle's beak is noted for accuracy.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25H5, PCGS# 7744







### 1847-O Quarter Eagle, AU58 Sharply Struck, Original Surfaces

**3217** 1847-O AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With a mintage of 124,000 coins, the 1847-O is slightly more accessible than the 1846-O and certainly more plentiful than the low-mintage 1845-O. However, near-Mint examples are rare, especially as fine as this piece. Long-held and carefully preserved in the collections of "Colonel" Green and Eric P. Newman, the present coin has evaded dipping or cleaning. The green and red-gold surfaces are obviously original and highly appealing. Although the issue is recognized for its problematic strike, the devices are sharply detailed — arguably more so than the Winter plate coin from the Pinnacle Collection, which he describes as "very sharp for the date." Abundant luster remains and marks are minimal. Undoubtedly high-end for the assigned technical grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25H8, PCGS# 7747



### 1854-D Quarter Eagle, AU Details Low-Mintage Dahlonega Issue

**3218** 1854-D — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 18-N. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Georgia branch mint struck a meager 1,760 coins in 1854, making it one of the most sought-after issues from that facility. Only the 1855-D and 1856-D claim lower productions totals. Doug Winter (2013) estimates that 15 to 19 coins survive in About Uncirculated condition, with five to seven coins in Mint State. This representative exhibits a decidedly above-average strike with full radial lines on the stars and mostly clear dentils on both sides. The eagle's left (facing) leg and talon show typical indistinctness. Magnification yields some wispy hairlines from the noted cleaning and a few grade-consistent marks.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$175.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





### 1857-O Quarter Eagle, AU58 Sharp Near-Mint Example



**3219** 1857-O AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A sizeable mintage of 34,000 pieces was struck, making it one of the more available New Orleans dates in the series. At one time this date was rare, until the Jackson, Tennessee hoard yielded several examples in the early 1980s. Unlike many AU coins of the date, this one shows natural, green-gold patina and frosty luster. There are no serious abrasions on the well-struck surfaces, where a few delicate lines are the only noticeable marks under magnification.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JE, PCGS# 7784

### 1859 Quarter Eagle, MS62 Type Two Reverse



**3220** 1859 New Reverse, Type Two MS62 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A lustrous, sharply struck example with considerable luster shining through beneath the medium-gold surfaces. Lilac highlights add to the original appeal. A group of shallow abrasions on Liberty's neck and jawline are visible with a glass and define the assigned grade. Otherwise, the brilliant, frosted surfaces and bold motifs are suggestive of a higher Mint State designation. A scarce Philadelphia date in all levels of Uncirculated condition.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JK, PCGS# 7788



### 1861 New Reverse Quarter Eagle, MS62 Excellent Date for Type

**3221** 1861 New Reverse, Type Two MS62 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The huge pre-war mintage of more than 1.2 million pieces, combined with high collector interest in the 1861 date, make this Philadelphia issue a favorite for type. Both the Old Reverse hub die (Type One) and the New Reverse hub (Type Two, with smaller reverse letters and arrowheads) were used in 1861 quarter eagle production, with the New Reverse much more available than the Old Reverse. The only mentionable abrasion is a minor grouping of marks beneath stars 7 and 8 —otherwise, the surfaces are undisturbed. Soft luster glows through the mint frost of this boldly struck, conservatively graded example.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JX, PCGS# 7794







### 1868 Quarter Eagle, MS61 Just 3,600 Pieces Produced

**3222** 1868 MS61 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A much better date in the series, with a low mintage of just 3,600 pieces and very few Uncirculated coins known. NGC has graded fewer than two dozen Mint State examples, all in lower grades — the finest shown in the Census represents a pair of MS62 coins (8/14). The current example displays the prooflike appearance similar to most survivors, a function of dies that never struck enough coins to show die wear or significant loss of die polish. The surfaces of the present coin are a lovely mix of orange-gold and lilac patina, with mint luster flashing from the reflective areas. Other areas are a bit subdued where tiny abrasions dot the fields. There are no Gem examples of this date, with the finest-known piece being a single MS64 PCGS coin from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KB, PCGS# 7807



### 1869 Quarter Eagle, MS61 Rare in any Mint State Grade

**3223** 1869 MS61 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Another example from the underappreciated group of Philadelphia Mint dates from the late 1860s. The combined "Colonel" Green and Eric P. Newman provenance means these coins have been carefully preserved and unavailable for decades — a seldom-obtainable opportunity for collectors to add these exceptionally original and appealing rarities to their collections. The present coin is an attractive example from this remarkable group. Semiprooflike fields surround the frosted motifs, with olive and orange accents visiting the protected areas of this medium-gold example. There are no large marks or abrasions of concern.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KD, PCGS# 7809







### 1869 Quarter Eagle, MS62 Low 4,320-Piece Mintage

**3224** 1869 MS62 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Philadelphia Mint quarter eagles from 1864 through 1872 are all low-mintage dates that make a challenging subset within the larger Liberty Head quarter eagle series. The 1869 issue is rare and desirable, although perhaps not highly recognized for its extreme scarcity. NGC has seen just three MS62 coins, plus three numerically finer pieces — two examples in MS63 and a single MS64 coin (8/14). Doug Winter estimates no more than 10 pieces are known in true Uncirculated condition once the duplicate submissions are subtracted from the grading service reports. This excellent example is semiprooflike with only minuscule marks. A bold strike complements lustrous, medium-gold surfaces with attractive green accents. Among the finest known of this rare date. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KD, PCGS# 7809



### 1869-S Quarter Eagle, AU58 Scarce Branch Mint Issue

**3225** 1869-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A strike-challenged issue, with central weakness evident on the majority of examples. David Akers wrote, "Most specimens I have seen were very bluntly struck and have relatively little detail on the hair around Liberty's face or on the eagle's right leg and neck." Both the Akers and the Garrett and Guth plate coins show the same weak strike demonstrated by the present coin. There is possibly no actual wear on this example, with the near-Mint grade a reflection of the central weak strike. The eagle's wing tips and the peripheral stars are bold. The coin shows few marks and nice luster for the assigned grade, confirmed by the CAC approval. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KE, PCGS# 7810





**3226 1871-S MS64 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Olive overtones and strong mint luster play across the smooth surfaces of this near-Gem quarter eagle. Just 22,000 pieces were minted, yet this San Francisco date is more available in Choice or better Mint State than some higher-mintage issues. NGC has seen six MS64 examples and two MS65 coins, with none finer (8/14). This representative shows some areas of prooflikeness and is boldly struck everywhere but the eagle's leg, which is a bit soft on the feathers and shield. Just one or two tiny ticks are seen on the attractive, frosted fields. Liberty's portrait is sharp and unmarked.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KJ, PCGS# 7814

**3227 1872-S AU58+ NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Mint State examples are rare for this issue, not only as a result of the low 18,000-piece mintage, but also because no notable hoard of survivors has ever surfaced. It is encountered less often, for example, than either the 1869-S or 1871-S dates, and it is on a par with the 1870-S in borderline and full Uncirculated conditions. This example offers the eye appeal of a Mint State coin with only slight signs of brief circulation. The eagle is softly struck, as usual. Bold luster remains beneath the original, medium-gold patina.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KL, PCGS# 7816

**3228 1873 Open 3 MS64+ NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Closed 3 and Open 3 varieties for the 1873 Philadelphia quarter eagles rank about equal in rarity when in high grades, with few Gem or finer examples known of either date logotype. This near-Gem example is lustrous and attractive with a full strike. The coin is virtually "as minted" with brilliant, frosted surfaces, where only a few light abrasions limit the grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KN, PCGS# 7817

**3229 1878-S MS64 NGC.** Low production of quarter eagles since 1861 resulted in a large output in 1878, when the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints combined for more than 450,000 pieces struck. The San Francisco Mint share was 178,000 pieces, making this example one of the more available dates for branch mint enthusiasts. A bold strike on the motifs complements the yellow-gold patina. Peach overtones appear on both sides of this minimally marked, near-Gem coin. Just three pieces are numerically finer at NGC (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KZ, PCGS# 7829

### 1871-S Liberty Head Quarter Eagle Pleasing Near-Gem Coin



### 1872-S Quarter Eagle, AU58+ Scarce Early 1870s Issue



### 1873 Quarter Eagle, MS64+ Open 3 Variety



### 1878-S Liberty Quarter Eagle Near-Gem Quality





**1882 Quarter Eagle, MS63  
Low-Mintage Issue from the 1880s**



**3230 1882 MS63 NGC. CAC.** The days of large quarter eagle mintages ended in 1880 and did not return until the following decade, providing collectors with a challenging run of Philadelphia dates to test both their perseverance and their resources. Just 4,000 pieces were minted of the 1882 issue, although enough were saved to make the date attainable for most collectors. This Select Uncirculated example is semiprooflike (the dies retained their polish over the entire mintage) and the strike is bold on all of the motifs. A small amount of field chatter over the reflective, medium-gold surfaces accounts for the assigned grade.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*. NGC ID# 25L6, PCGS# 7834

**1882 Two and a Half, MS66  
Tied for Finest at NGC**



**3231 1882 MS66 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1882 issue is one in a string of low-mintage issues from the 1880s. Still, despite a small production of just 4,000 coins, it is more available than its emission total suggests. Examples can be found through lower Mint State levels and in Choice condition for a price. Gems are seldom-seen, and this Premium Gem is the finest piece we have offered in nine years. NGC has certified only two coins in MS66 and none finer (8/14). Substantial prooflikeness graces the fields, and reddish accents complement medium gold color overall. The motifs are crisply detailed with noteworthy definition on the eagle's leg and claws.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; *Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*. NGC ID# 25L6, PCGS# 7834

**1891 Doubled Die Quarter Eagle  
Smooth, Lustrous Near-Gem Coin**



**3232 1891 — Doubled Die Reverse — MS64 NGC. CAC. FS-801.** The entire right side of the reverse is boldly doubled on this near-Gem example, noticeable to the unaided eye particularly on the eagle's wing, the right side of the legend (especially AMERICA), and on D of the denomination. Moreover, the 1891 date is low-mintage and scarce without regard to the doubling, which is underreported in the population data. This MS64 representative is wonderfully unmarked, smooth, and reflective.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*. NGC ID# 25LF, PCGS# 7843





**3233 1905 MS66 NGC. CAC.** With a generous mintage of 217,800 pieces, this is one of the most available dates of the Liberty Head series. While even high-grade examples are found without too much effort, few will match the lustrous, honey-gold patina and needle-sharp strike of this coin. Mint frost captures and intensifies the luster that shines through without interruption across the surfaces.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LW, PCGS# 7857*

**3234 1907 MS66 NGC.** *Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green.* This is a gorgeous Premium Gem example of the final year of the Liberty Head design. Gleaming orange-gold highlights radiate from pristine surfaces that have been carefully preserved for decades. The strike and eye appeal are all outstanding. This important issue frequently represents the design in type sets of final-year coinage issues.

*Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LY, PCGS# 7859*

**3235 1907 MS67 NGC. CAC.** *Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green.* Residing in the cabinets of "Colonel" Green and Eric P. Newman, this coin has been unavailable to collectors for more than 70 years. It is a Superb Gem example, notable for its semiprooflike fields and subtle orange highlights over the natural, lemon-gold coloration. The strike is virtually full. The 1907 issue is the most common quarter eagle of the Liberty Head series — heavily minted as the final year of the design — yet Superb examples remain elusive. NGC has certified just five coins in a numerically higher grade.

*Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LY, PCGS# 7859*

**3236 1907 MS67 NGC.** Always known as a workhorse of American commerce, the Liberty Head quarter eagle had an unbroken run of mintages from 1840 through 1907. The series concluded with a large production of 336,294 pieces in 1907 — the highest of the late-date series — among which this Superb Gem example is one of the finest. It displays the expected light-yellow patina known for the date, with nice mint luster and smooth, semi-reflective fields. The strike is bold and complete on the star centers and Liberty's hair coils. The eagle is especially full-feathered with complete leg and talon detail. Likewise, the arrow feathers are bold.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LY, PCGS# 7859*

### 1905 Quarter Eagle, MS66 Strong Mint Luster



### 1907 Quarter Eagle, MS66 Final-Year Liberty Head Design



### 1907 Quarter Eagle, MS67 Mint-Fresh Appeal



### 1907 Liberty Head Quarter Eagle Superb Gem Example





**1903 Quarter Eagle, PR62  
Just 197 Proofs Issued**



**1904 Quarter Eagle, PR63+  
Scarcest of the Late-Date Proofs**



**1909 Quarter Eagle, MS64  
High Technical Merit**



**1910 Quarter Eagle  
Elusive in Gem Condition**



## PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

**3237 1903 PR62 NGC. CAC.** All proof Liberty Head quarter eagles fall somewhere into the scarce-to-rare range. This example is one of the more available dates, with most of the original mintage surviving to this day. Deeply mirrored fields reflect green and orange highlights over the attractive, rich-gold surfaces. A few light marks influence the technical grade, but the coin retains nice eye appeal and originality, with its quality confirmed by the CAC approval.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 288T, PCGS# 7929*

**3238 1904 PR63+ NGC.** *Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green.* Although 170 proofs were produced, Garrett and Guth suggest in their reference that several pieces entered circulation or were otherwise impaired, making this issue the scarcest of the late-date series proofs. The present coin passed from the "Colonel" Green Collection into the Eric P. Newman Collection, where it was preserved until today. The mirrored fields show a few cloudy areas and scattered light marks — still, it is well-produced for a Select proof and high-end for the assigned grade, with compelling eye appeal.

*Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 288U, PCGS# 7930*

## INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

**3239 1909 MS64 NGC. CAC.** A mintage of 441,899 pieces was more than 20% less than the 1908 first-year production, and a corresponding drop in the number of grading events at PCGS and NGC reflects the reduced number of high-grade examples. This example is both well struck and attractive. The weakness in the eagle's wing is no longer an issue, with the Mint having made the necessary adjustments in die production. The coin is a lovely, lustrous medium-gold color with sharply impressed motifs.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940*

**3240 1910 MS65 NGC. CAC.** The 1910 issue is much scarcer in high Mint State grades than either the 1908 or 1909 dates. This Gem example shows a bold strike on the obverse and central reverse, although some characteristic die buckling is seen in the reverse legend. The luster is soft and satiny in keeping with the Mint's experimentation with slightly more granular surfaces. While many examples of the date show frequent abrasions and field marks, the fields and devices on the present coin are remarkably clean. Glimpses of bright yellow-gold accents enhance the overall khaki-gold patina.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2892, PCGS# 7941*







### 1911-D Quarter Eagle, Unc Details Series Key Date

**3241** 1911-D — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Strong D. This Denver issue is unquestionably the key date to designer Bela Lyon Pratt's quarter eagle set. With just 55,680 coins struck — less than one-quarter of the mintage of the next-rarest date in the series — this issue is widely pursued and is often the final piece in specialists' collections. The present coin exhibits Uncirculated design detail and lacks any singularly distracting abrasions. Medium-gold paints the surfaces, which show splashes of green and rose iridescence. Both sides are somewhat subdued from the noted cleaning, but significant luster remains in the recesses.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



### 1914-D Quarter Eagle, MS64 Near-Gem Quality

**3242** 1914-D MS64 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This Denver date always presents a challenge for Indian Head quarter eagle collectors. It is the premier "condition rarity" of the series, seldom available in Gem or finer grades. For many, when balancing quality and price, the optimum collector grade is MS64. Yet there are vast differences within the grade when judging eye appeal: The current coin is exceptional in that regard, with unusually strong mint luster coupled with the pleasing honey-gold patina acquired through long, careful preservation in the "Colonel" Green and Eric P. Newman collections. The strike is bold on the eagle, although a bit soft on some lower bonnet feathers on the headdress.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947





## THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



### 1854-O Three Dollar Gold Piece, AU55 Sole New Orleans Issue of the Series

**3243** 1854-O AU55 NGC. CAC. **Variety 2.** Had the three dollar gold denomination debuted a few years earlier when the New Orleans Mint was consuming large amounts of California gold, the Louisiana facility might have produced the issue in more substantial quantities. However, the 1854-O is the only three dollar piece struck at this mint (only 24,000 pieces). While not as scarce as its D-mint counterpart of the same year, the 1854-O is challenging in high grades and is actively pursued by Southern gold specialists. This Choice AU example displays deep olive-gold patina with rich coppery-orange overtones in the recesses. Wear is only slight, and the eye appeal is outstanding for the collector who appreciates old-time coloration. Mint State examples of this date are rare in all grades.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

### 1856 Three Dollar Gold, AU58 Highly Appealing for the Grade



**3244** 1856 AU58 NGC. CAC. The 1856 three dollar gold piece had a mintage of 26,010 coins, and is actually one of the more plentiful issues of the period. This should not be translated into its being common; this issue is seen much less frequently than its higher-mintage counterparts. Mint State examples are scarce, especially above the MS62 grade level. This near-Mint example displays original olive-gold patina over much of each side, with remnants of golden luster illuminating the recesses. The wreath bow is softly defined, but the rest of the devices are sharp with just a touch of friction. Unusually smooth surfaces complete the eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M8, PCGS# 7974

### 1856-S Three Dollar Gold, AU50 Medium Mintmark Variant



**3245** 1856-S Medium S AU50 NGC. The most available mintmark type. As a date, this issue is obtainable in the AU grade range, but suddenly becomes rare in Mint State; NGC and PCGS report having seen 35 examples at this level (8/14), though this figure likely reflects a number of resubmissions. None are certified finer than MS64. This piece retains original green-gold patina with hints of luminous luster in the protected regions. Slight wear is observed on the high points of the design, though the details remain nearly complete. The connoisseur will appreciate the smooth surfaces and correspondingly ample visual appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975





### 1856-S Three Dollar Gold, AU55+ Scarce Small S Variant



**3246 1856-S Small S AU55+ NGC. CAC.** The San Francisco Mint produced three dollar gold pieces in only four years (not counting the unique 1870-S), thus forming a small, but intriguing, subset of three dollar gold pieces, composed of elusive issues. For the 1856-S slot, no piece would be more suitable than an example of the scarce Small S variant. This CAC-endorsed representative displays luminous orange-gold surfaces that are unusually free of major abrasions. Slight friction is seen over the high points, limiting the grade, though the design elements retain nearly complete definition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

### 1857 Three Dollar Gold, AU58 Immensely Appealing for the Grade



**3247 1857 AU58 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. The 1857 three dollar gold piece had a mintage of 20,891 coins, a small figure but not overly so in the context of the series. Still, this issue is one of the more elusive Philadelphia issues of the period, especially in Mint State condition. This near-Mint representative is remarkably attractive for the grade and the issue, both of which frequently exhibit numerous heavy abrasions. The surfaces are smooth and the design elements are essentially complete, save for some minor striking softness on the wreath bow. Hints of luster remain in the fields, highlighting original green-gold patina overall.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$22.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MA, PCGS# 7976



### 1857-S Three Dollar Gold, AU58 High-End for the Issue

**3248 1857-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** The survival of significant quantities of the 1857-S three dollar gold piece was not aided by its moderately low mintage of only 14,000 coins. Small denomination gold coins were in strong demand in California during the period, with the result that virtually this entire mintage was eventually dispersed in the channels of commerce. Today, the date is most often seen in the VF to XF grade range, and is seldom encountered in About Uncirculated; high-end AU examples are rare, and Mint State coins are exceedingly so, with only five such pieces reported by NGC and PCGS combined (8/14). The Smithsonian Institution contains two examples of this date, the finer of which is AU50, while the other grades Very Good, per Garrett and Guth.

This nearly Uncirculated representative retains substantial luster beneath a blanket of original orange-gold patina. Traces of high-point friction preclude a Mint State grade, though the design elements are essentially complete. Smooth surfaces further heighten the appeal. Census: 10 in 58, 3 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MB, PCGS# 7977







### 1859 Three Dollar Gold, AU58 Better Philadelphia Issue

**3249** 1859 AU58 NGC. CAC. The 1859 three dollar gold piece, with a mintage of 15,558 coins, is not a truly rare date in the context of the series, though it is significantly scarcer than the frequently encountered 1854, 1874, and 1878 issues. The 1859 issue appeals to the type collector seeking a more challenging date. This issue is available in circulated condition, but becomes scarce in pleasing Mint State grades. This near-Mint representative exhibits just a brush of high-point friction, but retains strong motifs. Luminous apricot-gold patina and a lack of bothersome surface scars delivers a pleasing amount of eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MD, PCGS# 7979



### 1859 Three Dollar, MS61 Scarce in Mint State

**3250** 1859 MS61 NGC. Production of three dollar gold coins soared to 15,588 examples in 1859, a significant increase from the previous year's mintage of only 2,133 pieces. In fact, this date claims the third-highest mintage in the series after 1858, surpassed only by the 1874 and 1878 issues. Resultantly, examples are relatively available and readily collectible in EF and AU grades. However, Mint State representatives such as this are scarce. The surfaces exhibit medium yellow-gold color with peach and rose accents. A touch of softness occurs over Liberty's hair curls and headdress plumes, but overall the strike is sharp. Light clash marks appear in front of the portrait and within the wreath, and grade-consistent marks are lightly peppered throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MD, PCGS# 7979







### 1861 Three Dollar, AU58 Vivid Eye Appeal

**3251** 1861 AU58 NGC. CAC. With the Civil War looming large, the public began actively hoarding gold coins in the early 1860s. Consequently, 1861 was the final year three dollar pieces were paid out at face value, after which point a premium in paper money was required. This near-Mint representative, from a meager mintage of only 5,959 coins, offers an abundance of softly frosted luster over attractive, reddish-gold surfaces. The strike is generally sharp, though die lapping to remove clash marks causes slight softness on the date numerals and DO in DOLLARS. Wispy marks are scattered over both sides, but this remains a wonderful low-mintage piece with strong eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, NGC ID# 25MG, PCGS# 7982



### 1862 Three Dollar, AU55 Underrated Issue

**3252** 1862 AU55 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The issue's mintage of 5,750 coins is remarkably low in a larger context, yet it tends to get lost amongst the other low-mintage dates in the three dollar gold series. As a result, this scarce issue fails to command the attention it rightfully deserves. This Choice About Uncirculated example features light yellow and green-gold surfaces with partial luster in the interstices. The design motifs are typically bold with light friction over the high points, and a touch of incompleteness on Liberty's neck. Other than a handful of scattered marks, the only impairments that merit mention include a reed mark above Liberty's bust and a small linear depression to the right of the U in UNITED.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$22.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, NGC ID# 25MH, PCGS# 7983







### 1863 Three Dollar, MS61 Only 5,000 Coins Struck

**3253** 1863 MS61 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. By 1863, silver and gold coins had ceased to circulate on the East Coast or in the Midwest. Fractional currency dominated in commerce, and a significant premium was needed to exchange paper money for the unpopular three dollar gold pieces, accounting for the issue's low mintage of only 5,000 coins. In *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces* (2005), Bowers and Winter note: "The true elusive nature of the 1863 is often overlooked, as low mintages also occur for most \$3 coins in the 1880s, and *those* appear on the market with frequency. However, few 1863 coins were deliberately saved, and across the board they are quite rare."

This amazing survivor offers peach-gold surfaces that radiate with glistening mint frost. The legends are sharply defined, while the plumes on Liberty's headdress and the wreath bow show slight indistinctness. The 1863 dies clashed early on in the minting process, and extensive clash marks appear over each side. Still, this is a minimally marked representative with strong visual appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$27.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MJ, PCGS# 7984







### 1863 Three Dollar Gold, MS66 High-Grade Series Rarity

**3254 1863 MS66 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Heavy die polishing lines appear in abundance on the obverse of this Premium Gem 1863 three dollar gold piece, an effect that was created at the Mint by zealous personnel. These raised die polishing lines must not be confused with hairlines or any other post-Mint impairments. In fact, the surfaces are remarkably free of contact marks or ticks of any importance. The strike is unusually bold, showing a great wealth of detail in Liberty's hair, the feathers in the headdress, the details in the agricultural wreath on the reverse, and the venation on the lower leaves. Only the bowknot shows the slightest hint of strike softness. Greenish-gold field color contrasts nicely against the well-frosted khaki-gold devices.

The mintage of the 1863 three dollar gold was 5,000 circulation strikes, meager for most series but typical for the low-mintage three dollar coins. The earlier dates, such as this piece dating not only from the 1860s but also the mid-Civil War era, were saved in much smaller numbers than the later issues from the 1880s. NGC reports five submissions in MS66 with four finer, including possible duplicates. Bowers estimates in his series reference that only 30 to 40 examples of the date survive in all Mint State grades. However, he also notes that among three dollar gold coins from the 1860s, "gems of 1863, while rare in an absolute sense, appear more often than do those of any other year." The present Premium Gem thus marks a dual opportunity to obtain a series rarity in remarkably high grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MJ, PCGS# 7984





### 1865 Three Dollar, VF25 Series Key Date



**3255 1865 VF25 NGC. CAC.** Less than half of 1865 three dollar gold coins were struck in Philadelphia (1,140 pieces) compared to the previous year. The result is the second-lowest mintage in the series from its inception in 1854 to 1880, excluding the 1854-D. The date is scarce in all grades, and this Very Fine representative serves as an excellent opportunity to affordably acquire an example. Deep reddish-gold color blankets stunningly original surfaces worthy of a CAC approval sticker. Little detail remains over the hair, yet LIBERTY and the headdress feathers are clear, as are the legends on each side.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ML, PCGS# 7986*

### 1866 Three Dollar, AU58 Semiprooflike Surfaces



**3256 1866 AU58 NGC. CAC.** The date is scarce in all grades because of its mintage of only 4,000 coins. CoinFacts estimates that 500 examples are extant, just a small fraction of which are finer than the piece here offered. Already desirable because of its low production total, this near-Mint example's appeal is further enhanced by its aesthetic quality. Mildly prooflike and partly lustrous surfaces feature lemon-gold color overall with rose highlights. Liberty's hair and headdress are well struck, as is the lower wreath. Essentially imperceptible friction and scattered marks are the only elements that preclude an Uncirculated designation. NGC has certified 42 examples in AU58 and 45 pieces finer (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MM, PCGS# 7987*

### 1868 Three Dollar, AU58 Desirable Type Coin



**3257 1868 AU58 NGC.** For type collectors, the 1868 issue is desirable because of its high survival rate, and a mintage of only 4,850 pieces undoubtedly amplifies its appeal. This near-Mint example exhibits olive-green accents over otherwise deep yellow-gold surfaces. Typical for the issue, each side displays sharply struck devices and partial luster hidden within the protected areas. Wispy abrasions and minor marks are dispersed evenly throughout, with only a tick on Liberty's chin worthy of individual mention. NGC has certified 45 examples in higher numeric grades (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MP, PCGS# 7989*







**1870 Three Dollar, AU58**  
**Lustrous, Reddish-Gold Surfaces**

**3258** 1870 AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Three dollar coins dated 1870 are relatively available given the issue's low mintage of 3,500 coins. The majority of examples can be found in About Uncirculated grades, while mint condition pieces prove challenging, making AU58 an ideal collectible grade. Reddish-gold surfaces and abundant luster imbue this near-Mint representative with unquestionable visual appeal. A touch of softness occurs over the lower portion of the hair curls and below the bow, and scattered marks do not detract from the appearance. NGC has seen only 27 numerically finer submissions (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MS, PCGS# 7991



**1870 Three Dollar, AU58**  
**3,500 Coins Minted**

**3259** 1870 AU58 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. One would have been hard pressed to find many three dollar gold coins circulating in 1870, as Mint Director James Pollock explained in the 1870 *Annual Report*: "Most of our people rarely get the sight of a gold or silver coin." Based on the certified population data, most pieces appear to have entered circulation for a brief period of time before quickly being withdrawn. Such is the case with this lightly circulated near-Mint piece. The orange-gold surfaces display slight friction over well-struck devices, and each side shows surprisingly few marks for the grade. NGC has graded only 27 coins in higher numeric grades (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MS, PCGS# 7991







### 1871 Three Dollar, MS63 Rare Prooflike Example

**3260** 1871 MS63 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Contemporary collectors quickly realized the scarcity of the 1871 three dollar gold issue (only 1,300 coins minted) and plucked examples from circulation. Thus, a surprising number of coins survive in lightly circulated condition. However, pieces in lower-Mint State grades are very scarce, and Select representatives such as this are rare, tightly held, and seldom seen. Yellow-gold color and vibrant mint luster adorn the strongly prooflike surfaces. This amazing example offers well detailed and lightly frosted devices with typical softness over 18 in the date and the wreath bow. Minimal marks are faintly scattered over each side. NGC has certified only 11 coins in MS63 and 14 coins finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$60.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MU, PCGS# 7993



### 1872 Three Dollar, MS62 Rarely Seen in Finer Condition

**3261** 1872 MS62 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Mint continued to keep three dollar gold coin production to a minimum in 1872 (2,000 pieces), as the denomination remained unseen in circulation everywhere but the West Coast, where coins could occasionally be found in commerce. As a testament to the rarity of Uncirculated examples, NGC reports only 13 grading events in MS62 and six submissions finer (8/14). The lightly frosted devices stand out pleasingly against contrasting fields, imbuing the surfaces with a distinctly prooflike appearance — unsurprising given the issue's low mintage. Well-struck overall with slight high-point softness, this attractive representative is sure to make a wonderful addition to any collection.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$60.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MV, PCGS# 7994





### 1874 Three Dollar, AU58 Remarkably Smooth Surfaces



**3262 1874 AU58 NGC.** The Mint melted worn gold coins of varying denominations taken in by the Treasury Department to produce 41,800 three dollar gold coins in 1874. The issue is plentiful in all grades, and NGC notes that the largest proportion of the certified population falls into the AU58 grade level. This near-Mint example exhibits ample remaining luster and minimal friction over the well-struck design elements. The orange-gold surfaces are remarkably smooth and devoid of any singularly distracting impairments. An ideal type representative.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998*

### 1874 Three Dollar, AU58 Popular Type Issue



**3263 1874 AU58 NGC. CAC.** Among other provisions, the Mint Act of February 12, 1873 provided for the melting and recoinage of heavily circulated gold pieces. It comes as little surprise, then, that the 1874 three dollar issue boasts one of the highest mintages in the series. Residual luster glistens from within the recesses, illuminating peach-gold surfaces that show intermittent green accents along with an area of reddish-violet toning near Liberty's nose. While the design elements display an expected amount of friction from brief circulation, they are clearly well struck.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998*



### 1874 Three Dollar, AU58+ Twentieth Anniversary Issue

**3264 1874 AU58+ NGC. CAC.** The year 1874 marked the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of the three dollar gold series. Despite the denomination's lack of popularity and questionable utility given its close relation to the quarter eagle, the Mint struck 41,800 coins. Consequently, examples are nearly as available as pieces from the inaugural 1854 issue. This partially lustrous, near-Mint representative displays beautiful red-gold surfaces with unimportant friction over fairly well-struck devices. Only the leaf to the right of the bow shows much softness. Minimal marks are lightly strewn over each side but fail to detract from this coin's bold eye appeal.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998*







### 1874 Three Dollar, MS63 Prooflike Tied for Finest With a Prooflike Designation

**3265** 1874 MS63 Prooflike NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Despite being one of the most readily available dates in the entire series, examples with a Prooflike designation are difficult to locate. In all grades, NGC has certified just 28 Prooflike representatives. Additionally, the service has seen only two pieces in MS63 and none finer (8/14). Each side of this Select coin enjoys remarkably mirrored fields and frosty design elements, qualities affirmed by both NGC and CAC. Peripheral reddish hues accent otherwise yellow-gold surfaces, and the strike shows minor blending over the lower curls, the date, and the lower wreath.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 77998



### 1877 Three Dollar Gold, AU58 Significant Series Rarity

**3266** 1877 AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Unlike many other low-mintage issues in the series, the 1877 three dollar gold piece (only 1,468 examples struck) was not saved in any significant numbers by collectors and speculators of the period, with the result that the date is rare in all grades. In fact, the 1877 is scarcer overall than even the 1873 and 1854-D issues. Only the unique 1870-S surpasses this issue in terms of absolute rarity. For the collector with ample funds, there are a handful of Mint State pieces known, grading as high as MS64. Similarly rare, however, this AU58 example boasts rich honey-gold color and essentially complete detail. Substantial prooflike mirroring is seen in the fields, a characteristic of most examples from this low-mintage issue. Census: 12 in 58, 3 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$200.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MY, PCGS# 7999





**3267 1878 MS61 NGC.** The type collector need not look any further for a three dollar representative. Bowers and Winter (2005) explain that the 1878 three dollar gold issue “stands as the most plentiful of all dates, by far, in Mint State, giving it ‘common’ status. However ... there is no such thing as a common \$3 coin of any date.” Peach-gold surfaces present softly frosted luster and strongly defined devices. Wispy marks and ticks appear throughout, but none merit individual reference.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000*

**3268 1878 MS61 NGC.** Bowers and Winter (2005) characterize the issue as follows: “The typical Mint State coin is in a lower range with a generous quotient of bagmarks, probably from having been tossed around in bags stored in bank vaults.” Fortunately, this example fails to reveal any noteworthy abrasions other than a handful of minor marks lightly scattered over both sides. Shimmering luster blankets yellow-gold surfaces that show splashes of reddish hues, and the design motifs are well struck throughout. An area of mild roughness and deeper toning occurs above Liberty’s ear.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000*

**3269 1878 MS62 NGC.** The 1878 issue is far and away the most readily accessible date in the entire series. The Philadelphia Mint struck a vast number of coins, most of which went unclaimed and subsequently sat in bank vaults. This Mint State example gleams with frosty luster, and honey-gold coloration embraces each side. Generally well-struck design elements reveal areas of softness, particularly over the headdress feathers and the lower wreath. The surfaces are minimally abraded and devoid of clash marks.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000*

**3270 1878 MS62 NGC. CAC.** After the introductory issue in 1854, the 1878 issue enjoys the second-highest mintage in the three dollar gold series with a production figure of 82,304 coins. A high survival rate accompanies the impressive mintage, as few pieces were ever distributed. The Mint incorrectly anticipated that the public would exchange paper currency for gold when the market reached parity, but once that moment arrived on December 17, 1878, people failed to act. This Uncirculated example exhibits sumptuous yellow-gold surfaces with swirling mint frost. Liberty’s hair and headdress show strong detail, while the lower wreath is softly impressed. A splendid type representative.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000*

### 1878 Three Dollar, MS61 Sought-After Type Issue



### 1878 Three Dollar, MS61 Nice Uncirculated Type Coin



### 1878 Three Dollar, MS62 Frosty Luster Throughout



### 1878 Three Dollar, MS62 Swirling Mint Frost







**1878 Three Dollar, MS62  
Vivid Luster and Sharp Strike**

**3271** 1878 MS62 NGC. CAC. A major miscalculation on the part of Mint officials makes this a favorite issue among type enthusiasts. In an attempt to bring gold back to the marketplace for the first time since 1861, over 80,000 three dollar gold coins were struck. However, the coins failed to reenter general circulation and instead lingered in vaults. Fortunately for collectors, this makes the 1878 issue one of the few dates in the series that remains affordable well into the lower-Mint State grades. Orange-gold color and vivid luster blend over each side of this sharply struck example. The legends, hair, and wreath bow are all boldly impressed, and the surfaces are remarkably free of marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000



**1878 Three Dollar, MS62  
Sharp Lower Wreath**

**3272** 1878 MS62 NGC. CAC. This 1878 three dollar coin represents the final date in the series that claims a substantial mintage. From 1879 until an act of Congress abolished the denomination in 1889, single-year production figures would not exceed 6,000 coins. In fact, several dates from the 1880s enjoy mintages of 1,000 coins or fewer. The yellow-gold surfaces of this Mint State example feature vibrant luster and sharp definition over the design motifs. The wreath bow and the leaves flanking it are notably well struck. Minimally abraded with CAC-recognized appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000







### 1878 Three Dollar, Frosty MS62 Above Average Strike

**3273** 1878 MS62 NGC. CAC. The surfaces of this coin are bathed in mint-green and yellow-gold color, and frosty luster radiates throughout. This eye-appealing Mint State representative shows above-average strike definition for the issue with well-defined hair curls, headdress feathers, and wreath leaves. Additionally, each side exhibits remarkably few abrasions for the grade. This is a perfect example for the type collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000



### 1883 Three Dollar, MS63 Only 900 Coins Minted

**3274** 1883 MS63 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The production of three dollar gold coins dropped below the 1,000-coin mark for just the second time in 1883, when the Mint struck a mere 900 coins (third-lowest in the entire series). Such a low mintage makes the date widely sought-after. Vibrant luster enlivens the well-preserved surfaces of this Select example, and each side is draped in rich honey-gold color. The design features are strongly struck with noteworthy definition over the lower wreath. A few wispy marks are lightly scattered and minimally distracting, and a spot is seen within the upper loop of the 3 in the denomination. NGC has certified 33 numerically finer submissions (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$55.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25N6, PCGS# 8005







### 1887 Three Dollar, AU58 Heavily Melted Date

**3275** 1887 AU58 NGC. CAC. The Mint continued to produce three dollar gold coins throughout the 1880s, albeit in reduced quantities, despite minimal demand for the unpopular denomination. With a mintage of 6,000 coins, the 1887 three dollar issue represents the pinnacle for 1880s production. Nevertheless, the date's attrition rate is higher than that of any other in the decade. The likely culprit is the Philadelphia Mint, which sent a majority of the undistributed coins to the melting pot. This near-Mint survivor features attractive khaki-gold surface coloration with occasional peach-gold accents. The date and legends are boldly impressed, while slight blending occurs over the hair curls and lower wreath. Marks are generally insignificant. A thin, shallow graze extending diagonally from Liberty's eye is noted for accuracy.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25NA, PCGS# 8009



### 1888 Three Dollar, AU58 Favorite Issue for Type

**3276** 1888 AU58 NGC. CAC. According to Garrett and Guth's *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* (2006), "The 1888 \$3 gold piece is one of the most common dates in the series, despite a mintage that ranks among the lowest. Only 1854, 1874, and 1878 issues are more common." The 5,000-coin mintage and high survival rate are popular attributes, and examples are frequently encountered in type enthusiasts' collections. For the budget-minded collector concerned with originality, this near-Mint representative is exceedingly appreciable. Orange and reddish-gold colors embrace each strongly struck side. High sharp rims show no nicks or dings. Glowing luster emerges from the recesses and further enhance the already commanding visual eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010







**1883 Three Dollar Gold, PR66+ Cameo  
Beautifully Preserved  
Deeply Contrasted  
Only 89 Proofs Minted**

**3277 1883 PR66+ Cameo NGC. CAC.** Numismatists and researchers have long questioned the utility of the three dollar gold denomination. They have argued that the coins too closely resembled the well-established quarter eagles and that they were convenient only for the exchange of three cent pieces or the large-scale purchase of three cent postage stamps. However, employing a more contemporary perspective and examining the popularity and commercial usage of three dollar bank notes provides insight into the rationale behind the establishment of the three dollar gold coin in 1854. Writing in *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces* (2005), Bowers and Winter explain:

“While early in 1853 the \$3 gold coin had not been created, there was no lack of \$3 paper bills. Indeed, this was one of the most popular of all denominations issued by the over 1,000 state-chartered banks in operation in the United States.”

It makes sense, then, that a three dollar gold coin would catch on as a “hard money” replacement for the extensively circulated, though speculative and risky, paper currency. In reality, the coins never enjoyed long-lasting popularity, and mintages were perennially among the lowest of any denomination.

Like other production totals from the 1880s, the 1883 claims a paltry mintage in both circulation strike and proof formats: the Mint struck just 900 business strikes and only 89 proofs. CoinFacts estimates that 60 proofs survive in all grades, while Bowers and Winter hypothesize that 55 to 70 examples are extant. Certainly, all 1883 proofs are rare whether the true number of remaining representatives is closer to the lower or upper end of that range.

The NGC *Census* reports 32 Cameo examples certified. Of those, only four coins have been graded PR66, and this is the sole Premium Gem awarded a Plus designation, indicating that the coin is high-end for the grade and approaches the technical requirements for the next grade. Including all non-Cameo, Cameo, and Ultra Cameo proofs certified by NGC, only two coins are certified finer (8/14).

The eye appeal of this remarkably well-preserved representative is nothing short of spectacular. A thick layer of mint frost covers predictably needle-sharp devices, exhibiting pronounced contrast against deeply mirrored fields. A bold wire rim encompasses the borders around each side, and the yellow-gold surfaces show areas of pale toning in the left-obverse field. Inspection with a glass reveals a few trivial ticks that serve as future pedigree markers. Locating a finer example from the short-lived and highly coveted three dollar gold coin series will prove challenging, if not impossible.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28AS, PCGS# 88047

**PROOF THREE DOLLAR  
GOLD PIECE**





## PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECE







## 1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR65 Judd-1635, Pollock-1832 Original Composition

**3278 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1832, R.6, PR65 NGC.** Original Composition 85% Gold, 10% Copper, 5% Silver. The 1879 and 1880 four dollar stellas are among the most interesting and enigmatic of all pattern issues, about which much has been written but seemingly little is incontrovertibly known.

The origin of the stella is more clearly understood than the coin itself. John A. Kasson, the Minister of the United States in Vienna in the late 1870s and a former Chairman of the Committee of Coinage, Weights, and Measures, collaborated with the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, to seek Congressional approval of an international gold coin based on the metric system — one that would circulate interchangeably with several other foreign gold pieces based on its metric alloy composition. Dr. Wheeler W. Hubbell of Pennsylvania, who had patented goloid metal and was a staunch advocate of the metric system, devised the composition details.

The earliest appearance of an original stella at auction took place in a sale by S.K. Harzfeld, who is best known for his outspoken criticism of corrupt practices at the U.S. Mint. His June 30, 1880 sale included an original proof set consisting of an 1879 stella, a goloid Metric dollar, and a silver Metric dollar. He wrote:

“THE NEW METRIC SET. PROPOSED FOR COINAGE. This is one of the *original* 15 sets, submitted to Congress. As to the value, I need only say that a gentleman at Washington refused, some time ago, \$100 for one of these original sets. The pieces will be sold separately, without reserve, to the highest bidder; but should there be a fair bid for the lot, when the first piece is put up, the right is reserved to sell the three pieces as a set. The pieces are the more desirable, as there is not the least doubt that they will *not* be accepted for our coinage.

“The adoption of the Gold piece instead of improving our coinage would be a decidedly retrograde movement. Not merely that, for the old design of the United States coinage some 75 years ago, was more beautiful and more practical for the purposes of circulation.”

Harzfeld saved his most scathing words, however, for the goloid and silver dollars that accompanied the stella in the set.

“All we want is a Silver dollar, worth 100 cents, instead of 90 cents, as at present; with a chaste head of Liberty on the obverse, and a genuine looking eagle on reverse, instead of the present frightened-looking bird, with clipped wings and pulled feathers.”

While the current coin is likely not the exact stella described in Harzfeld’s set, it is one of the original 15 proofs struck.

Eric P. Newman purchased the present coin in 1944 from the “Colonel” Green Collection in partnership with prominent St. Louis coin dealer, B.G. Johnson. The primary kraft envelope used to house the coin states, “1879 U.S. \$4 Gold Stella. Flowing Hair. Brilliant perfect Proof (6/13/44 Johnson). A second envelope indicates “1879 U.S. Pattern in Gold / Original not restrike. Perfect Proof.”

It is the proper weight. This coin weighs 108.5 grains. The metric alloy indicated on the stella calls for:

6 grams of gold = 92.57 grains (85.7%)  
.3 grams of silver = 4.63 grains (4.3%)  
.7 grams of copper = 10.80 grains (10.0%)  
Total: 108 grains

A hand-written note accompanying the coin says, “108½ grains / Original. Rarity 6 / Restrikes weigh 103 gr / (and) are Rarity 2 / See Judd.” We now know restrikes can range in weight from 103 grains to 109 grains, so it is not possible to tell originals from restrikes solely by the weight. However, originals, such as the present coin, are of the proper weight of 108 to 109 grains.

This coin was tested by NGC and determined to be of Original Composition 85% Au, 10% Cu, 5% Ag - one of two coins tested to date that are closely aligned to the Mint’s stated composition for the metric alloy (8/14).

In addition to the proper weight and composition, this piece corresponds with the correct physical appearance for an original-strike stella. At one time it was thought that the presence or absence of planchet striations (or roller marks) was an indicator of original proofs. Current thinking is that all proof stellas show roller marks to one extent or another. The Mint was experimenting with a new alloy and planchet thickness for the stella, which must have required adjustments both in planchet preparation and spacing of the dies.

This historic, Gem proof coin shows light roller marks on Liberty’s hairline and portrait, although the fields show little evidence of the parallel striations. The silver content of this proof contributes to the attractive green-gold coloration, with reflective fields and frosted devices. The strike is bold except for the highest hair strands. This coin has been in private hands and unavailable for public sale for at least the past 70 years. As only 15 were ever minted, opportunities to purchase one at auction are extremely limited.

Our thanks to John Dannreuther, Saul Teichman, and Chris Pilliod for their contributions regarding the current stella research and composition testing.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057





## EARLY HALF EAGLES



### 1804 Small 8 Over Large 8 Half Eagle, AU53 BD-6, In-Demand Variety

**3279** 1804 Small 8 Over Large 8 AU53 NGC. BD-6, R.5. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. The Mint engraver initially used a Large 8 punch originally intended for the ten dollar coins and subsequently corrected the mistake by overpunching a Small 8, resulting in this dramatic variety. Dannreuther (2006) says that approximately 2,000 to 3,000 coins from the 30,475-coin mintage were struck with this die marriage and that 35 to 45 examples are known. The surfaces feature wonderfully original orange and reddish-gold color with violet accents and glimpses of remaining mint luster within the protected regions. Slight rubbing occurs over the sharply struck devices, and adjustment marks appear on the right obverse rim. An excess metal fragment is struck into the bottom of the T in LIBERTY.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25NZ, PCGS# 8086



### 1806 Knobbed 6 Five Dollar, AU55 BD-6, Spectacularly Toned

**3280** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars AU55 NGC. CAC. BD-6, R.2. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. The die state shows minor clashing in the left reverse field below the clouds and between the stars. Although BD-6 is the most common variety of all Draped Bust Large Eagle coins, this particular example certainly ranks among the finest pieces in terms of its aesthetic merits. Orange-gold interiors progress to amazing shades of golden-brown, violet, and gunmetal-blue patina at the borders. The effect is absolutely mesmerizing and further enhanced by the presence of luminous luster within the recesses. The motifs are well struck with grade-consistent friction over the high points. Roller marks occur diagonally from northwest to southeast over Liberty's portrait, and abrasions are lightly scattered throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25P5, PCGS# 8089







### 1807 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle, AU58 Sharp BD-8, Yellow-Gold Example

**3281** 1807 Bust Left AU58 NGC. CAC. BD-8, R.2. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a. The Capped Bust Left design by John Reich replaced Robert Scot's Draped Bust Right motif in September of 1807, with a total of 51,605 Capped Bust fives struck in the final months of that year. Both designs are somewhat available for this transition year, although few have the originality and eye appeal of this yellow-gold example. Abundant mint luster remains over minimally marked surfaces. A sharp strike confirms the near-Mint designation of this attractive, early half eagle.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25P9, PCGS# 8101

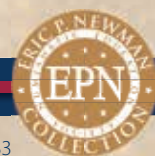


### 1808 Half Eagle, AU58 BD-3, Normal (Close) 5D

**3282** 1808 AU58 NGC. CAC. BD-3, R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/e. Original olive-gold patina shows a few orange accents surrounding the devices of this well-detailed, near-Mint five dollar coin. A nearly complete outline of the Capped Bust design is clashed on the reverse, Liberty's head at the eagle's feet, with the obverse also showing evidence of die clashing above the date and in the left and right fields.

A conservative mintage of 55,578 pieces was struck in 1808, a time when demand for gold coins was sparse. Quarter eagles ceased production after 1808 and ten dollar gold pieces had not been produced since 1804. Half eagles continued to be struck with varying mintages. This example is an attractive early-date survivor.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25PA, PCGS# 8102







### 1818 Five Dollar Gold, MS62 Scarce BD-1 Variety, Lustrous

**3283** 1818 MS62 NGC. CAC. BD-1, R.5. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b. An attractive, highly lustrous example of this scarce and inviting variety, noted for the use of John Reich's "notched" star punch on each of the 13 stars. Robert Scot modified the Reich design with simple changes to the cap folds and revisions to Liberty's hair — most notably, with two smaller, distinct curls above the eye replacing the large bold one in the previous design.

John Reich left the Mint in 1817 prior to the die changes and minting of this coin. Three die pairs were utilized to strike 48,588 pieces, with the distinction of each die marriage having a different combination of unduplicated obverse and reverse dies, a situation called "unique" for early gold coins by the Bass-Dannreuther reference. This example offers a bold strike and exceptional eye appeal for the grade. The reverse is heavily cracked through the base of AMERICA into the D of the denomination. A second major crack travels from the edge past the leaf, through the leftmost eagle's claw, along the left shield edge, and through the eagle's neck to the S in the scroll. Rich, orange-gold toning shows deeper orange patina at the margins and brighter, sharply lustrous centers. Just eight pieces are certified numerically finer by NGC (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25PR, PCGS# 8119





## LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



### 1839-C Five Dollar, AU Sharpness One-Year Type With Obverse Mintmark

**3284** 1839-C — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Lightly cleaned with numerous light abrasions but no overt hairlines or evidence of harsh cleaning, this Charlotte Mint example is a necessity for type and gold specialists because of its one-year-only design status and the popular obverse mintmark. A year later, the portrait was subtly modified and the mintmark moved to the reverse, where it resides for the rest of the series. Despite the cleaning, mint luster remains around the devices and the in-hand impression conveys nice eye appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$30.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



### 1843-C Liberty Five Dollar, AU50 Prooflike Flash Remains

**3285** 1843-C AU50 NGC. Variety 2. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This About Uncirculated Charlotte half eagle retains considerable eye appeal despite a bit of strike weakness. There are no deep or significant marks on this coin; rather, the moderate circulation minimizes any abrasions. Prooflike flash surrounds the devices, and plentiful mint luster remains beneath attractive, orange-gold patina. This is a popular C-Mint issue not only for its scarcity, but also for its status as the final year of the small letters reverse.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$27.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25T3, PCGS# 8214







### 1844-O Half Eagle, MS63 Mint State Rarity

**3286** 1844-O MS63 NGC. CAC. Variety 3. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Although the mintage is large by New Orleans standards — 364,600 pieces produced — this O-Mint issue is rare in Select Uncirculated condition or finer. Just seven pieces are graded numerically finer than this coin by PCGS and NGC combined (8/14). Splendid medium-gold color shows cartwheel mint luster and surprisingly few marks for the assigned grade. A bold strike delivers full details on the motifs, where the only loss of detail is apparently the result of die lapping on the reverse. An exceptionally sharp, Mint State coin with far above-average eye appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

### 1845-D Half Eagle, XF45 Choice Dahlonega Example



**3287** 1845-D XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 13-H. Orange accents enhance the apricot-gold patina of this Choice XF Dahlonega five. Much of the bold strike remains visible on the eagle's wings, leg feathers, and on Liberty's hair curls. Two die pairs are known for the issue, identified by the position of the date. This example is the more common variety with the date high and left beneath the bust truncation. A single horizontal abrasion in Liberty's hair above the ear is the most noticeable mark.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25TC, PCGS# 8224

### 1852-C Half Eagle, Unc Details Partial Prooflikeness Remains



**3288** 1852-C—Improperly Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Variety 1. Light hairlines are visible under magnification, yet areas of prooflike surface remain beneath widespread mint frost. Otherwise, only a few minor abrasions disturb the fields, and the devices appear mark-free. This Charlotte issue is often weak at the centers, and some indistinct hair curls are seen on Liberty with a bit of blending on the eagle's neck feathers. The natural greenish-gold color remains softly lustrous, and the coin retains considerable appeal despite the cleaning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**3289** 1853-D Large D AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 35-AA. A scarce variety with the mintmark positioned high and far right above the E of FIVE, where it touches both the feather tip and branch. This issue is known as one of the most available Dahlonga half eagles, adding to its popularity as a type coin. The current coin is sharper than most examples, although the eagle is soft in the usual places. All of the star centers are bold except for stars 7 and 8, and the coronet is weak at the uppermost tip. Strong luster remains, giving this near-Mint coin excellent eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

**3290** 1855-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1. Even borderline AU examples are rare, and especially so when the coin is original and attractive such as this AU50 representative. Mint luster remains among the prooflike areas surrounding the stars, legends, and central devices. Strong detail attends the motifs although the arrow feathers and eagle's neck show blending. Pleasing apricot-gold patina covers both sides of this minimally marked New Orleans rarity, which had a low mintage of just 11,100 pieces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25UT, PCGS# 8264

**3291** 1856-C AU53 NGC. CAC. All of the 1856 branch mint issues are scarce and desirable, with the Charlotte production represented by relatively few original and attractive coins above XF condition. This AU53 example displays olive-gold coloration and glowing orange accents where mint luster resides beneath the natural patina. A number of small marks defines the technical grade, but strong detail remains despite the moderate circulation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25UW, PCGS# 8267

**3292** 1856-C AU58+ NGC. CAC. Variety 1. A coin with wholly original surfaces and excellent eye appeal, this AU58 example is a mere whisper from Uncirculated as recognized by the NGC Plus designation. The natural green-gold color displays light-orange and lilac overtones over the boldly struck surfaces. Nearly full mint luster remains. Minor roughness in the lower left obverse field from die rust is noted, along with a small planchet flaw beneath stars 8 and 9. This coin is the sole AU58 example to earn the Plus designation from NGC, where just 13 coins are certified numerically finer by the service (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25UW, PCGS# 8267

### 1853-D Five Dollar, AU58 Nice Type Selection



### 1855-O Half Eagle, AU50 Rare New Orleans Issue



### 1856-C Five Dollar, AU53 Underrated Charlotte Issue



### 1856-C Half Eagle Borderline Mint State Survivor







### 1874-CC Half Eagle, AU53 Smooth, Original Surfaces

**3293** 1874-CC AU53 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-C. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This olive-gold example displays attractive orange overtones and original, virtually unabraded surfaces — traits seldom seen for this Carson City issue in any condition. Most representatives are found heavily marked and without the eye appeal shown by this exceptional coin. Smooth wear accompanies the soft, underlying mint luster and the attractive patina. Just two or three Uncirculated pieces are known, and high-quality About Uncirculated examples with natural surfaces such as this coin are rare.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$30.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25WP, PCGS# 8334



### 1893-CC Half Eagle, Rare MS64 Vibrant Original Patina

**3294** 1893-CC MS64 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Half eagle production at the Carson City Mint reached 60,000 pieces in the final year of the facility's operation, a rather substantial total for the mint in general, but nonetheless a significant decline from the years immediately preceding. These coins circulated extensively in late-19th century Nevada, and Mint State survivors are among the most popular Carson City-issued half eagles in the series; finding an example at the Choice grade level is difficult. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only 11 pieces in this grade (seven and four coins, respectively), and only four MS65 pieces have been graded numerically finer, all at NGC (8/14).

This is a fully struck example, with honey-gold luster that yields to vivid coppery-orange overtones near the borders. The coin is splendidly preserved with a smooth reverse and just a few nearly microscopic ticks on the obverse. This piece represents a rare and important opportunity for the advanced Carson City gold specialist.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YB, PCGS# 8384







**1893-CC Liberty Five Dollar, MS65  
Tied for Finest Certified at Either Service**

**3295** 1893-CC MS65 NGC. **Variety 2-A.** A technically superior Carson City half eagle; a true Gem in every sense of the word, with coppery-rose highlights intermixed with the attractive orange-gold, natural patina. Fortified by the Eric P. Newman provenance, this coin stands out among three others as the finest certified at NGC, and PCGS has yet to grade an example in MS65 or finer (8/14). The margins have prooflike qualities surrounding the stars and legend, while a thin layer of mint frost appears elsewhere over the fields and devices. The strike is essentially full on the star centers, Liberty's curls, and the eagle. Those who require the finest example of this final-year for Carson City half eagles will be hard-pressed to improve on this lustrous, exceptional coin.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YB, PCGS# 8384*



**1895 Liberty Head Half Eagle, MS66  
Conditionally Rare Type Coin**

**3296** 1895 MS66 NGC. **CAC.** The 1895 half eagle is a common date, and does not become scarce until the Gem grade level. In MS66, however, this date is genuinely rare, and only a few coins have been certified finer. This splendid representative showcases sharp design definition and radiant honey-gold mint frost. Close inspection reveals nearly undisturbed surfaces. This piece represents an important opportunity for the date or type collector to acquire a conditionally rare coin with great eye-appeal. Census: 8 in 66, 2 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YH, PCGS# 8390*







**1898-S Half Eagle, MS68 ★**  
**Tied for Finest Graded of the Issue**  
**Remarkable Quality and Eye Appeal**

**3297 1898-S<\$5> MS68 ★ NGC. CAC.** This coin from Eric P. Newman's renowned collection is destined to assume legendary status in its own right. The 1898-S half eagle may suffer from a misperception that it is a "common" late-19th century issue, but nothing could be further from the truth in the case of this piece. It is the *finest example by three grade points that Heritage has ever had the privilege to offer*, at least since we began our Permanent Auction Archives in 1993.

The present coin is the finest certified 1898-S half eagle, and has just one numerical peer, an MS68 NGC coin that lacks the Star designation of the Newman example. The next best NGC certified coins consist of a single MS66 and 11 MS65 submissions. The PCGS data include one MS68, one MS67, two MS66, and six MS65 examples of the 1898-S half eagle. CAC has examined and approved one each of the 1898-S half eagles in MS68, MS67, and MS65, all with the green sticker. The Eric P. Newman Star-designated coin is the MS68, one of just five in that grade for the entire Liberty Head half eagle series that CAC has approved, along with a single MS69.

For the entire type, including all issues from 1839 to 1908, NGC has certified two examples in MS68 with the Star designation (the other is an 1890) and three in MS69 (1894-S, 1897-S, and 1899-S). PCGS has certified eight examples in MS68 (without qualifiers), and three in MS69 (1900-S (2) and 1902-S).

The surfaces are largely amber-gold on each side, displaying impeccable preservation and a full strike throughout both sides. Radiant luster prevails over all. A small as-made spot near star 13 on the obverse and a small reeding mark by star 12 provide the only mentionable pedigree identifiers. The reverse is even more stunning and shows an impressive wealth of detail in the eagle's feathers, claws, the shield, and the arrows. This simply splendid coin will no doubt generate vigorous bidding when it crosses the auction block. Census: 2 in 68 (1 in 68 ★), 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**3298 1900 MS65+ NGC.** This issue is one of the most plentiful in the Liberty Head half eagle series, even in the finer Mint State grades, and also bears the ever-popular date among type collectors: 1900. These factors combine to make the issue highly desirable in Gem condition, despite its relative availability at that level. This representative exhibits frosty yellow-gold luster with a few original rose-gold tinges in the border regions. NGC has certified 31 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400

**3299 1901/0-S FS-301 MS65 NGC. CAC.** With a bold and interesting overdate, this variety plainly exhibits the remnants of an underlying 0 beneath the second 1 in the date. Discovered in the early 1970s, the overdate is not nearly as plentiful as its normal date counterpart, and Gem-quality pieces are rarely seen. Garrett and Guth, however, note: "The demand for overdate nickel and silver coinage of the 20th century far outweighs that for U.S. gold coins. If more people collected half eagles by date and mintmark, this would probably be a very hot issue."

This representative displays radiant green-gold mint frost over nearly unabraded surfaces. Sharp design elements complete the visual appeal. Census: 23 in 65, 4 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 145720

**3300 1905 MS66+ NGC. CAC.** Although this issue, with a late-series mintage of more than 300,000 pieces, is often perceived to be a common date, Garrett and Guth write in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The 1905 half eagle is scarcer in Mint State condition than most would believe. ... There are surprisingly few known in Gem or Superb condition." NGC has encapsulated only 21 examples in this grade (2 in 66\*, 1 in 66+), and just six finer, while PCGS has certified only 14 pieces in MS66, and only one finer (8/14). This piece, the sole MS66+ example certified, displays superb eye appeal and surface preservation. Each side is enveloped by frosty yellow-gold luster, and the design elements are bold.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25Z6, PCGS# 8411

**3301 1908 MS65 NGC.** Vibrant mint bloom commands attention, while subtle toning nuances appear amid the swirling luster. Hints of rose and lilac enhance the medium-gold coloration. A characteristically full strike is on display. The fields are smooth and brilliant with enough mint frost to capture and deepen the cartwheel effects. This is the final year of issue for the Liberty Head design, and the only year without proof production, placing added emphasis on Gem Mint State coins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZE, PCGS# 8418

### 1900 Half Eagle, MS65+ High-End Type Coin



### 1901/0-S Half Eagle, MS65 FS-301, Popular Overdate Variety



### 1905 Liberty Half Eagle, MS66+ Prohibitively Rare Any Finer



### 1908 Liberty Head Half Eagle Lustrous, Frosted Gem





## INDIAN HALF EAGLES

### 1908 Indian Half Eagle, MS64 Attractive First-Year Type Coin



**3302 1908 MS64 NGC. CAC.** The 1908 Indian half eagle is widely sought for type purposes due to its first-year of issue status. It is also one of the better-produced issues in the series from a standpoint of strike and luster; unlike the quarter eagle of the same date and mint, the 1908 half eagle was struck with fully engraved dies, with the result that the eagle's facing wing feathers are frequently found with sharp definition, as seen on the present coin. This unusually well-preserved near-Gem example displays satiny luster in shades of honey and green-gold.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510*

### 1908-D Indian Half Eagle, MS64 Conditionally Rare Any Finer



**3303 1908-D MS64 NGC. CAC.** The 1908-D Indian half eagle was produced in significantly lower quantities than its Philadelphia counterpart (only 148,000 coins). This CAC-approved piece shows satiny bronze-gold surfaces are nearly free of noticeable abrasions. As characteristic of this issue, some of the finer details are not fully defined, though the excellent preservation fully balances the eye appeal. NGC has certified only four numerically finer coins (8/14).  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DF, PCGS# 8511*

### 1909-D Half Eagle, MS64 Razor-Sharp Throughout



**3304 1909-D MS64 NGC. CAC.** The 1909-D is far and away the most plentiful issue in the series, and is also one of the better-produced Denver issues of the Indian Head type. The sunken relief of the designs left the fields exposed to abrasions from stacking and mishandling, with the result that any minimally abraded example is the exception and not the rule.

The 1909-D here offered boasts remarkably sharp detail, particularly on the headdress feathers, with complementary smooth surfaces that appear nearly pristine. Soft olive and honey-gold hues encompass satiny luster on each side, intensifying the eye appeal.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514*

### 1909-D Half Eagle, MS64+ Sharp, Lustrous Example



**3305 1909-D MS64+ NGC. CAC.** The type collector will find much to admire about the 1909-D Indian half eagle. Striking quality varies to a certain degree, but it is not unusual to find an example with design definition that closely rivals that of many Philadelphia issues of the period. This Plus-graded near-Gem is just such a coin, with bold detail in the headdress and eagle's feathers, and unusually smooth surfaces for the grade. The satiny luster displays soft honey-gold color over the central regions, and deeper olive hues around the margins.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514*







### 1909-D Indian Half Eagle, MS64+ Upper-End, Even for the Plus Grade

**3306** 1909-D MS64+ NGC. CAC. The high availability of this Denver issue stems from its substantial mintage of more than 3.4 million coins, the highest in the series by a 2 million-coin margin. Yet, as is the case with examples of most issues in the series, the vast majority of the Mint State survivors are moderately abraded, and those pieces with well-preserved surfaces are in the distinct minority. This representative is an exceptional piece for the grade; frosty, luminous luster engulfs each side in soft yellow and olive-gold hues, while the design elements exhibit profound sharpness. Even under close examination, the surfaces are nearly perfect.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514



### 1909-D Indian Head Five, MS65 Conditionally Scarce Example

**3307** 1909-D MS65 NGC. This issue's rank as the most plentiful date in the series ends at the MS65 grade level. While still one of the most available dates in high grades, at the Gem level the 1909-D is noticeably outnumbered by the 1908, an issue that benefits from moderate hoarding as a first-year issue. The 1909-D can be found in this grade with little difficulty when compared to most other issues in the series, but this should not be confused with high availability; fewer than 200 pieces have been encapsulated in this grade at NGC and PCGS combined, including resubmissions. This piece is fully deserving of this lofty grade, as the strike is needle-sharp and the luster is nearly undisturbed. Soft honey-gold hues and a few olive-gold overtones complete the appeal of this high-end branch mint type coin. Census: 77 in 65, 2 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514







### 1910 Indian Half Eagle, MS64 Attractively Smooth Surfaces

**3308** 1910 MS64 NGC. CAC. The 1910 Philadelphia Indian half eagle frequently comes sharply struck, with rich, satiny luster, factors that contribute to its popularity among type and date collectors alike. This representative is near the upper end of its assigned grade, as the obverse is nearly flawless, and the reverse shows just a faint luster grazes in the field that limit the grade. Pale greenish overtones complement satiny yellow-gold luster. NGC has encapsulated only 36 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DK, PCGS# 8517



### 1910 Indian Half Eagle, MS65 Notable Condition Rarity

**3309** 1910 MS65 NGC. CAC. Pratt's sunken relief design received much criticism when it debuted on the half eagle in 1908, but the vulnerability of the exposed fields to excessive abrasions was not among the complaints that made the headlines. This negative characteristic would not be discovered until years later, when increased collector interest in the series revealed the scarcity of Gem-quality examples. The 1910 is a typical date in this regard, as MS65-graded survivors are among the more challenging in the series to locate. This piece exhibits crisp design definition, with satiny luster that illuminates soft honey and olive-gold hues on each side. As the lofty grade suggests, the surfaces are free of all but the most minute luster grazes. Census: 33 in 65, 3 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DK, PCGS# 8517







### 1910-D Indian Half Eagle, MS65 Major Condition Rarity

**3310 1910-D MS65 NGC.** The 1910-D is one of the more conditionally challenging issues in the Indian half eagle series. It is easily obtainable in MS63 and lower grades, but in MS64 the 1910-D is highly scarce, and Gem examples are distinctly rare. In fact, the piece here offered is the sole MS65 example certified at NGC, and that service has seen only three numerically finer submissions (8/14). PCGS reports a similarly sparse population of just five pieces in this grade and five finer.

Half eagle production totaled 193,600 pieces at the Denver Mint in 1910, not an overly low mintage in the context of the series, but hardly substantial. Many examples were distributed into circulation, though some quantities likely remained in Treasury vaults when Franklin Delano Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6102 in April 1933, calling for the recall and melting of all non-numismatic gold coins. Many of the Mint State survivors known to collectors can trace their origin to European gold reserves and bank vaults, where they were shipped shortly after their issuance, when gold exportation was commonplace.

The sunken relief of Pratt's Indian Head design did little to protect the coins from becoming heavily abraded during transportation. The delicate, exposed fields were easily scarred, even from something as simple as being stacked by a bank associate, as the coins had no protective rim. This design characteristic is to blame for the scarcity of virtually all Indian half eagles in high grades, though the results are seen to an extreme extent on the 1910-D.

The coin here offered represents a rare opportunity for the advanced Indian gold specialist to acquire a Registry-quality example. Soft golden luster emanates from beneath pale olive overtones on each side, showcasing bold design definition. Overall, this is a pleasing Gem example of one of the more challenging branch mint issues in the Indian half eagle series.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DL, PCGS# 8518*





## EARLY EAGLES



### 1795 Eagle, 13 Leaves, MS62+ BD-1, Beautifully Preserved

**3311** 1795 13 Leaves MS62+ NGC. CAC. BD-1, High R.3. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Perfect dies, with no discernable die cracks. This is the only use of this obverse die, though the reverse was also employed for the BD-2 variety of the same year. BD-1 is the most plentiful of the five 1795 gold eagle varieties, though this is only relatively speaking, as just 225 to 325 examples are believed to survive in all grades. This was the first die pair used to strike gold eagles in 1795. Two deliveries in September 1795, totaling 1,297 coins, are all believed to have consisted of pieces from this die marriage, and it is likely that more were struck later with the same dies, as the 5,583-coin mintage attributed to the year 1795 was not fully delivered until March 1796. It remains possible (however, unlikely) that more 1795-dated pieces were struck following this March 1796 tally. In the early days of the Mint it took a considerable amount of time and labor to prepare a working die, so it was common practice to use dies until they completely failed, whether they were outdated or not.

The eagle was the second gold denomination struck at the Mint, following a small run of half eagles a couple of months before. BD-1, being the first variety struck and also being the most available of the date, makes it ideal from many perspectives to represent the type. While by no means in the majority, prooflike examples are known, and these are some of the most beautiful early gold pieces in American numismatics.

This piece is just such a coin, with substantial semiprooflike mirroring seen in the fields on each side. The strike is generally well-executed, with strong border dentils and above-average definition on the eagle's feathers, though some minor softness is noted on the hair curls behind Liberty's ear. The patina is undeniably original, with deep orange-gold hues seen in the recesses and warm honey-gold color over the remainder of each side. Faint remnants of adjustment marks are observed on portions of the reverse border, but actual abrasions are light and minimal. Overall, this is an immensely attractive Mint State example of the first gold eagle produced by the U.S. Mint. Census: 18 in 62 (1 in 62+), 18 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Abner Kreisberg (10/1966), lot 3695; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZT, PCGS# 8551*







### 1797 Ten Dollar, BD-2, Large Eagle, MS61 Eye-Appealing Mint State Example

**3312** 1797 Large Eagle MS61 NGC. BD-2, High R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. BD-2 is one of the two more easily obtainable varieties of the 1797 Large Eagle ten dollar gold issue, the other being BD-4, though its availability is only in relation to the BD-3 variety, which is rare. Dannreuther estimates as few as 80 examples of BD-2 survive, making the variety challenging in its own right.

The same obverse was used to strike all three Large Eagle varieties, but BD-2 is the only use of this reverse, which is characterized in part by a long, thin neck on the eagle. This was the first Large Eagle reverse die employed for coinage in 1797, and it is likely that it was also the first Large Eagle die made.

The year 1797 was a transitional year for the reverse design of the gold eagle. The first 1797 die pair featured the original Small Eagle reverse, employing a leftover 1796 die for coinage. Soon after, a new reverse motif was introduced (also on the other then-circulating denominations) featuring a rendition of the Great Seal of the United States, which showed a much larger, majestic eagle. As a date, this Large Eagle variant of the 1797 ten dollar piece is significantly scarcer than the two most frequently encountered issues, the 1799 and 1801, but it is obtainable for the type collector seeking to deviate from the more "common" issues of the type.

Certified at the MS61 grade level, this piece ranks among the few Mint State examples known. The strike is bold, with strong borders and impressive central definition, particularly on the reverse. This issue is often seen with a "two-faced" appearance, exhibiting an exceedingly attractive, well-made reverse and a less impressive obverse, and this piece reflects that characteristic to a certain degree. The obverse shows original honey-gold color and minimally abraded surfaces, though numerous faint, crisscrossing adjustment marks slightly inhibit the reflectivity in the fields. The reverse, however, is a textbook example of "eye appeal." Rich coppery-orange hues surround the margins, while the center is suffused with pleasing yellow-gold color. Substantial prooflike mirroring is seen in the fields, and no adjustment marks are observed. Overall, this is a very pleasing example of the scarce BD-2 variety. Census: 27 in 61, 16 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 8559





## LIBERTY EAGLES



### 1844-O Eagle, AU55+ Immensely Attractive for the Grade

**3313** 1844-O AU55+ NGC. CAC. **Variety 1.** The mintmark is recut on the left inside loop on this variety, and a misplaced 8 is seen in the dentils beneath the primary 8 in the date. As a date, the 1844-O is one of the more plentiful eagles from this mint, but this should not be mistaken for ample availability; the date is elusive in the finer AU grades, and Mint State examples are rare, with none certified finer than MS63 (8/14). This Plus-graded Choice AU representative boasts undeniably original patina; the obverse displays rich antique-gold coloration and the reverse shows deeper hues of the same, with tinges of deep coppery-orange color in the recesses. Substantial luster remains, and the surfaces are free of major flaws. This is a highly attractive coin that is sure to please the most discerning collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 262T, PCGS# 8591

### 1853-O Eagle, AU53 Underrated in High Grades



**3314** 1853-O AU53 NGC. **Variety 1.** This New Orleans issue, despite a moderately low mintage of 51,000 coins, is actually one of the more plentiful O-mint eagles in the Liberty Head series. Its availability, however, is primarily restricted to the VF to XF grade range. High-quality AU examples are difficult to locate. The issue is underrated when one considers that only a few Mint State pieces are known, none grading finer than MS61. This representative displays rich olive-gold patina and retains nearly complete detail on the devices. A tiny tick below Liberty's ear is the only surface flaw of note, giving this coin a high degree of eye appeal for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

### 1877-S Ten Dollar, AU55 Conditionally Rare



**3315** 1877-S AU55 NGC. CAC. The 1877-S is an underappreciated With Motto issue; with a mintage of only 17,000 pieces, it is typically seen only in the VF to XF grade range. AU examples are conditionally scarce, and there are only three Mint State examples reported on the certified population charts (all NGC coins), the finest of which is only MS61. This Choice AU representative exhibits warm antique gold color, with remnants of semiprooflike mirroring in the protected regions of the fields. The surfaces are remarkably clean for the grade, and wear is minimal. Census: 31 in 55, 13 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 265H, PCGS# 8679





**3316 1881 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** The 1881 eagle is an excellent example of a condition rarity. Thousands of pieces have been certified in MS62 and lower grades, and there are hundreds of survivors in MS63, due to many bags of the issue that surfaced in European vaults. In MS64, the date's availability plummets to only 50 coins at NGC and PCGS combined (3 in 64+), with just three finer (8/14). Maintaining the pattern, the Smithsonian Institution contains some 73 examples of this date, but the finest grades only MS61, per Garrett and Guth. This high-end Choice example displays crisp detail and frosty luster. Each side shows soft rose-gold color, with the peripheries exhibiting brighter green-gold hues.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 265W, PCGS# 8691*

**3317 1890-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A.** The 1890-CC eagle had a low mintage of only 17,500 pieces, but enough examples survived in overseas holdings that the issue is not prohibitively elusive overall. Mint State examples are sometimes available, but are seldom seen finer than MS62. High-end AU representatives are often more eye-appealing and, coincidentally, more affordable for the casual date collector. This piece is an excellent example in that regard, with rich orange-gold patina and remnants of semiprooflike mirroring in the fields. Only a trace of friction is present on the devices, and the surfaces are unusually smooth for the grade. A few deeper rose accents are noted near the borders on each side.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 266S, PCGS# 8718*

**3318 1891-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint produced more than 100,000 gold eagles in 1891, the highest production figure for the denomination at that facility. This representative will appeal to mintmark collectors seeking a ten dollar gold piece from the storied Western Mint. The Choice AU coin here offered retains soft mint luster in the recesses, with medium green-gold patina overall. A faint old scratch in the upper-left obverse field is the only abrasion of note, and high-point wear is minimal.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720*

**3319 1894-O MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** The 1894-O had a fair mintage of 107,500 coins, and is usually available in circulated condition for the date collector. In Mint State the issue is also available, but the certified population dramatically decreases at each ascending grade level. This CAC-endorsed representative boasts radiant honey-gold luster and unusually clean surfaces for the grade. The strike is essentially sharp, the sole exceptions being the eagle's talons and star 13, which are often weak on this New Orleans issue. Census: 58 in 62, 15 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2676, PCGS# 8730*

### 1881 Eagle, MS64+ Rare at This Grade Level



### 1890-CC Ten Dollar, AU58 Deep Original Patina



### 1891-CC Gold Eagle, Sharp AU55



### 1894-O Ten Dollar, MS62 Rarely Seen Any Finer





**1897 Ten Dollar, MS64+  
Condition Rarity in Finer Grades**



**1899-S Ten Dollar, MS64+  
Remarkably High-End for the Grade**



**1906-D Eagle, MS63+  
Vibrant Mint Bloom**



**1906-D Ten Dollar, MS65  
Conditionally Rare Denver Issue**



**3320 1897 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** The 1897 ten dollar coin is widely popular for type purposes due to its high availability in circulated and lower Mint State grades. Most surviving examples originated from European holdings and therefore are moderately abraded. Availability drops significantly in grades above MS63. This Plus-graded piece shows frosty green and yellow-gold luster, with sharp motifs and smooth, attractive surfaces. A couple of coppery alloy imperfections are noted, one near star 13 and the other on the reverse near the olive leaves, and a faint toning spot is detected on the cheek, attesting to the originality of the surfaces. NGC has encapsulated only 27 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 267D, PCGS# 8737

**3321 1899-S MS64+ NGC. CAC.** The 1899-S is easily located in grades of MS62 and lower, but its availability dramatically declines in each succeeding higher grade. The date becomes rare at the Choice level, and finer coins are exceedingly so. Not surprisingly, the finest coin in the Smithsonian Institution grades only MS62, per Garrett and Guth. This piece is the only MS64 example at NGC to receive a Plus designation (8/14), and the coin is fully deserving of the award. Shimmering golden mint luster engulfs each side in frosty radiance, and the design elements are razor-sharp. The eye appeal is certainly deserving of a Gem grade designation. Census: 11 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 267L, PCGS# 8744

**3322 1906-D MS63+ NGC. CAC.** Besides being from the first year of operation at the Denver Mint, the 1906-D eagle, with a mintage of nearly 1 million coins, also survives in numbers large enough to be considered for type representation. This bright, yellow-gold example boasts radiant cartwheel luster and well-defined design elements. A number of minor disturbances in the luster, primarily on the obverse, contribute to the technical grade, though none are definably significant, and the eye appeal is only minimally affected. An excellent representative for the branch mint type specialist.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2685, PCGS# 8760

**3323 1906-D MS65 NGC.** In its first year of production, the Denver Mint produced nearly 1 million gold eagles, but the vast majority of survivors are heavily abraded, as Garrett and Guth illustrate in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The certified population reaches a peak at the MS62 level, then begins declining in higher grades. Examples in MS64 are somewhat scarce, and Gem examples are positively rare." This frosty, boldly struck representative shouts "eye appeal" from every angle; luminous yellow-gold luster enlivens each beautiful side. Census: 22 in 65, 2 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2685, PCGS# 8760







### 1906-S Eagle, MS63 Outstanding Quality for the Grade

**3324** 1906-S MS63 NGC. CAC. The 1906-S had a mintage of 457,000 pieces, and circulated examples can be found with relative ease. In Mint State, the date is moderately available in grades through MS62, but in MS63 it is rare, and finer coins are exceedingly so. The MS63 level seems to be the ideal grade for both the date and type collector, as examples in this condition are fairly attractive and well-within the rare category, but not quite as pricey as are those of the MS64 and finer grades. This representative is truly high-end for the grade, showcasing radiant golden luster and razor-sharp design definition. To the unaided eye, the coin appears at least a full point finer, and only under a loupe do a few faint grade-limiting luster grazes become noticeable. An exceptional Select example of this conditionally elusive San Francisco issue. Census: 6 in 63, 9 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2687, PCGS# 8762



### 1907-D Gold Eagle, MS63 Attractive for the Grade

**3325** 1907-D MS63 NGC. CAC. Garrett and Guth, in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, write of this issue: "The 1907-D eagle represents a classic example of why mintage figures should be discounted when determining rarity. In this case, the mintage of more than one million pieces makes the 1907-D eagle appear common, when it is really a semi-scarce date." Most surviving Mint State examples are heavily abraded, and those grading finer than MS64 are prohibitively rare. This luminous yellow-gold representative boasts unusually strong visual appeal for the grade, with the grade-limiting surface flaws being uniformly light and dispersed. A sharp strike further heightens the overall appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2689, PCGS# 8764





## INDIAN EAGLES



### 1907 Indian Head Ten Dollar, MS63 Upper-End for the Grade

**3326** 1907 No Periods MS63 NGC. By the time Charles Barber finished modifying Saint-Gaudens' ten dollar gold piece designs, the relief had been lowered to an easily producible level, and several design elements were minutely modified, the most noticeable being the removal of the stops (or periods) on either side of the denomination. This was the third and final variant of the 1907 Indian eagle, and examples remain plentiful in Mint State grades for type representation. This example exhibits satiny honey-gold luster with faint greenish overtones in the recesses. The design elements are well-defined, save for the hair over Liberty's ear which was softened during Barber's modifications. Surface abrasions are surprisingly minimal for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

### 1907 Indian Head Ten, MS64+ Attractive Mint Bloom



**3327** 1907 No Periods MS64+ NGC. CAC. In *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*, Fuljenz writes of the 1907 No Motto: "It is a first-year issue and is among the most beautiful coins ever struck by the U.S. Mint. As a result, many examples were saved by collectors and the issue is relatively easy to find in most grades up to Gem Uncirculated and higher. ... Eye appeal is outstanding on high-grade specimens ..." This Plus-graded Choice example is an ideal representative, with luminous lemon-gold luster and satiny, nearly unabraded surfaces. The design definition is sharp throughout the headdress and eagle's feathers.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

### 1907 Indian Ten Dollar, MS65+ Beautifully Preserved Example



**3328** 1907 No Periods MS65+ NGC. CAC. This issue's availability in high grades is arguably insufficient compared to the immense demand from type and series collectors alike, as Gem or finer pieces always seem to find ready buyers when made available. This Plus-graded representative is fully deserving of the green label awarded it by CAC, exhibiting frosty luster in hues of green, yellow, and rose-gold, with nearly undisturbed surfaces. The strike is crisp throughout, except on the central hair strands, where some minor softness is characteristic of this issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852







### 1907 Indian Eagle, MS66 Rare Any Finer

**3329 1907 No Periods MS66 NGC.** Of all the No Motto Indian eagle issues, the 1907 No Periods variant is the only one that can be correctly termed available in Gem condition for type purposes. Still, even this issue becomes elusive in MS66, and finer coins are nearly as rare as those of lower-mintage issues. This piece exhibits radiant yellow-gold luster over satiny surfaces, while close examination reveals only a few minute ticks on each side that preclude an even finer grade. The hair over Liberty's ear is not fully defined, though this is due to Barber's engraving alterations, rather than to strike. NGC has encapsulated just 30 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852*

### 1910-D Indian Eagle, MS65 High-End for the Grade



**3330 1910-D MS65 NGC.** Despite being heavily melted in the mid-1930s, the 1910-D eagle is by far the most plentiful branch mint issue in the Indian Head series, ideal for the type collector seeking to stray from the perceived commonality of the more popular Philadelphia issues. Still, examples grading finer than the Gem level are scarce, with NGC having certified only 47 such coins (8/14). This piece displays satiny honey-gold luster and is nearly void of detectable surface flaws. The motifs are well-defined throughout, and the eye appeal is similarly high.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866*

### 1913 Ten Dollar, MS65 Challenging in Finer Grades



**3331 1913 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Fueled by a mintage of 442,000 pieces, the 1913 Indian eagle is widely regarded as a common date, and is therefore highly popular among type collectors and series specialists alike. Its availability declines at the MS65 grade level, and finer pieces are genuinely rare. This CAC-endorsed Gem boasts satiny green-gold mint luster and bold design definition. A lens reveals a few minute, grade-defining ticks on each side, though the surfaces appear undisturbed to the naked eye. NGC has encapsulated just 17 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873*





## LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



### 1914-S Indian Ten, MS63 Better San Francisco Issue

**3332** 1914-S MS63 NGC. CAC. Concerning this issue, Garrett and Guth write in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "While certainly overshadowed by some of the better-known key dates, the 1914-S issue deserves recognition in its own right." The issue is rather elusive in Mint State when compared with its more available Philadelphia counterparts, and becomes conditionally challenging in MS63 or finer condition.

This representative exhibits satiny green and rose-gold hues over each side, with only minor, uniformly dispersed abrasions. The eagle's facing shoulder is not fully defined, though the strike is otherwise well-executed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28H4, PCGS# 8877



### 1850 Double Eagle, AU Details First Regular Issue of the Denomination

**3333** 1850 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The double eagle was authorized in 1849 by the same legislation that created the gold dollar. The chief purpose of this denomination was to efficiently coin the large amounts of gold bullion that were being shipped to Philadelphia and New Orleans from the California gold fields during the period. Its use in banking procedures, however, easily storing large sums of bullion backing for paper currency with minimal storage, caused the denomination to be popular through the end of circulating U.S. gold coinage in 1933. This example of the first Philadelphia issue shows strong detail and a degree of semiprooflike mirroring in the fields. The surfaces are cleaned, though they have since acquired pale green-gold patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1850 Double Eagle, MS62 Scarce at This Grade Level

**3334** 1850 MS62 NGC. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 1.1 million double eagles in 1850, the first year of regular production for the denomination, but these saw extensive circulation in commerce and the banking sector, many becoming lightly worn. Mint State examples are occasionally encountered, but most are in the MS62 and lower grade range. Finer pieces are decidedly rare. This is a remarkably attractive representative for the grade, showing strong design definition and deep lemon-gold color. A degree of semiprooflike mirroring is seen in the fields, and the surfaces are unusually free of major abrasions. Overall, this is a highly pleasing example of this conditionally scarce first-year issue. Census: 27 in 62 (2 in 62+), 13 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902



### 1850-O Liberty Twenty, AU53 Challenging Issue in High Grades

**3335** 1850-O AU53 NGC. Variety 3. Once considered an available date, only the lower circulated grades of VF to XF are easily obtained. AU representatives have proven quite difficult to locate, especially in the upper range of the scale, and Mint State pieces are prohibitively rare. Produced at the height of the California Gold Rush and in the first year of the denomination, the 1850-O double eagle is highly popular with double eagle and Southern gold specialists alike. This About Uncirculated example displays original green-gold patina, with tinges of yellow-gold luster remaining in the protected regions of the fields. High-point wear is minimal, though a scattering of minor surface ticks and old abrasions accompany the grade, as is expected at this level.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903







### 1850-O Double Eagle, AU55 First O-Mint Twenty

**3336** 1850-O AU55 NGC. CAC. **Variety 2.** In the early days of the California Gold Rush, before the San Francisco Mint was erected, most of the mined gold ore was shipped to the Philadelphia and New Orleans facilities for coinage. The double eagle was the denomination of choice, as it was by far the most efficient way to coin large amounts of gold quickly. In 1850, the first year of production for the new denomination, the New Orleans Mint contributed 141,000 coins to the tally. These circulated quite extensively in the South, and most survivors are in the VF to XF grade range. High-End AU representatives are scarce, and Mint State pieces are exceedingly rare. This Choice AU example displays fiery copper-orange hues in the protected regions, while the remainder of each side shows original bronze-gold patina. Wear is minimal, and the surfaces are unusually clean for the grade. NGC has certified just 21 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903



### 1851 Double Eagle, AU55 Popular Early Philadelphia Issue

**3337** 1851 AU55 NGC. By 1851, the double eagle was a staple in the banking circles of commerce. Its widespread usage made possible by large numbers of the coin being struck in Philadelphia and New Orleans (more than 2 million and 315,000 pieces, respectively), primarily from newly mined California gold. The Philadelphia issue survives in relatively large numbers, but the vast majority exhibit light to moderate wear from commercial use, and Mint State pieces are seldom seen. This Choice AU example exhibits pale green-gold patina, while hints of luster remain in the protected regions. Noticeable surface abrasions are unusually few for the grade. Struck from mildly rotated dies.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904







### 1851 Double Eagle, AU58 Elusive in Finer Grades

**3338** 1851 AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With large quantities of gold arriving from San Francisco to be converted into coins, double eagle production in Philadelphia exceeded 2 million pieces in 1851, nearly double the number produced the year before. Despite this high mintage, Mint State survivors are decidedly scarce, and none have been certified finer than MS64. This nearly Uncirculated piece displays luminous apricot-gold luster in the recesses, with unusually smooth surfaces and proportionately high eye appeal. A trace of friction is detected upon close examination, though the detail remains virtually complete.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904



### 1851-O Double Eagle, AU Sharpness Rich Coloration

**3339** 1851-O — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. **Variety 2.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Struck during a period when gold coins circulated extensively in the South, the 1851-O double eagle is a rarity in Mint State. Still, the issue was produced in sufficient quantity (315,000 pieces) that circulated examples can be easily obtained for date collectors. This example shows pleasing green-gold patina with hints of apricot luster in the protected regions. NGC notes old cleaning, though the appearance is hardly affected, and the surfaces are pleasingly void of major abrasions. The few years that double eagles were produced prior to the opening of the San Francisco Mint saw the heaviest mintages from the Louisiana branch, and as such these issues are the only readily collectible O-mint double eagles in the series.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1851-O Liberty Double Eagle, AU58 Rarely Encountered Finer

**3340 1851-O AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 2.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Double eagle production at the New Orleans Mint peaked in only the second year of production for the denomination, with a mintage of 315,000 coins in 1851. While the active banking sector was experiencing increasing demand for the coins by this time, this period also saw some of the largest gold exports from the California gold fields during the Gold Rush. Despite its high mintage, the 1851-O double eagle experienced a high attrition rate; high-end AU examples are scarce, and the date became a notable rarity across the Mint State threshold. This near-Mint example boasts rich lemon-gold patina and retains substantial semiprooflike mirroring in the fields. A highly attractive example in every respect.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

### 1852 Double Eagle, AU55 Rich Original Patina



**3341 1852 AU55 NGC.** With a mintage in excess of 2 million coins, the 1852 double eagle is understandably one of the more plentiful Type One issues. This Choice AU representative shows original olive-gold patina over faint remnants of golden luster, while the surfaces are remarkably smooth and the details are nearly complete. A highly attractive example for the quality-conscious collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

### 1852 Liberty Twenty, AU58+ Popular CAC-Approved Grade



**3342 1852 AU58+ NGC. CAC.** Whether by land via the Isthmus of Panama, or by sea around Cape Horn, transporting gold bullion from California to the federal mints in the east was hazardous and decidedly impractical. In July 1852, Congress authorized the establishment of a branch mint in San Francisco, but its operational capacity was still two years off. For the duration of 1852, therefore, Philadelphia continued to receive large shipments of California gold, coining more than 2 million double eagles. This issue is readily available in circulated grades, but becomes highly elusive in Mint State. The present Plus-graded AU58 example displays luminous orange-gold patina with substantial luster in the recesses. High-point friction is almost nonexistent, and abrasions are minimal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906







### 1852-O Double Eagle, XF45 Popular Early O-Mint Issue

**3343** 1852-O XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Similar to the 1851-O, the 1852-O double eagle can be located with little searching in the VF to XF grade range. AU examples are not overly scarce, but Mint State examples are decidedly rare. Perhaps the greatest illustration of this is that of the 20 coins recovered from the *S.S. Republic*, only one was in Mint State. This Choice XF representative presents the New Orleans gold collector with a slightly more affordable, but still highly appealing alternative. Deep green and honey-gold hues encompass each side, while wear is light, and noticeable surface abrasions are similarly few and far between.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$65.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

### 1853/'2' Double Eagle, AU Details Popular Guide Book Variety



**3344** 1853/'2' FS-301 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The popular *Guide Book* variety shows remnants of an underlying numeral, generally believed to be a 2, inside the lower loop of the 3 in the date. A die lump below the R in LIBERTY confirms the attribution. Examples were salvaged from the *S.S. Central America* and *S.S. Republic* shipwrecks, only a few of which were in high grades. Mint State survivors are rare and are always seen heavily abraded. This lightly circulated example shows nearly complete detail and only a few noticeable abrasions. NGC notes light cleaning, though the surfaces have acquired a pleasing honey-gold hue and retain small remnants of original luster.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

### 1853 Double Eagle, AU53 Attractively Smooth Surfaces



**3345** 1853 AU53 NGC. The 1853 double eagle had a mintage of less than 1.3 million pieces, a significant decline from the year before, and is appropriately a little scarcer in high grades. Like all double eagle issues of this early period, the 1853 circulated extensively, with most survivors being well-worn. Nearly 100 representatives were found on the *S.S. Central America* and *S.S. Republic*, with most lightly to moderately worn. This original AU piece exhibits unusually smooth olive-gold surfaces, with tinges of peach-gold luster in the protected regions. Only a brush of wear is evident over the design elements.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908







### 1853 Liberty Twenty, Lustrous AU55

**3346** 1853 AU55 NGC. CAC. Bullion output from the California gold fields remained substantial in 1853, with some of the shipments even making their way to the small Dahlonega Mint for coinage. Double eagle production at Philadelphia, while still substantial, dipped noticeably from the previous two years to a little more than 1.2 million pieces, as smaller denominations were struck in slightly stronger numbers. Survivors of this issue follow the common pattern for most other double eagles of the period, being available in circulated grades but decidedly scarce in Mint State. This Choice AU coin shows strong luster over honey-gold surfaces, with just a touch of wear seen over the high points of the design. A small tick in the field near the nose is the only mark of note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908



### 1853-O Liberty Double Eagle, AU53 Elusive New Orleans Issue

**3347** 1853-O AU53 NGC. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. As the San Francisco Mint would not be operational until the following year, California gold continued to be shipped to Philadelphia and New Orleans in 1853. Double eagle production at the Louisiana facility, however, declined to just 71,000 pieces, partly due to accelerating structural issues within the building. These difficulties would hit their peak in the following years, severely limiting large-scale production. This decrease in output of 1853-O double eagles is reflected in the scarcity of AU survivors and the profound rarity of Mint State coins, with only five of the latter having been certified (8/14). This piece shows warm honey-gold color and minimally abraded surfaces, with remnants of semiprooflike mirroring in the fields.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$65.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910







**1854-S Double Eagle, AU55  
Highly Attractive for the Grade**

**3348** 1854-S AU55 NGC. The San Francisco Mint produced more than 141,000 double eagles during its first year of operation, but this would prove to be one of the lowest production totals from that facility for the entire series. The 1854-S mintage, however, was widely distributed throughout the Western regions, and most surviving examples are well-circulated. Many of the high-grade coins known today were among the 200 to 300 pieces recovered from the *S.S. Yankee Blade* shipwreck. This Choice AU representative exhibits smooth green-gold surfaces with hints of rose-gold luster in the protected regions. High-point wear is minimal, and the eye appeal is unusually high for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268U, PCGS# 8913



**1854-S Twenty Dollar, AU58  
First-Year San Francisco Issue**

**3349** 1854-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Production at the newly opened San Francisco Mint began in April 1854, with coinage of the first double eagles bearing an S mintmark. Due in part to the sizeable numbers of privately minted small denominations circulating in Gold Rush-era California, depositors typically requested large denominations, and therefore the new mint's resources were primarily utilized for eagles and double eagles its first year of operation.

More than 141,000 double eagles were produced, but surprisingly few survive today. This near-Mint example boasts unusually smooth surfaces and bold design definition. Luminous apricot-gold surfaces increase the eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268U, PCGS# 8913







### 1855-S Double Eagle, AU53 Unusually Smooth Surfaces

**3350** 1855-S AU53 NGC. CAC. Q. David Bowers, in *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, writes of this issue: "The 1855-S double eagle is readily collectible in grades such as VF, XF, and even AU. Mint State coins exist, are very rare, and are mostly in lower MS levels." Not surprisingly, attractive AU examples are often chosen by those collectors seeking ample eye appeal for a more affordable price than a higher-grade Mint State piece brings. This coin displays a touch of light wear over the devices, but has surprisingly few consequential abrasions. Original green-gold patina blankets much of each side, though brighter honey-gold hues are noted in the protected regions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916



### 1855-S Double Eagle, AU58 Lustrous Original Patina

**3351** 1855-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The year 1855 witnessed a massive shift in double eagle production from the Philadelphia Mint to the new San Francisco facility that would endure, for the most part, throughout the remainder of the series. The California branch produced nearly 880,000 double eagles that year, compared to little more than 364,000 coins at Philadelphia. The San Francisco issue is proportionately available in an absolute sense, but as most examples circulated extensively, Mint State pieces are genuinely scarce. This nearly Uncirculated coin displays luminous orange-gold luster emanating from beneath thin olive-gold overtones, while only slight friction is seen over each side and the surfaces are nearly free of significant abrasions.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916







### 1855-S Double Eagle, AU58 Elusive in Finer Grades

**3352** 1855-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Like the 1856-S and 1857-S issues, the 1855-S double eagle was considered a rarity in Mint State condition prior to the salvage of the *S.S. Central America* treasure. More than 300 examples were reportedly recovered from the shipwreck, nearly a third of which were in Mint State, these comprising the majority of the known Uncirculated survivors for the issue. Despite this find, Mint State examples of the 1855-S are decidedly scarce on the market. This near-Mint representative shows soft apricot-gold luster beneath original olive-gold overtones, while only a trace of friction is observed and the surfaces are largely free of major flaws.

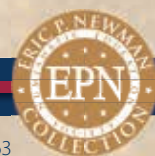
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916



### 1856-S Double Eagle, Strong AU Details

**3353** 1856-S — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. When the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, it became the chief coining facility for bullion mined from the California gold fields, as reflected in the gradually increasing annual double eagle mintages of its first few years of operation. In 1856, double eagle production amounted to nearly 1.2 million coins, a number that would not be surpassed until 1861 in Philadelphia. The 1856-S, partly because of its availability following the *S.S. Central America* find and partly because of its connection with Gold Rush era California, is a highly popular issue among double eagle type collectors. This piece was lightly cleaned in the past, but has since acquired pale green-gold patina and retains small remnants of luster in the protected recesses. A few minor abrasions accompany the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1856-S Double Eagle, AU50

**3354** 1856-S AU50 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The availability of this San Francisco issue was dramatically increased when more than 1,000 representatives were discovered among the *S.S. Central America* treasure. The issue's link to this famous, deadly shipwreck ensures its sustained popularity in all grades. This lightly circulated AU example exhibits pale green-gold patina with hints of original luster highlighting the protected regions. A scattering of minor surface ticks is consistent with the grade, though none are individually noteworthy.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919



### 1856-S Double Eagle, AU58 Popular San Francisco Issue

**3355** 1856-S AU58 NGC. CAC. As private coinage of California gold more or less ended in 1855, by 1856, the San Francisco Mint was the only operating coinage facility in the region. Not surprisingly, high denomination gold coin production increased noticeably, with the 1856 double eagle mintage breaching the 1 million-coin barrier (nearly 1.2 million pieces were struck). These coins experienced extensive circulation, however, and most of the Mint State survivors known today were among those recovered from the *S.S. Central America*. This near-Mint example retains substantial honey-gold mint luster and nearly complete detail. A few minute surface ticks are present, the most prominent being well-placed in Liberty's hair.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919





**3356 1857 AU55 NGC.** Unlike the 1857-S, which survived by the thousands on the *S.S. Central America* shipwreck, the 1857 Philadelphia issue is elusive in Mint State condition. Most such pieces are heavily abraded, grading no finer than MS62. This offering is an attractive Choice About Uncirculated alternative, exhibiting nearly complete detail and bright lemon-gold patina with hints of luster in the recesses. A few minor surface flaws are present, not unusual for the grade, the most noticeable being an old scrape in the field near Liberty's nose.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

**3357 1857-S AU50 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The San Francisco Mint struck nearly 1 million double eagles in 1857, most of which were distributed throughout the banking sector or placed into circulation in California. However, more than 5,000 examples were included in the large gold shipment set aboard the *S.S. Central American*, and these account for the majority of Mint State examples known to collectors. This piece, and the following, were considered among the finest extant until the discovery of shipwreck pieces. Many collectors find these to be more desirable, in that they were acquired in the 1940s yet are still remarkably well-preserved. The present coin is lightly circulated, but exhibits excellent visual appeal. Radiant original mint luster in the recesses attractively highlights rich bronze-gold patina overall, while high-point wear is minimal and the surfaces are unusually smooth for the grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

**3358 1857-S AU53 NGC. CAC.** The 1857-S is an ever-popular Type One Liberty double eagle. Like the example above, this coin was obtained in the 1940s, and was considered among the finest before the Central America cargo was recovered. This treasured piece presents an excellent opportunity to own a near-Mint State representative of this issue. Soft remnants of original luster illuminate smooth green-gold surfaces on each side of this lightly circulated representative, well-deserving of the CAC green label.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

### 1857 Liberty Twenty, Choice AU



### 1857-S Double Eagle, Attractive AU50



### 1857-S Double Eagle, AU53 Unusually Smooth Surfaces for the Grade







### 1858 Double Eagle, Unc Details Lustrous Throughout

**3359 1858 — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1858 double eagle is a conditionally challenging issue; the date is usually seen in the XF to AU grade range, but any piece achieving the Mint State level is decidedly rare, and the majority of these coins are heavily abraded. This example is unworn, with radiant honey-gold luster and slight semiprooflike mirroring in the fields. The obverse exhibits faint, scattered hairlines in the fields, hence the NGC details grade, though these are undetectable to the unaided eye and hardly inhibit the luster. The motifs are well-defined and abrasions are minimal. A few grease stains (as struck) are noted on the obverse.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

### 1858-S Double Eagle, AU Sharpness Attractive Patina



**3360 1858-S — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** The 1858-S is moderately available in the XF and AU grade range, due in part to the salvage of 68 pieces from the *S.S. Republic* shipwreck, but Mint State pieces are rarely seen, and are almost unknown above the MS61 grade level. This piece displays only a brush of friction over the high points of the design, and shows attractively smooth surfaces. NGC notes signs of old cleaning that appear under magnification, though the surfaces retain remnants of original luster and exhibit soft olive and orange-gold hues on each side. An unusually attractive example for a coin with a details grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

### 1858-S Liberty Double Eagle, AU55 Highly Attractive for the Grade



**3361 1858-S AU55 NGC. CAC.** Garrett and Guth, in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, write of this issue: "Not surprisingly, most of the 1858-S double eagles seen are low grade and heavily abraded, as the issue saw heavy commercial use. Very few examples were saved, and in Mint State this issue is very rare." This Choice AU representative showcases substantial yellow-gold luster over much of each side, while major abrasions are seemingly nonexistent. The eye appeal is proportionately high.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925





**3362 1858-S AU55 NGC. CAC.** Bowers writes of this issue in *A Guide Book of U.S. Double Eagles*: “The 1858-S double eagle is readily available in circulated grades such as VF and XF, but is rare AU, especially with good eye appeal.” This assessment makes the certified population reports appear somewhat inflated by resubmissions. The quality-conscious collector will appreciate the unusually smooth, olive-gold surfaces of this Choice AU coin. A trace of rub precludes a Mint State grade, but remnants of original luster ensure a high degree of eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

**3363 1858-S AU55 NGC. CAC.** Despite a mintage of nearly 850,000 pieces, the 1858-S double eagle is a rarity in Mint State, and of the few pieces known at that level, only two are reported by the leading services as grading finer than MS61. The grade-limiting abrasions that affect the Mint State pieces also dominate many AU examples, making any high-grade piece with pleasing eye appeal a challenge to locate. This well-detailed Choice AU coin exhibits attractively problem-free surfaces and rich olive-gold patina. Hints of original luster in the recesses complete the eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

**3364 1859-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU53 NGC. CAC.** This is an interesting example of a *Cherry-pickers’* variety; the doubling is plain on LIBERTY, the profile, the eye, and the hair curls. As a date, the 1859-S is similar to most other San Francisco double eagles of the period — available in circulated grades, but distinctly rare in Mint State, with virtually all such pieces grading no finer than MS62. Original apricot-gold overtones complement vibrant yellow-gold mint luster on each side of this eye-appealing AU example. A lack of major abrasions will be of interest to the quality-conscious collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 145732

**3365 1860 AU55 NGC. CAC.** An increase in double eagle production at the Philadelphia Mint began in 1860, with a mintage of more than 577,000 coins, though even this total pales in comparison to the nearly 3 million pieces that would be struck the following year. Despite this elevated mintage, Mint State examples of the 1860 double eagle remain scarce, and few grade finer than MS62. A trace of high-point friction is observed upon close examination, though this Choice About Uncirculated piece retains nearly full mint bloom and beautiful honey-gold color. Grade-consistent abrasions are light and uniformly dispersed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

### 1858-S Liberty Head Twenty, AU55 Highly Appealing Example



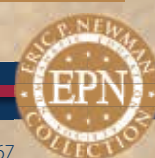
### 1858-S Double Eagle, AU55 CAC-Approved Quality



### 1859-S Double Eagle, AU53 FS-101, Doubled Die Obverse



### 1860 Liberty Twenty Dollar, AU55 Remarkably Lustrous and Attractive





### 1860-S Double Eagle, AU53 Pleasantly Smooth Surfaces



**3366 1860-S AU53 NGC.** In the 1850s and 1860s, the double eagle was the workhorse denomination in commerce, especially in the Western regions, and the majority of each year's production total circulated extensively. The 1860-S was no exception, as most surviving examples exhibit light to moderate wear and are often plagued by heavy abrasions. This lightly circulated example is an attractive exception to the rule, as the surfaces are surprisingly free of problems. Luminous honey-gold patina over each side further heightens the appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269F, PCGS# 8931

### 1861 Liberty Twenty Dollar Attractive Near-Mint Piece



**3367 1861 AU58 NGC. CAC.** The high mintage of this Philadelphia issue (nearly 3 million coins) is reflected in the proportionately high certified population of circulated survivors. Mint State coins, while more plentiful than those of some lower-mintage dates, are often encountered with heavy abrasions, and grade no finer than MS62. MS63 and finer pieces are decidedly scarce. Virtually complete detail and luminous green-gold patina are the hallmarks of this near-Mint example. A few minute ticks are noted upon close examination, though the surfaces appear remarkably smooth to the unaided eye.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932



### 1861 Double Eagle, AU58 Heavily Frosted, Smooth Surfaces

**3368 1861 AU58 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Prior to the discovery of the S.S. *Central America*, when thousands of San Francisco-issued double eagles dated 1856 and 1857 were recovered, the 1861 Philadelphia issue was widely regarded as the most plentiful Type One issue in the Liberty Head series. While no longer at the top of the population charts, the date remains one of the more plentiful Type One issues overall, and is therefore often chosen for type representation. A trace of high-point friction keeps this sharply struck example from a Mint State grade, but the eye appeal is far superior to that seen on many lower-grade Uncirculated examples. Thick mint frost blankets each side in rich green-gold luster, and the surfaces are unusually free of noticeable abrasions.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$85.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932







**1861 Double Eagle, MS61**  
**Pleasing Mint State Representative**

**3369** 1861 MS61 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A popular issue among type collectors, the 1861 double eagle had a substantial mintage of almost 3 million coins, and is proportionately available in most grades today. Mint State examples can be found with only limited difficulty, but the majority of these are heavily abraded, grading no finer than MS62; attractive Mint State coins are decidedly scarce. This piece is certified at the MS61 level, but exhibits an unusual amount of eye appeal for the grade. A degree of semiprooflike mirroring in the fields beautifully complements the rich lemon-gold patina. The strike is sharp and there are few abrasions observed on either side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932



**1861-O Double Eagle, XF45**  
**Choice Original Patina**

**3370** 1861-O XF45 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1861-O double eagle is a historically significant issue, as its meager mintage of just 17,741 pieces was produced by three different governing entities. Common reasoning, per Bowers, holds that about 5,000 examples were coined in January, while the mint was under federal control, another 9,750 examples were likely struck under the auspices of the state of Louisiana, and the remaining 2,991 were then coined following the mint's seizure by the Confederacy. All were struck with the same dies, making it impossible to differentiate those pieces produced under each flag. This Choice XF example displays deep, original green-gold patina, with unusually smooth surfaces, given the grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269J, PCGS# 8934







### 1861-O Twenty Dollar, AU Details Elusive New Orleans Issue

**3371 1861-O — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Only one die pair was used to strike the 17,741 coins minted, making it difficult to determine which coins were struck under the authority of the federal government, the state of Louisiana, and the Confederacy. Doug Winter (2006) posits that examples with a strong date and an obverse die crack from the rim above star 2 toward Liberty's chin were likely struck under the auspices of the Confederate States government. His hypothesis is based on a comparison between the proportion of times such coins appear at auction (20%) and the reported percentage of coins struck by the Confederacy (17%). While this piece shows a weak date and lacks the diagnostic die crack, it remains highly desirable. The devices are typically incomplete, and myriad abrasions are scattered over each side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$80.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



### 1861-S Double Eagle, AU58 Richly Lustrous, Rarely Seen Finer

**3372 1861-S AU58 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Following an order from Philadelphia to cease minting coins with the new Paquet reverse, the San Francisco Mint reverted to the use of the original design by James B. Longacre, and produced 768,000 examples of that variety. Circulated survivors can be located in grades through About Uncirculated with little difficulty, but Mint State examples are rare in all grades and none have been certified finer than MS63. This near-Mint representative displays glowing apricot-gold luster in the recesses, with warm honey-gold patina over the high points. The surfaces are unusually clean for the grade level, and the eye appeal is superior to that of many Mint State examples. NGC has encapsulated only 26 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269K, PCGS# 8935







**1862-S Double Eagle, AU55  
Seldom Seen Finer**

**3373** 1862-S AU55 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Small numbers of this issue were recovered from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and the *S.S. Republic* shipwrecks (68 and 127 coins, respectively), but Mint State representatives remain rare on the numismatic market, with none having been certified finer than MS63 (8/14). This Choice About Uncirculated representative exhibits rich honey-gold patina with hints of orange and apricot in the protected regions. The light high-point friction leaves overall strong design definition and substantial luster.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269N, PCGS# 8938



**1862-S Double Eagle, AU58  
Scarce 86 Over 86 Variety**

**3374** 1862-S AU58 NGC. CAC. VP-001, Repunched Date. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This variety was described by Walter Breen in his 1988 *Encyclopedia* as: "Plainly repunched 86. Rare." NGC recognizes the repunched numerals under their VarietyPlus service as VP-001 and, substantiating Breen's assessment of the variety's sparse population, has attributed only two examples, both in AU58 (the other is pedigreed to the *S.S. Republic*). As a date, the 1862-S double eagle is moderately available in circulated condition, but becomes rare at the Mint State level. This nearly Uncirculated piece displays glowing apricot-gold luster in the recesses, with deeper olive-gold color over the open regions. The strike is bold and only slight friction is evident. The connoisseur will appreciate the unusually smooth, problem-free surfaces.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269N, PCGS# 8938







### 1863-S Double Eagle, Lustrous AU58 Wonderfully Smooth Surfaces

**3375** 1863-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Lower-grade circulated examples of this San Francisco issue have long been readily obtainable, but high-grade pieces did not become truly available until the salvage of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and *S.S. Republic* shipwrecks, when nearly 300 such coins came to light. Still, Mint State representatives are scarce and, when found, are typically heavily abraded. This near-Mint example displays substantial honey-gold luster and boasts remarkably clean surfaces. Actual wear is almost nonexistent, and the eye appeal is truly exceptional.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940



### 1865-S Double Eagle, AU55 Attractive Original Patina

**3376** 1865-S AU55 NGC. CAC. The 1865-S double eagle was once considered rare in high grades, but the salvage of more than 500 examples from the wreck of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan*, and nearly 250 more pieces from the hull of the *S.S. Republic*, forever changed the rarity of this issue. As the two ships sank in July and October 1865, respectively, many of the coins recovered understandably remain in Mint State condition. Nevertheless, the moderate availability of high-grade survivors hardly inhibits demand for this Civil War-era San Francisco issue. The Choice AU example offered here boasts unusually clean surfaces for the grade, with only slight wear over the high points. Each side exhibits rich olive-gold patina, with fiery apricot luster framing the relief elements.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944







Lot 3377











## 1867 Liberty Double Eagle, MS66 Unbelievable Condition Finest Certified by Three Points

**3377 1867 MS66 NGC. CAC.** The California Gold Rush was directly responsible for the double eagle denomination that was first produced at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints in 1850. The 30th U.S. Congress authorized the gold dollar and double eagle denominations on March 3, 1849:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, (except that on the reverse of the gold dollar the figure of the eagle shall be omitted,) and conformably in all respects to the standard for gold coins now established by law, coins of gold of the following denominations and values, viz.: double eagles, each to be of the value of twenty dollars, or units, and gold dollars, each to be of the value of one dollar, or unit.*

Section 2 of that coinage act identified the legal tender values of 20 dollars for the double eagle, and one dollar for the gold dollar. Section 3 enabled all existing laws in relation to U.S. coins to apply to both denominations. Section 4 specified the weight and legal deviations from the standard weight for both denominations.

Substantial amounts of newly mined California gold were shipped to Philadelphia and New Orleans for conversion into gold coins. Once the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, mintages at the other facilities dropped significantly. From 1850 to 1853, Philadelphia averaged 1.6 million double eagles per year, and New Orleans averaged 179,000 per year. From 1854 to 1861, Philadelphia averaged 712,000 per year (including nearly 3 million in 1861), New Orleans averaged 14,000 per year, and San Francisco averaged 747,000 per year. From 1862 to 1870, the average yearly production was 241,000 in Philadelphia, and 864,000 at San Francisco. Clearly the opening of the San Francisco Mint had a direct effect on coinage at Philadelphia.

In 1867, the Philadelphia Mint coined 251,015 double eagles. Most of those coins entered circulation. Based on his analysis of auction records in 1982, David Akers recorded an average auction grade of 52. 16 years later, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth reported an average auction grade of 60.3, based on auction appearances from 1991 to 2005. Today, the average certified grade of 712 coins submitted to NGC and PCGS is 56.6. Perhaps most telling is the combined Mint State population at NGC and PCGS that includes 41 graded MS60, 192 graded MS61, 77 graded MS62, four graded MS63, and this piece graded MS66.

David Akers, and Jeff Garrett, with Ron Guth, report the existence of European hoards of this date that were discovered in the 1960s and returned to the United States, appearing in groups until the 1980s. The typical Mint State hoard coin was heavily abraded with exceptional luster. In addition to its incredible quality, three points finer than anything else that has ever passed through an independent grading room in Florida or California, this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection almost certainly predates the European hoard discoveries.

The date is placed a trifle high in the obverse die, with the top of the 1 nearly touching the bust line. The J in J.B.L. is a tad left of center over the 8. There is no evidence of die doubling, misplaced date digits, or other anomalies. We are unaware of any detailed die studies for this date.

The collector who seeks the finest possible collection of Liberty double eagles will do well to pursue this opportunity, as we expect this piece to remain off the market for many years after the conclusion of bidding. Once this Eric P. Newman coin crosses the auction block, the collector seeking a top quality coin will have to compete for one of the four MS63 examples, or the 77 MS62 examples. This impressive Premium Gem example has brilliant yellow luster with delicate blue overtones. The sharp strike has full obverse and reverse details that include sharp stars on the obverse, full hair definition, and bold feathers on the reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951







### 1872-CC Double Eagle, XF45 Exceptional Surfaces for the Grade

**3378** 1872-CC XF45 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1872-CC double eagle had a mintage of only 26,900 pieces, but remains moderately available in lower circulated grades. However, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The population data for About Uncirculated condition are greatly inflated by resubmissions." Such an occurrence is not uncommon to issues such as the 1872-CC, which are conditionally rare in any Mint State grade. This Choice XF representative exhibits rich olive-gold patina over each side, with fiery orange-gold hues seen in the protected regions. The surfaces are only minimally abraded for the grade, displaying above-average visual appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964



### 1873-CC Twenty, AU Details In-Demand, Low-Mintage Issue

**3379** 1873-CC — Reverse Damage — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Unlike twenty dollar coins produced at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints in 1873, all Carson City double eagles were struck early in the year with the Closed 3 variety. From a mintage of only 22,410 coins, 1873-CC coins are typically encountered in well-circulated grades, and until relatively recently Mint State representatives were unknown. This About Uncirculated piece enjoys beautiful reddish-gold surface coloration and minimally distracting marks for the grade. The insert refers to two linear depressions on the reverse; one is located in the left field adjacent to the eagle's wing and another appears to the left of the R in AMERICA.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$125.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1874 Double Eagle, AU58+ High-End for the Grade

**3380** 1874 AU58+ NGC. CAC. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth write of this issue in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The vast majority of the 1874 double eagles seem to fall into the Very Fine to About Uncirculated range. Of the Uncirculated examples seen, nearly all grade MS60 to MS61. The 1874 double eagle is truly scarce above MS61." This virtually Uncirculated representative showcases radiant honey-gold luster and remarkably clean surfaces for the grade. Awarded a Plus designation by NGC, this CAC-approved coin possesses sharp detail and a degree of eye appeal that rivals many lower-grade Mint State pieces seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AN, PCGS# 8970



### 1875-CC Double Eagle, AU50 Rare Wide CC Variety

**3381** 1875-CC AU50 NGC. CAC. Variety 9-D. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A newly discovered variety for this issue, exhibiting an 1875 obverse paired with the Wide CC reverse of 1876. This reverse is elusive on the 1876-CC issue, and is decidedly rare on the 1875-CC. As a date, this issue is one of the more plentiful from this mint in terms of overall rarity, and is often chosen by type collectors seeking a single representative from the Carson City facility. This example displays luminous apricot-gold luster in the recesses, highlighting original green-gold patina elsewhere. High-point friction is minimal, as are consequential abrasions.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974







### 1876 Double Eagle, Lustrous AU58 Later 'Light Motto' Hub Type

**3382** 1876 AU58 NGC. CAC. This is an example of the later Light Motto hub type, differentiated in part by the boldness of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST and its placement in relation to the surrounding rays. This new hub was employed just briefly at the Philadelphia Mint in 1876, and was used only to prepare Philadelphia dies. All branch mint dies and the earlier Philadelphia dies were prepared using the old Heavy Motto hub. Both hubs were discontinued the following year with the introduction of the Type Three Liberty double eagle design, and as a result, the Philadelphia double eagles struck in the latter part of 1876 are the only coins from any mint that were struck with dies made from the Light Motto Type Two hub. This representative shows rich honey-gold luster and pleasantly smooth surfaces. The fields display ample semiprooflike mirroring, adding to the immense eye appeal.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AV, PCGS# 8976



### 1876-CC Double Eagle, AU Details Boldly Defined Throughout

**3383** 1876-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. **Variety 5-A.** The Nevada branch mint struck 138,411 double eagles in 1876, a slight increase over the previous year's production total (111,151 coins) and substantially more than the 42,565 pieces coined in 1877. Examples are fairly accessible in About Uncirculated condition, as large quantities were shipped overseas and later repatriated, often exhibiting signs of mild circulation. This is one such lightly circulated representative with strong remaining design detail and partial luster in the recesses. As the Details designation suggests, the surfaces exhibit wispy hairlines and slight cloudiness in areas from the noted cleaning. A spot of darker toning occurs below Liberty's chin.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1876-CC Double Eagle, Choice AU Smooth, Luminous Surfaces

**3384** 1876-CC AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 5-A. Garrett and Guth write of this issue in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "... large numbers of the 1876-CC double eagle have made their way back to America [from Europe and South America]. As can be seen from the auction records for the date, the issue is readily available." They go on to note: "The coins were shipped loose in bags, and survivors have many abrasions." This Choice AU representative is a refreshing exception in that regard, as a few faint marks in the field near Liberty's forehead are the only flaws of note, and even these are only weakly visible. Radiant yellow-gold luster blends into the recesses on each side, while the relief elements remain well-defined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977



### 1876-CC Liberty Twenty, Sharp AU58

**3385** 1876-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-C. The 1876-CC is a fairly plentiful Carson City issue, as many examples survived the melting pots via various European and South American holdings. Doug Winter, however, notes: "In Mint State-62, this issue becomes rare and it is extremely rare in Mint State-63. Nearly every known Uncirculated 1876-CC double eagle shows very heavily abraded surfaces ..." This near-Mint, honey-gold representative offers the Carson City collector an attractive, minimally abraded alternative. The devices exhibit just a trace of friction when viewed with magnification, but the detail remains virtually complete, and the fields show substantial semiprooflike luster.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977







### 1876-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Beautiful Semiprooflike Fields

**3386** 1876-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 4-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The year 1877 saw the second and final major design change in the Liberty Head double eagle series, when the denomination was changed from TWENTY D. to TWENTY DOLLARS. As a result, the 1876-CC double eagle is the final Type Two issue produced at this famous Western mint. The date is not overly difficult to locate in circulated grades, but Mint State pieces are seldom seen, and those grading finer than MS62 are prohibitively rare. This honey-gold AU58 representative boasts virtually complete detail and incredibly few abrasions for the grade. One of the first pieces struck with the 4-A die pair, this piece also retains substantial prooflike mirroring in the fields, and delivers equally high visual appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977



### 1876-S Liberty Double Eagle Attractive Near-Mint Example

**3387** 1876-S AU58 NGC. CAC. The 1876-S double eagle is one of the more available San Francisco issues from the period, partly due to the return of numerous examples from overseas holdings. As a result, Mint State representatives can be found with little searching, but the vast majority are heavily abraded and grade no finer than MS62. A trace of high-point friction precludes a Mint State grade for this piece, but the surfaces are remarkably free of imperfections. Luminous apricot-gold luster remains in the protected regions, highlighting original olive-gold patina over the remainder of each side. Well detailed devices complement the smooth surfaces, delivering outstanding visual appeal for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978







### 1877-CC Double Eagle, Choice XF Unusually Attractive for the Grade

**3388** 1877-CC XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-B. The late die state, with a reverse die crack from the rim to the left edge of the Y in TWENTY. The first Type Three issue from the Carson City Mint, the 1877-CC double eagle is moderately obtainable in circulated condition, but becomes genuinely scarce at the Mint State grade level, where none are certified finer than MS62 (8/14). Many of the known survivors originated from overseas holdings, and were transferred loosely in bags, becoming heavily abraded. This attractively smooth Choice XF representative shows rich orange-gold patina with remnants of luster in the protected regions. Light high-point wear leaves the design elements remarkably well-defined, with proportionately strong eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983



### 1877-S Liberty Double Eagle Lustrous Near-Mint Example

**3389** 1877-S AU58 NGC. CAC. This San Francisco issue had a moderately high mintage of more than 1.7 million coins, many of which were shipped to Europe and South America. A number of these pieces have found their way back to America in recent decades, with the result that the collector has many Mint State coins from which to choose. Most are heavily abraded, having been shipped loosely in bags, and therefore grade no finer than MS62. MS63 or finer representatives are decidedly rare. This example is a brush of high-point friction shy of Mint State status, but retains substantial honey-gold mint luster and exhibits unusually clean fields, with only a few minute imperfections on the obverse accompanying the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984







### 1878 Liberty Twenty Dollar, MS62 Doubled Die Reverse

**3390** 1878 Doubled Die Reverse MS62 NGC. CAC. Breen-7270, VP-001. The entire reverse is die-doubled, with the spread most evident on the lettering. This variety was apparently first reported by Ed Fleischman of ANACS, and was later described by Breen in his 1988 *Encyclopedia* as being "very rare." NGC recognizes the doubled die variety under their VarietyPlus service as VP-001. The piece here offered is the finest of just seven representatives attributed by NGC (8/14). Subtle olive-colored overtones complement frosty peach-gold luster on each side, while the design elements are boldly brought up and the surfaces are remarkably clean, considering the grade. As a date, this issue is scarcely encountered finer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985



### 1879 Double Eagle, Minimally Abraded MS62 FS-801, Doubled Die Reverse

**3391** 1879 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS62 NGC. CAC. Described in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*: "Strong doubling is evident on all reverse lettering, including E PLURIBUS UNUM, and the banner." Doubling is further evident on the stars and olive leaves. NGC has attributed just two examples of this bold variety, both MS62 coins, while PCGS has certified only 11 examples, the finest being a sole MS62+ representative (8/14). This piece exhibits surprisingly smooth surfaces for the grade, with sharp design elements and radiant honey-gold luster. As a date, the 1879 double eagle is moderately available in circulated grades, but becomes elusive in Mint State, and those grading finer than the present example are decidedly rare.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 145736







**1879-CC Twenty, XF40**  
**Attractive, Problem-Free Representative**

**3392** 1879-CC XF40 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. All four mints struck double eagles in 1879, the only such occurrence in the Type Three series. The 1879-O claims the lowest mintage (2,325 examples), while the Carson City issue comes in second place with a production of 10,708 coins — one of the lowest totals for the facility. This Extremely Fine representative offers light green-gold color and moderate field-device contrast. The design motifs retain substantial detail, and grade-consistent marks are lightly peppered over each side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$85.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26B7, PCGS# 8989



**1879-CC Double Eagle, AU50**  
**Upper End for the Issue**

**3393** 1879-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 1-A. A late die state, as die lapping has effaced some of the eagle's lower-relief tailfeathers. The 1879-CC double eagle had a low mintage of only 10,708 coins, and is proportionately more elusive than its higher mintage counterparts from the same mint. The date is only moderately available in AU and lower grades, and in Mint State it is "a great and desirable rarity," per Garrett and Guth, with the finest being a pair of coins certified in MS62 (8/14). This About Uncirculated piece exhibits original green-gold patina with only slight wear over the high points of the design. Light, scattered ticks are observed upon close examination, though the surfaces appear remarkably smooth to the unaided eye.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26B7, PCGS# 8989







### 1879-S Liberty Double Eagle Radiantly Lustrous Near-Mint Example

**3394 1879-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** Despite the resumption of specie payments in January 1879, double eagle production remained rather minimal overall, with the exception of the San Francisco Mint, which coined more than 1.2 million pieces. Many of these were intended to be exported for trade, but quantities also circulated in the West Coast regions where gold and silver were still the preferred medium of exchange. Mint State survivors can be found with some searching, but most are heavily abraded and grade no finer than MS61; MS62 coins are scarce, and finer pieces are decidedly rare. This beautifully preserved near-Mint example displays radiant honey-gold luster and unusually smooth surfaces for the grade. A trace of friction precludes an Uncirculated designation from NGC, but the detail remains virtually complete.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

### 1880 Twenty Dollar, Unc Details Lustrous and Prooflike



**3395 1880 — Scratches — NGC Details. Unc.** According to Garrett and Guth's *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The mintage for the 1880 double eagle [51,420 coins] is greatly reduced from the Philadelphia mintages of the issue for the previous years. It is predictably scarce in all grades." Vibrant luster graces the medium yellow-gold and distinctly prooflike surfaces, and the design detail is typically bold for the date. Delicate hairlines are lightly strewn over each side, and a few pinscratches in the upper-obverse fields account for the Details designation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

### 1881-S Double Eagle, AU58 Excellent Eye Appeal



**3396 1881-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** Double eagle production at the Philadelphia Mint in 1881 amounted to a paltry 2,199 coins, and the New Orleans and Carson City Mints refrained from production of the denomination entirely. Conversely, the San Francisco Mint produced 727,000 pieces, and this issue remains the most plentiful overall for date collectors. Mint State examples can be found, but are frequently heavily abraded, grading no finer than MS62. This AU58 representative, however, retains bold honey-gold luster and essentially complete detail, and exhibits remarkably few abrasions of note. An excellent CAC-approved date representative.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BD, PCGS# 8995







**1882-CC Double Eagle, XF45  
Semiprooflike Fields**

**3397** 1882-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-B. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. In Very Fine to About Uncirculated condition, the 1882-CC is a rather available issue. Many of the 39,140 coins struck were exported overseas and returned decades later with signs of light wear. Most high-end representatives are found in near-Mint through lower Uncirculated grades, and anything finer is decidedly rare. Bright, yellow-gold surfaces show a degree of semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields. Liberty's hair is well-detailed, and the stars show full centers. This is a partly lustrous and lightly abraded example with strong appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997



**1882-CC Liberty Head Twenty, AU58  
Scarce Any Finer**

**3398** 1882-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-B. The 1882-CC double eagle had a fairly substantial mintage for a Carson City issue of 39,140 pieces, but many were exported for trade purposes and received light to moderate abuse and circulation; Mint State examples are scarce in any grade, with the vast majority grading no finer than MS61. This frosty near-Mint example displays essentially complete detail and retains substantial mint luster. The surfaces are primarily green-gold, though subtle rose hues are seen in the protected regions. A few minor marks on Liberty's cheek accompany the grade, but the eye appeal is superior to that of many Mint State representatives.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997





### 1882-S Double Eagle, MS61 Upper-End for the Grade



**3399 1882-S MS61 NGC.** Double eagle production at the San Francisco Mint remained strong in 1882, with a mintage of more 1.1 million coins. These accounted for a significant portion of the nearly 30 million dollars worth of gold coins that were exported for international trade, per Bowers. Many examples have found their way back to America, and therefore the issue is fairly plentiful for date representation. This example is sharply struck with radiant yellow-gold mint luster. Scattered abrasions contribute to the grade, the most noticeable being a few ticks in the field near Liberty's nose. An unusually attractive representative for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BG, PCGS# 8998

### 1883-CC Twenty, AU Details Crisply Impressed



**3400 1883-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 2-A.** The 1883-CC is among the most well-struck and widely available double eagle issues from the Carson City Mint, affirming its status as an ideal type representative. Green and orange-gold coloration dominates the dusky surfaces with occasional glimpses of lavender accents. Aside from light high-point friction, this About Uncirculated example exhibits typically sharp design detail, and each side is minimally abraded for the grade, though wispy marks from the improper cleaning are noted throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



### 1883-CC Double Eagle, AU53 Excellent Carson City Type Coin

**3401 1883-CC AU53 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-A.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. As with most double eagle issues from the period that were exported in quantity for trade, the 1883-CC is readily available in grades of VF to AU, but becomes noticeably elusive in Mint State condition. Still, Doug Winter writes of the issue: "Its relative availability and high quality of manufacture make it a popular choice among type collectors seeking one nice Carson City double eagle for their set." This piece exhibits a brush of friction over each side, but retains almost all aspects of a crisp strike and reveals surprisingly few noticeable abrasions for the grade. Traces of apricot-gold luster illuminate rich olive-gold patina on each side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999







### 1884-CC Twenty, Choice XF

**3402** 1884-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. In his reference, *Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint*, Doug Winter calls the 1884-CC one of the "best struck gold issue[s] of any denomination produced at the Carson City mint." Coupled with generally attractive coloration, the high quality of manufacture makes this issue, along with the 1883-CC, widely popular among type specialists seeking a single representative from the short-lived Nevada mint. Subtly lustrous orange and green-gold hues encompass each side of this Choice example, while the surfaces are unusually clean for the grade. Lightly worn, but with substantial high-point detail remaining.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001



### 1884-CC Double Eagle, AU50 Luminous Original Coloration

**3403** 1884-CC AU50 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Doug Winter heralds this issue as one of the more plentiful double eagles from the Carson City Mint but, like its 1883 counterpart, it becomes somewhat elusive in Mint State condition, with most such pieces appearing heavily abused from rough transportation and storage. Luminous orange-gold luster highlights original olive-gold patina over each side of this About Uncirculated representative, while the surfaces are distinctly void of any major abrasions. High-point wear is minimal and the devices retain nearly complete detail. Regarding surface quality, Winter notes: "Coins with extremely nice color are generally accorded premiums by knowledgeable collectors."

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001







### 1884-S Liberty Double Eagle, AU58 Lustrous, Well-Preserved Surfaces

**3404 1884-S AU58 NGC.** The San Francisco Mint continued to be the workhorse facility for double eagle production in 1884, manufacturing 916,000 pieces (compared to little more than 81,000 coins at the Carson City branch, and a smattering of just 71 proof examples at Philadelphia). As with earlier issues, most of the San Francisco pieces (and many of the Carson City coins, as well) were eventually shipped overseas for use in international trade. Today, this date survives in rather substantial quantities, compared with many other issues of the period, but most Mint State examples are heavily abraded. This near-Mint piece displays almost full, yellow-gold luster and showcases remarkably smooth surfaces. Close examination is needed to detect any signs of actual wear.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BL, PCGS# 9002



### 1885 Double Eagle, Unc Details Only 751 Business Strikes Produced

**3405 1885 — Polished — NGC Details. Unc.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1885 issue claims one of the lowest mintages among all twenty dollar gold coins. While other dates may be absolutely or conditionally rarer, the 751-coin production total sustains ever-strong demand for the 1885 double eagle. This Uncirculated example undoubtedly featured sharp definition at one time, but severe polishing has rendered the yellow-gold and semiprooflike surfaces overly bright and somewhat subdued in appearance. Marks are largely invisible to the naked eye, though a glass reveals myriad hairlines scattered throughout.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1885-S Liberty Twenty, Upper-End MS62

**3406 1885-S MS62 NGC.** Double eagle production at the San Francisco Mint settled slightly in 1885, but remained substantially higher than that of any other minting facility, with 683,500 coins struck. The issue's availability in the numismatic market is similar to that of its earlier counterparts, in that the date can be easily found in grades through MS62. The certified population reports suggest the existence of large quantities in the MS63 grade, as well, though Garrett and Guth suggest this figure is likely inflated by resubmissions due to the issue's significant value jump between MS63 and MS64. Choice examples are decidedly rare. This radiant apricot-gold representative is boldly struck and exhibits only minor surface abrasions. The eye appeal is excellent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BP, PCGS# 9005



### 1887-S Twenty Dollar, Unc Details Minimally Marked and Lustrous

**3407 1887-S — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Philadelphia Mint's proof-only mintage of 121 coins makes the 1887-S the only collectible issue for date collectors (283,000 coins struck). Examples are plentiful in most grades, as many coins were exported for international trade and have returned in recent years after decades in foreign vaults. Mint-green and peach-gold color blend with swirling mint frost over the surfaces of this Uncirculated representative. A uniformly sharp strike defines the design elements, and the noted cleaning is not distracting.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







### 1889-CC Double Eagle, AU53 Popular Carson City Issue

**3408** 1889-CC AU53 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The small Carson City Mint, fueled largely by silver ore from the Comstock Lode, was closed in March 1885, shortly following the presidential election of anti-silver Democrat, Grover Cleveland. Strong lobbying from Western mining interests eventually allowed the mint to be reopened in 1886, but it only operated as an assay office until July 1889, shortly after Benjamin Harrison, a silver supporter, took over the Executive branch and allowed coinage to resume. Only silver dollars and double eagles were produced in the latter half of 1889, and both issues are understandably popular among specialists. This example of the double eagle exhibits rich honey-gold patina and unusually smooth surfaces.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011



### 1889-S Double Eagle, MS61 Unusually Attractive for the Grade

**3409** 1889-S MS61 NGC. CAC. The 1889-S double eagle had a moderately substantial mintage of 774,700 coins, the bulk of which eventually wound up in overseas trade channels. Transported loosely in bags, pieces that survived melting and have returned to America in recent years typically show heavy abrasions or are very lightly worn. Surface flaws are often concentrated in the obverse fields or on Liberty's cheek, with grade-limiting results. Soft rose-gold hues accent radiant green-gold luster on each side, while the devices exhibit bold definition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BW, PCGS# 9012







### 1890-CC Liberty Twenty, AU55 CAC-Approved Eye Appeal

**3410** 1890-CC AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This variety exhibits mild die doubling on the reverse, with the spread most easily seen on PLURIBUS. As a date, the 1890-CC is one of the more plentiful double eagles from that mint, though this has hardly affected growth in collector demand, for reasons outlined in Garrett and Guth's *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "The demand for Western gold and the allure of the Carson City Mint has created intense collector interest." This Choice representative retains luminous hues of peach-gold luster beneath original green-gold patina on each side, while the surfaces are free of any bothersome abrasions, and the devices exhibit nearly complete detail.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

### 1892-CC Double Eagle, AU53 Rich Original Patina



**3411** 1892-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A. After plummeting to just 5,000 pieces the year before, double eagle production at the Carson City Mint made a small comeback in 1892, with a mintage of 27,265 coins. While this production total was still rather small, enough examples survived (largely via overseas holdings) that the collector will have little difficulty locating one. Most extant pieces, however, are heavily abraded, thus the rarity of high-grade examples. This sharply detailed AU representative retains substantial bronze-gold luster, with subtle auburn and peach overtones in the border recesses. A highly attractive coin for the grade, with surfaces that are uncharacteristically void of major flaws.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

### 1899-S Double Eagle, MS62 Very High-End for the Grade



**3412** 1899-S MS62 NGC. The Philadelphia Mint began increasing its double eagle production in the mid-1890s, and in 1899, achieved a mintage of more than 1.6 million coins. Not to be outdone, the San Francisco Mint, long the workhorse facility for double eagle production, coined more than 2 million pieces that year, officially ranking the 1899-S as a common issue, suitable for type representation. Yet the date's availability plummets at the Gem grade level, and any such coin is a major rarity in the series. This luminous representative displays radiant lemon-gold mint bloom and boasts remarkably clean surfaces for the grade. The devices are sharply brought up, and the eye appeal is equally strong.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26CN, PCGS# 9036







### 1905-S Liberty Head Twenty, MS62 Vibrant Mint Bloom

**3413** 1905-S MS62 NGC. CAC. Double eagle production in San Francisco diminished in 1905, following record numbers of the coins being struck the year before (more than 5 million pieces), but not nearly to the extent that it did at the Philadelphia Mint. Still, the 1905-S is not quite as available as its mintage of more than 1.8 million pieces would suggest. It is easily found in grades through MS63, but becomes somewhat more elusive in Choice condition, with Gems being decidedly rare. This piece is certified in MS62, but showcases a degree of eye appeal that is superior to most other examples of equal grade. Vibrant mint bloom envelops the crisp design elements in rich golden warmth, while the grade-defining abrasions are minor.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048



### 1906-S Liberty Twenty, MS64 Radiant Choice Example

**3414** 1906-S MS64 NGC. CAC. Following the April 1906 earthquake and fire, the San Francisco Mint was the only financial institution left intact, and thus quickly became San Francisco's financial center for business resumption. For more than a month, the city's banking operations were headquartered at the mint and, miraculously, funds were transferred and distributed "without loss, error, or unnecessary delays," according *The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*. With only minimal damage to the mint building itself, coinage was not overly hampered, and double eagle production exceeded 2 million coins that year. Survivors of this issue are available in MS64, but become genuinely rare in MS65, where NGC has certified only five coins (8/14). This Choice piece has radiant peach-gold luster and sharp motifs. A few faint grazes on the cheek limit the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26D6, PCGS# 9051







**1906-S Double Eagle, MS64+  
Only Five Numerically Finer at NGC**

**3415 1906-S MS64+ NGC. CAC.** An incredible display of architectural engineering, the San Francisco Mint, also known as The Granite Lady, was not heavily damaged by the earthquake of April 1906, or by the devastating fire that followed, thanks in part to the use of two artesian wells within the building's enclosed courtyard. These wells were the only reliable source of water in the city to fight the fire since the quake had broken the water mains. With no loss of bullion, and minimal structural damage, double eagle production was not overly affected by these events, and more than 2 million coins were produced that year. The issue is easily obtainable in grades through MS64, but is decidedly rare finer. This sharp, Plus-graded piece boasts frosty golden luster and attractively smooth surfaces. NGC has seen only five numerically finer examples (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26D6, PCGS# 9051*



**1907-D Liberty Double Eagle, MS66  
Conditionally Rare**

**3416 1907-D MS66 NGC. CAC.** Gold exportation for trade was substantial and fast-moving in 1907, but was more than adequately supplied, as the U.S. gold reserves at the time exceeded 1.6 billion dollars in coin and bullion. The three mints produced nearly 4.5 million double eagles that year alone, but Bowers suggests that it is likely a significant portion of the Denver emission (just more than 842,000 coins) remained in Treasury vaults as backing for domestic currency until the mid-1930s when the majority was melted. Still, a surprising number of Gem-quality pieces survive, likely due to the date being saved as the final Denver issue of the Liberty Head type. In MS66, however, the issue becomes properly elusive, and finer pieces are almost unobtainable. This CAC-approved Premium Gem example displays frosty peach-gold luster and bold design definition. The surfaces are remarkably free of abrasions, and the eye appeal is proportionately high. Census: 31 in 66 (3 in 66 ★), 2 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053*





## HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



### MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle, MS63 Beautifully Preserved Wire Rim Example

**3417** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 NGC. CAC. Commissioned by President Roosevelt in 1907, famed sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens prepared new designs for the double eagle, fashioning his models after the sculptural relief and beauty of ancient Greek coinage. The obverse portrayed a figure of Liberty striding forward in a flowing gown, derived from the female *Nike* on his 1903 *Sherman Victory Monument*. That figure was modeled after Harriet "Hettie" Anderson, one of Saint-Gaudens' favorite models.

The new designs required a minimum of three blows from the dies to fully bring up the details, according the research of numismatic author Roger Burdette, which resulted in much-decreased production efficiency. As a result, Chief Engraver Charles Barber lowered the relief of the designs after only 12,367 pieces were struck. The early High Relief type is now considered by many to be the epitome of U.S. coinage perfection and artistic excellence.

The piece here offered beautifully showcases Saint-Gaudens' majestic designs, with virtually no significant surface flaws to dampen the visual appeal. Rich peach-gold luster envelops each side in satiny radiance.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135







**MCMVII High Relief Twenty, MS65  
Scarcer Flat Rim Variant**

**3418** 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS65 NGC. Saint-Gaudens' High Relief double eagles were met with much press coverage at the time of their public release in December 1907, and the coins soon began trading in the numismatic market for a 10 to 20 percent premium over face value. Bankers were well-aware of this demand, and readily sold the coins at an unofficial premium, per Bowers. As a result, numerous examples survive in Mint State grades, but demand has only grown with time.

Most High Relief double eagles were coined with a "fin" of metal around the rim, caused by planchet metal being forced up between the collar and the die face during the successive blows from the dies. This was viewed as a flaw by the Mint, and measures were taken to decrease this characteristic. As a result, a small portion of the surviving population exhibits no sign of the usual "fin," and these Flat Rim coins typically draw slightly more attention than their Wire Rim counterparts.

This Gem example showcases rich orange-gold luster over satiny, nearly unabraded surfaces. As would be expected for a coin that was struck at least three times, the design elements are boldly defined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 9136

## SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



**1908-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64  
With Motto Variant**

**3419** 1908-D Motto MS64 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. According to the wishes of Roosevelt, who felt it was immoral to have God's name displayed on a coin, Saint-Gaudens' double eagle designs were originally produced without the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Its absence was quickly noticed by congress, which hastily passed a law requiring the motto's presence on all United States coinage. Chief Engraver Charles Barber added the motto partway through 1908. The Denver Mint produced significantly more examples of the earlier No Motto variant than of the With Motto type (663,750 coins versus less than 350,000 coins), but the latter remains slightly more plentiful in high grades. This Choice, minimally abraded example shows rich apricot-gold luster and sharp motifs.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26F9, PCGS# 9148







### 1908-S Double Eagle, AU58+ Low-Mintage San Francisco Issue

**3420** 1908-S AU58+ NGC. CAC. Aside from the early High Relief type, the 1908-S is the first truly low-mintage issue in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. Only 22,000 pieces were struck (a significant drop from the more than 2.1 million Liberty Head double eagles minted the year before), and most were apparently dispersed into circulation, as most extant pieces show signs of light to moderate wear. Mint State examples become increasingly scarce the further one advances the grade scale. This Plus-graded near-Mint representative displays sharp motifs and unusually clean surfaces for the grade. Satiny honey-gold luster blankets each side, while thin olive and amber-red overtones are seen around the obverse periphery.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149



### 1909/8 Double Eagle, FS-301, MS63 Popular *Guide Book* Variety

**3421** 1909/8 MS63 NGC. FS-301. This *Guide Book* variety is widely popular as the only overdate variety in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, and it has become surprisingly affordable in lower grades since numerous examples turned up in overseas holdings. Researchers estimate that as much as half of the original mintage of 1909 double eagles (up to 80,000 coins) was produced with the overdated die, but its moderate availability fails to stifle demand.

By 1909, the entire four-digit date was incorporated into the master die, meaning that this overdate was created when an old 1908 obverse was re-hubbed with a 1909 master die, causing the remarkably neat and uniform overdate as it appears on the coin.

This example exhibits vibrant lemon-gold luster and sharply struck devices. The surfaces are only minimally abraded for the grade, with no readily obvious marks. NGC has encapsulated only 47 numerically finer representatives (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 9151







**1909-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66  
Rare Low-Mintage Issue  
One of the Finest-Known Examples**

**3422 1909-D MS66 NGC. CAC.** This low-mintage issue of 52,500 pieces is the scarcest Saint-Gaudens twenty-dollar date from the Denver Mint. It is also the fourth-lowest business strike mintage in the entire series after the 1907 High Relief, the 1908-S, and 1913-S. According to David Akers in *A Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins, 1907-1933*: "It is actually more rare than the High Relief or 1913-S, however, and is virtually identical in both overall rarity and condition rarity to the 1908-S." Production began on January 5, 1909, but must not have continued for very long. As noted by Walter Breen, this example is one of those sporting "minor repunching on D."

Apparently, most of the coins from this issue remained in the United States, but some some went overseas and were eventually repatriated (in the 60s and later, according to Garrett and Guth) from Switzerland, El Salvador, and France, where they had probably languished in bank vaults for more than half a century.

This Premium Gem is beautifully preserved, in addition to being conditionally rare. It is the sole example graded MS66 by NGC, where only a single coin is ranked even higher (MS67). PCGS has encapsulated four MS66 and two MS67 examples. It is worth noting that approximately 2/3 of the PCGS population for this issue is in circulated grades, indicating that the 1909-D double eagles must have been used, at least to some extent, in the channels of commerce. The clean surfaces display softly frosted mint luster and blended light hues of honey and rose-gold.

One of the finest-known examples of this rare, early issue from the Denver mint facility, this wonderfully preserved double eagle should command a considerable degree of interest when it crosses the auction block. Census: 1 in 66, 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152





**1911 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS62  
Excellent Quality for the Grade**



**1911-D Double Eagle, MS65  
Attractive Denver Type Coin**



**1923-D Double Eagle, MS65  
Outstanding Eye Appeal**



**1923-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65  
Widely Popular Denver Issue**



**3423 1911 MS62 NGC.** Q. David Bowers, in *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, writes of the 1911: "Eye appeal can vary considerably on this issue, and it will pay to wait for a nice one." The piece here offered reveals surprisingly few abrasions, even under magnification. Vibrant, satiny luster bathes each side in yellow-gold radiance, beautifully highlighting the sharp motifs. This issue does not become truly scarce until the Gem grade level, but high-end examples within the lower grades, such as this piece, draw strong demand from knowledgeable series collectors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26FJ, PCGS# 9157

**3424 1911-D MS65 NGC. CAC.** The 1911-D double eagle had a moderate mintage of 846,500 coins, and large quantities survive in Mint State condition. While not nearly as common as many later dates, such as the 1924 and 1927, this well-manufactured issue is easily obtainable in grades through MS65, making it an ideal choice for the type collector seeking an attractive, slightly lower-mintage branch mint issue. This piece displays soft green and peach-gold hues over satiny, well-preserved surfaces. As is characteristic of this issue, the design elements are boldly impressed, beautifully complementing the glowing luster.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

**3425 1923-D MS65 NGC.** The 1923-D double eagle had a mintage in excess of 1.7 million coins, and enough examples survived in hoards (primarily overseas, as a result of heavy exportation for trade), that the date is easily obtainable in Gem condition. Garrett and Guth further note, in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*: "As most examples are boldly struck and show radiant luster, this date is often chosen to represent the type if just a single coin is desired."

This piece beautifully showcases those outstanding qualities, with frosty green-gold luster around the margins, and brighter yellow-gold hues in the centers. A thin die crack is noted through LIBERTY on the obverse, not uncommon for the issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**3426 1923-D MS65 NGC.** In *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, Q. David Bowers writes that despite the availability of the 1923-D in high grades: "... in relative terms examples of this Denver Mint double eagle are seen much less often than the contemporary Philadelphia Mint coins." This issue, therefore, is an ideal choice for the collector seeking an attractive, well-produced type representative of an issue that is obtainable but not overly common. The present example displays radiant apricot-gold luster. A bold strike complements the eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176







### 1923-D Double Eagle, MS65+ High-End Type Representative

**3427** 1923-D MS65+ NGC. CAC. The 1923-D is by far one of the most readily available branch mint issues from the 1920s, and is arguable the most plentiful in Gem and finer condition. Still, the date is exceedingly popular among type specialists for its characteristically excellent quality of manufacture and corresponding strong visual appeal. In fact, Q. David Bowers goes so far as to call this date "...the very definition of eye appeal!" This Plus-graded Gem example showcases crisply struck design elements and is beautifully free of any surface flaws. The frosty luster is primarily green-gold around the margins, with warm rose and peach-gold hues seen throughout the central regions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176



### 1928 Double Eagle, MS65 Eye-Appealing Type Representative

**3428** 1928 MS65 NGC. CAC. The year 1928 saw record double eagle production totaling nearly 9 million coins, ensuring the issue's survival in moderate quantities. The majority of the mintage, however, was apparently melted during the mid-1930s or lost in foreign trade, as survivors are not nearly as plentiful as are those of the lower-mintage 1924 and 1927 issues. That said, finding an attractive high-grade example is not difficult, and Garrett and Guth note: "For the type collector, the radiant luster, sharp strikes, and booming eye appeal make the 1928 double eagle a perfect choice."

This Gem representative possesses all the above characteristics, and showcases satiny honey-gold radiance on nearly unabraded surfaces. Overall, this coin is a beautiful example of the final readily available issue in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189





## COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



### 1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, MS67 Jefferson Portrait Only One Example Graded Finer

**3429** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS67 NGC. CAC. To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, and in conjunction with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that was held in St Louis in 1903, Congress authorized the production of up to 250,000 commemorative gold dollars, the first gold commemorative coinage issue in American history. Two types were later authorized: the Jefferson head obverse to recognize the president at the time of the Purchase; and the McKinley head obverse type to memorialize the recently-assassinated president whom the country was still mourning.

The current Superb Gem is a sharply struck representative with intense mint frost that highlights pristine yellow-gold surfaces. The eye appeal of this piece is simply outstanding. Census: 91 in 67 (2 in 67 ★), 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HA, PCGS# 7443



### 1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, MS65 McKinley Portrait Well-Produced, Near-Flawless Example

**3430** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS65 NGC. CAC. Issued in two distinct varieties, this was the first commemorative gold coin type to be produced in the United States. William McKinley of Ohio was president when the Act was signed authorizing this issue to be produced in the amount of up to 250,000 coins: 125,000 pieces of each type (the Jefferson and McKinley obverse portrait varieties). Production began early, in 1902, and the full number authorized was struck, plus an additional 258 coins for assay purposes. Eventually, 215,000 coins were melted.

This fully brilliant example displays prooflike fields and well-struck design motifs. The smooth antique-gold surfaces are beautifully preserved and virtually flawless. McKinley gold dollars do not frequently appear with such outstanding preservation and eye appeal, making this a special opportunity for the discerning buyer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HB, PCGS# 7444







### 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar, MS66 Impressive, Attractive High-Grade Example

**3431** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS66 NGC. CAC. An Act mandating the production of this and other commemorative gold coinage types in association with the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 was signed into law on January 16th of that same year. Charles Keck was eventually selected as designer of the gold dollar, one of the four gold types authorized, and he began by submitting a design that showed the head of Poseidon as the central obverse motif. This was later changed, at the suggestion of Treasury Secretary William McAdoo, to a device depicting a Panama canal laborer wearing a cap.

This is an impressive high-grade representative with better-than-usual striking sharpness that is particularly noticeable on the reverse dolphins. The antique-gold surfaces exhibit glowing satiny luster, and a few small alloy spots are noted. An attractive example that should receive serious attention when it crosses the auction block.

Ex: Stack's; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HE, PCGS# 7449



### 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar, MS66+

**3432** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS66+ NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Varying opinions have been expressed over the years in regard to the design for the commemorative gold dollar of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, held in San Francisco in 1915. The obverse portrait of a Panama Canal laborer, wearing a billed cap, has sometimes been mistaken for that of a baseball player, particularly by non-numismatists. Others, including Professor Cornelius Vermeule, have praised the Charles Keck design, and Vermeule commented that: "Compared with the earlier gold dollars, the coin is a work of art."

This high-end Premium Gem exhibits shimmering surfaces with lovely antique-gold coloration and pleasing accents of mint-green and pastel rose. The strike definition is excellent, with the mintmark sharp and clear. Both sides are immaculately preserved and free of even the slightest disturbance. Census: 13 in 66+, 1 in 66 ★, 1 in 66+★, 72 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HE, PCGS# 7449





### 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS64 Well-Preserved and Attractive



**3433 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 NGC. CAC.** Chief Engraver Charles Barber and his assistant George Morgan were called upon to design the commemorative quarter eagle for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in 1915, when the artist originally tasked with that responsibility was unable to complete her duties. Barber took on the obverse, producing a classically-influenced design showing a mythical hippocampus ridden by the goddess Columbia (the latter holding a caduceus that symbolized the medical profession's defeat of yellow fever). Morgan's reverse design featured a striding eagle surrounded by traditional U.S. coinage legends.

This near-Gem example features antique-gold surfaces highlighted by soft, satin luster and well-defined motifs on each side. Surface marks are few and far between, and all are minimal. A lovely piece that should serve the needs of any collector in search of a pleasing example of this interesting type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HK, PCGS# 7450

### 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS66 Exceptional High-Grade Example



**3434 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 NGC.** Responsibility for the design of this commemorative quarter eagle issue was originally assigned to sculptor Evelyn Longman of New York, but either due to her illness or a decision by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William Moburn (alleged by Walter Breen and Anthony Swiatek in their 1981 *Encyclopedia of United States Gold and Silver Commemorative Coins*), the designs were actually executed by Mint personnel Charles Barber and George Morgan.

This Premium Gem example of the type shows mark-free surfaces and lovely pale gold coloration. The strike definition is exceptional, fully bringing up all elements of the classically-inspired design.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HK, PCGS# 7450

### 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS65 Outstanding, Highly Attractive Example



**3435 1917 McKinley MS65 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The scarcer of the two McKinley issues (the other was dated 1916), this outstanding 1917 Gem example boasts nearly flawless surfaces and swirling luster that produces a mild cartwheel finish in the fields. This issue is very scarce with such vibrant luster and strong eye appeal. Many of the more typical examples have a flat, lifeless appearance.

This gold commemorative coin was sold to raise funds for a planned memorial in the hometown of the late President William McKinley, who died in 1901 from an assassin's bullet.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$17.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HG, PCGS# 7455







### 1922 Grant No Star Gold Dollar, MS66+ Lustrous and Well-Preserved

**3436** 1922 Grant No Star MS66+ NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This type represents the first occasion when a commemorative coin design was used on both silver and gold issues. There were actually a total of four "varieties" of this design produced: two gold dollars and two half dollars. Each denomination saw one variety struck with an imbedded star device on the right side of the obverse, and another without the star. The stars themselves have no known significance.

This is a bright, highly lustrous Gem showing fine chartreuse toning and a small reddish alloy splash on the lower right reverse quadrant. Both sides of the coin are well-preserved and free of any distractions.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$30.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HJ, PCGS# 7458



### 1922 Grant With Star Gold Dollar, MS67 Impressive and Scarce in this High Grade

**3437** 1922 Grant With Star MS67 NGC. CAC. This Superb Grant With Star gold dollar boasts intense, shimmering mint luster and lovely yellow-gold toning. Outstanding curation is responsible for the clean, mark-free appearance of this dazzling piece, which appears virtually flawless on both obverse and reverse.

This issue, created in order to finance the construction of a hometown memorial to the late President Ulysses S. Grant, hero of the Civil War, was distributed in the rather small quantities of 5,016 coins apiece for the With Star and No Star varieties. Relatively few examples of either type survive in this impressively high state of preservation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HH, PCGS# 7459







### 1922 Grant With Star Gold Dollar, MS67+ Remarkable, Highly Lustrous Example

**3438** 1922 Grant With Star MS67+ NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This issue is highly popular, perhaps in part due to the excellence of the original design by Laura Gardin Fraser, who went on to design the beautiful Oregon Trail Memorial half dollars (in conjunction with her husband James Earle Fraser), among others. This wonderfully preserved and flawlessly struck representative sits very near the top of the existing Census listing at NGC: only 10 coins have been graded finer at MS68 by that company, and PCGS has seen just one piece finer, also at MS68 as of (8/14).

At arm's-length this coin presents a remarkably effulgent appearance, and lovely yellow-gold coloration that uniformly adorns each side of the piece.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HH, PCGS# 7459



### 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS66 Impressive in This High Grade

**3439** 1926 Sesquicentennial MS66 NGC. This attractively-designed commemorative type is readily available in lower Uncirculated grades (MS60-MS64), but it becomes increasingly scarce any finer. It is extremely scarce at MS66, and just three MS67 representatives have been encapsulated by NGC with none finer; PCGS has not seen any coins rated finer than MS66 (8/14).

This shimmering antique-gold Premium Gem example displays splendid eye appeal and a considerable degree of technical merit, with excellent strike definition and outstanding surface preservation among its most noteworthy hallmarks. Any serious collector or dealer specializing in early commemorative coinage, especially gold types, should pay particular attention to this high-end Sesquicentennial quarter eagle.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HL, PCGS# 7466





## PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



### 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition Jefferson Portrait Gold Dollar Presentation Proof in Original Frame

**3440 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson Proof Uncertified.** Few Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollars survive in the original frames that were issued as specially mounted representatives of the first 100 impressions from the Jefferson dies. The signatures of Rhine R. Freed, Coiner and John H. Landis, Superintendent are bold and original on the document of issue:

"This is to Certify, that the accompanying  
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION GOLD DOLLAR  
struck at the mint of the  
United States, Philadelphia,  
in accordance with the Act of Congress approved  
June 28, 1902, is one of the first one hundred  
impressions from the Jefferson dies."

The coin, covered with translucent paper, is mounted in the center of a two-sided, double-glass frame (13.5" wide x 11.5" tall), so both obverse and reverse can be viewed. A braided cord frames the coin, hand-tied in a bow, with a red wax seal that says SUPT. U.S. MINT / PHILA. as an embossed imprint. The wax seal has several cracks and a small triangular piece missing.

A huge mintage of 250,000 pieces was authorized for the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollars, composed of 125,000 each for the Jefferson variety and McKinley variety. 215,250 pieces were melted as unsold (including 250 assay coins) for a net distribution of 35,000 pieces, or approximately 17,500 examples of each variety.

The numismatic importance of this Jefferson piece is two-fold: It is collectible both for the proof gold dollar and the accompanying historical document. The surfaces of this Superb Proof are pristine.

It is estimated that no more than 20 coins survive in their original frames, making this offering a very special opportunity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 7482





## PATTERNS



### 1868 Pattern Aluminum Cent, Judd-612 PR64 Cameo, Seldom Offered in Any Grade

**3441** 1868 One Cent, Judd-612, Pollock-677, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo NGC. The regular Indian cent design of the year 1868, struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This problem-free near-Gem Cameo proof example, part of a complete aluminum regular-dies set, cent through double eagle, in the original case, displays good contrast and an inherent allure that will extend to all advanced Indian cent collectors as well as pattern specialists. The Andrew Pollock pattern reference makes the interesting comment that "according to 19th century cataloguer Thomas Birch, no example of this variety was ever publicly auctioned until April 1870." Auction appearances of this issue are elusive, and this is the first Cameo example we have offered in at least two decades.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 860824*

### 1868 Two Cent Pattern, Judd-614, PR64 Well-Struck and Well-Preserved

**3442** 1868 Two Cents, Judd-614, Pollock-679, Low R.7, PR64 NGC. CAC. The regular-issue dies for the two cent piece dated 1868, struck in aluminum with a plain edge. An example in the American Numismatic Rarities January 2006 sale (lot 860) was analyzed and found to contain 94.2% aluminum, 4.1% iron, and 1.5% silicon. USPatterns.com writes of the issue: "David Cassel noted on aluminum postage currency patterns that iron was often added to strengthen the planchet and silicon helped the aluminum resist corrosion." Two cent fans as well as pattern collectors will find this lot extremely appealing. Considerable contrast appears on each side of this well-preserved, well-struck near-Gem proof. Census: 2 in 64, 0 finer (8/14).

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60826*







**1868 Three Cent Nickel Pattern,  
Judd-621, PR64  
Rare Aluminum Striking**

**3443** 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-621, Pollock-690, Low R.7, PR64 NGC. CAC. This three cent "nickel" is struck in aluminum with a plain edge from the regular dies for the 1868 issue. The three cent nickel had been introduced only three years previously, in 1865. This is an attractive, problem-free near-Gem proof. NGC reports one each in PR64, PR64 Cameo, PR65, and PR67 Cameo. The finest at PCGS are a pair in PR65 (8/14). This is particularly attractive design for the aluminum format, due to its uncluttered, simple motifs on each side.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60838*



**1868 Shield Nickel in Aluminum, PR64  
Rare Judd-636 Off-Metal Striking**

**3444** 1868 Five Cents, Judd-636, Pollock-708, Low R.7, PR64 NGC. CAC. The Shield nickel regular-issue dies of 1868, struck in aluminum with a plain edge. To our view, while all of the aluminum patterns of 1868 are quite rare, those with the unusual, one-off designs — the Indian cent, two cent piece, three cent "nickel," three cent "silver," Shield nickel, and three dollar "gold" — in aluminum possess a special cachet. This aluminum Shield nickel would certainly round out an advanced set. The bright, lustrous gray-white surfaces are problem-free with great eye appeal. This is the sole finest certified of this pattern issue at NGC, although there are also two in PR63 Cameo at that service. PCGS also shows its two finest in PR64 (8/14).

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60854*







### 1868 Three Cent 'Silver,' PR65 Cameo Judd-622 Struck in Aluminum

**3445** 1868 Three Cent Silver, Judd-622, Pollock-691, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. This Gem proof is struck in aluminum with a plain edge from the regular dies for the three cent silver coins of 1868. Like its counterparts in this auction, this piece was part of a complete 16-piece proof set in aluminum with the original case. The three cent silver denomination's unique design, dissimilar to any other in U.S. numismatics, gives this aluminum pattern extra cachet, to our way of thinking. This beaming Gem proof example shows top-notch eye appeal. The NGC population data report one each in PR65 and PR66 Cameo along with two in PR65 Cameo (8/14). PCGS shows one each in PR62 and PR63 and two in PR65. This is the sole PR65 from either service with the CAC green approval sticker.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60839*



### 1868 Half Dime Pattern, PR64 Cameo Aluminum Off-Metal Strike, Judd-639

**3446** 1868 Half Dime, Judd-639, Pollock-711, Low R.7, PR64+ Cameo NGC. CAC. This 1868 Seated half dime pattern is struck in aluminum with a plain edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. This piece, like its other counterparts in this auction, was originally part of a set, from Indian cent through Liberty Head double eagle, housed in the original purple morocco U.S. Mint case. This set was acquired by Eric P. Newman from the distant heirs of Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch, who held office at the time these pieces were struck. McCulloch served two nonconsecutive terms under three presidents (Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Chester A. Arthur) as the 27th and 36th Secretary of the Treasury, and was a staunch supporter of the gold standard and the retirement of silver-backed currency. The quality of the pieces in this set is quite high, especially considering that aluminum is actually an unforgiving coinage metal. This piece is well preserved, showing good eye appeal and no mentionable marks or corrosion. Seated coinage specialists as well as pattern aficionados will find this coin most appealing. The finest at PCGS is one PR66 (8/14).

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60857*







### 1868 Ten Cent in Aluminum, Judd-649, PR63

**3447** 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-649, Pollock-722, Low R.7, PR63 NGC. An 1868 Seated dime struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. This piece shows a considerable amount of contrast between the fields and devices, and scattered surface ticks and contact marks that define the grade are minor. The 1868 Seated dime is a better date in the regular series, and this aluminum pattern would certainly enhance an advanced collection either of patterns or Seated dimes. NGC and PCGS combined show a total of 10 submissions of this pattern issue in all grades, including Cameo coins.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60867*



### 1868 Quarter, Judd-650 Aluminum Pattern, PR63 Cameo

**3448** 1868 Quarter Dollar, Judd-650, Pollock-723, Low R.7, PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. An off-metal strike in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular-issue Seated quarter dies of 1868. The 16 members of this complete aluminum proof set, from Indian cent through double eagle, each show combined certified populations at NGC and PCGS that are fairly consistent in number. This attractive Seated quarter pattern shows considerable contrast between the fields and devices. NGC shows one each in PR63 and PR63 Cameo; PCGS reports two finer — one each in PR64 and PR65 (8/14).

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60868*







**1868 Half Dollar Aluminum Pattern,  
Judd-651, PR64  
Pedigreed to 1868 Treasury  
Secretary Hugh McCulloch**

**3449** 1868 Half Dollar, Judd-651, Pollock-724, Low R.7, PR64 NGC. CAC. This pattern half dollar is struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular dies for the Seated half dollar of 1868. The aluminum patterns of this year are highly desirable. Aluminum was still considered a precious metal at the time these coins were struck. In the mid-1850s it was far more valuable than silver, while by the mid-1880s the two metals were about at par. This near-Gem proof half dollar pattern displays significant eye appeal on surfaces that are both well contrasted and well preserved, seemingly barely short of a Cameo designation. This is the sole example in this grade at NGC, although there are five Cameo-designated piece at that services from PR64 to PR67 (8/14).

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60869*



**1868 Seated Dollar Pattern, PR64 Cameo  
Judd-652 Struck in Aluminum**

**3450** 1868 Dollar, Judd-652, Pollock-725, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo NGC. This silver dollar pattern is struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. Until the mid-1880s, when a new process to separate aluminum from its ores caused the price of the metal to plunge, aluminum was considered a precious metal. Today aluminum is common, but pattern silver dollar coinage remains quite precious to a large subset of pattern specialists. This aluminum silver dollar pattern is one of eight certified in all grades of this issue between NGC and PCGS combined (8/14). Well-preserved surfaces are doubly impressive when seen on a large-format coin such as this attractive specimen.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60870*







### 1868 Gold Dollar Pattern, PR63 Aluminum Off-Metal Strike, Judd-653

**3451** 1868 Gold Dollar, Judd-653, Pollock-726, Low R.7, PR63 NGC. This gold dollar pattern is struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. This aluminum silver dollar pattern is one of eight certified in all grades of this issue between NGC and PCGS combined (8/14). The well-preserved surfaces of this pattern gold dollar coin are nicely struck. This piece will most certainly appeal to the sophisticated collector.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60871*



### 1868 Quarter Eagle, Judd-654, PR64 Cameo Struck in Aluminum

**3452** 1868<\$2 1/2> Quarter Eagle, Judd-654, Pollock-727, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo NGC. This near-Gem aluminum quarter eagle was struck with a reeded edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. This piece is one of only seven graded of the issue between NGC and PCGS combined. The 1868 aluminum patterns have an interesting history. After Mint Director Henry R. Linderman's death in 1879, his widow apparently held on to a complete set for eight years before consigning it to a Lyman H. Low sale, where federal officials confiscated it and reportedly destroyed the coins. The affair was quite the *cause célèbre* in numismatic circles of the day, as the 1868 aluminum pattern sets were distributed to collectors at the time of their mintage. When Mint director, James P. Kimball, launched an investigation into the matter in 1887, the aluminum pieces were the only pattern issues for which he could find any record. This aluminum quarter eagle is well preserved and shows considerable cameo contrast, particularly on the obverse. *Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60872*







### 1868 'Three Dollar Aluminum,' PR63+ Rare Judd-655 Pattern

**3453** 1868 Three Dollar, Judd-655, Pollock-728, Low R.7, PR63+ NGC. CAC. NGC and PCGS combined show only eight graded of the Judd-655 pattern, struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular dies for the Indian Princess three dollar gold issue. Each side is well-preserved overall and shows attractive surfaces with perceptible contrast — even if unmentioned at NGC — between the fields and devices on each side. NGC and PCGS combined show only eight graded of this rare pattern issue. Both pattern specialists and three dollar gold fans should bid liberally on this piece. PCGS shows three graded, all in PR64. This PR63+ NGC example is bettered by two PR64 and one PR66 Cameo. But such certified population figures are likely misleading and duplicative: The last example in finer grade offered at a public auction was a Bowers and Merena auction in 1999, of a PR64 PCGS example. More recently, a PR62 NGC example brought \$7,475 in a Stack's auction, lot 1734 (11/2009).

Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60873



### 1868 Half Eagle in Aluminum, PR63, Judd-660

**3454** 1868 Five Dollar, Judd-660, Pollock-733, Low R.7, PR63 NGC. The regular dies for the Liberty Head half eagle of 1868 were used to strike this aluminum pattern with a reeded edge. Only seven examples are certified between NGC and PCGS combined, including likely duplications. A trio of small marks in the left obverse field near star 4 can be used for future pedigree identification of this important pattern issue. The surfaces are pleasing overall and show quite a bold strike throughout both sides, although the excellent detailing is most immediately perceptible on the eagle's wings and feathers. This piece is in the same grade as the example in John Jay Pittman's 1868 aluminum set (incomplete, and not originally part of a complete group of 16 pieces) offered as lot 793 by David Akers in Part One of the Pittman Collection, October 1997, where it brought a modest \$4,950. We find no other auction appearances between then and now. Census: 1 in 63+, 2 finer (8/14).

Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60878







### 1868 Ten Dollar, Judd-664, PR64+ Cameo Off-Metal Aluminum Striking

**3455** 1868 Ten Dollar, Judd-664, Pollock-739, Low R.7, PR64+ Cameo NGC. CAC. This Liberty Head eagle pattern is an off-metal strike in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. It is both ironic and serendipitous that two of the largest coins in the complete 16-piece aluminum set, the eagle and double eagle, are among the best-preserved pieces therein as well. The eagle is likely among the rarest of the 1868 aluminum patterns as well, given that NGC and PCGS show only seven grading events between them, including likely duplicates. This piece is characterized by a bold strike over well-preserved surfaces that show much contrast between the field and devices, approaching a Cameo designation. A PR65 PCGS-certified example of this issue appeared in American Numismatic Rarities' January 2006 auction as lot 941, where it brought \$13,225. We handled the same piece twice in 2011, where it realized \$14,950 in each appearance.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60882*







**1868 Aluminum Double Eagle  
Judd-665, PR65 Cameo  
Pedigree Extending to 1868  
Treasury Secretary**

**3456** 1868 Twenty Dollar, Judd-665, Pollock-740, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo NGC. A gleaming Gem proof example of this largest and most impressive double eagle pattern from the 1868 aluminum proof set, struck in aluminum with a reeded edge from the regular-issue dies for the year. Even though a Cameo designation is lacking, much contrast between fields and devices is evident on the appealing, problem-free surfaces.

It appears that most of the 1868 aluminum proof sets were either sold to collectors or provided to well-connected individuals. There are four documented complete or formerly complete aluminum sets, including the Garrett set, which we handled in our FUN Signature in January 2013, realizing \$211,500; the present Hugh McCulloch-Eric P. Newman set, now being sold separately; the William Fewsmith-Waldo Newcomer set, still intact; and the set that was in Linderman's estate after his death in 1879. The Lyman Low 1887 sale of that set by Linderman's widow was halted by government officials, and the 1868 aluminum coins (along with some other off-metal patterns, later returned) were confiscated and reportedly destroyed. The collections of Matthew Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907) and George Woodside (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1892) may represent portions of other 1868 aluminum proof sets that were complete or substantially complete at one time, but have long since been broken up. Apparently, a few individual pieces of each denomination were struck outside of the complete sets.

*Part of a complete 16-piece aluminum proof set. Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 60883*

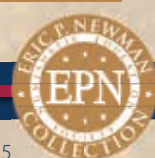




### Pattern Case for Complete 1868 Aluminum Coinage Proof Set

**3457 Purple Morocco Case for 16-Piece 1868 Aluminum Pattern U.S. Coinage Proof Set.** The original velvet-lined purple morocco-plush velvet presentation case for the complete 16-piece 1868 aluminum pattern proof set, complete from Indian Head cent through Liberty Head double eagle, from the famed Eric P. Newman Collection. The case housed the original set, now being sold as individual pieces in this auction. The 5-3/4 x 8-3/4 inch case is in Very Fine condition, showing some expected wear from 146 years in existence but in decent shape overall. Two intact brass clasps hold the case shut, and two glass panes, also intact, protect the former contents. There are 16 openings for the individual pieces arranged in three rows, cent through Shield nickel, three cent silver through Seated dollar, and gold dollar through double eagle. This set was passed down through the heirs of Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch until purchased by famed numismatist Eric P. Newman. McCulloch, a staunch advocate of the gold standard, was twice Treasury Secretary, serving two nonconsecutive terms under three presidents. **This lot is for the case only. There are no coins included.**

*Ex: Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch (circa 1868); McCulloch family; Eric Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*





## TERRITORIAL GOLD



**(1834-37) C. Bechtler Dollar, 28G, Centered, K-3, MS62**

**3458** (1834-37) C. Bechtler Dollar, 28G, Centered MS62 NGC. **K-3, R.6.** Recognized by the colon after C and before BECHTLER, K-3 is also diagnosed by "28G" being centered rather than high in the field as seen on the K-2 variety. Bechtler gold was widely circulated in the South and it is rarely encountered in Mint condition. Bechtler, a German immigrant, struck gold coins at his home near Rutherfordton, North Carolina, beginning in 1831. His successful private mint helped fill the need for a locally-produced medium of exchange in that state's gold-mining district.

This example is more sharply struck than average, with weakness noted only on some of the dentils. The luster is full and the fields are pleasingly semireflective. Both sides display light green-gold coloration and a few faint hairlines, but no large or distracting surface abrasions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10058



**1834 C. Bechtler Five Dollar, MS61 Plain Edge, 140G 20C, K-17, Rutherford Exceptional High-Grade Specimen**

**3459** 1834 C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERFORD, Plain Edge MS61 NGC. **CAC. K-17, R.5.** Writing in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* (1981), Donald Kagin noted, in regard to the Bechtler private gold coinage operation in North Carolina: "Another major modification in the Bechtler coinage occurred in 1834. That year Congress passed a bill reducing the gold content of our gold coins. Bechtler prepared new dies engraved with the date 'August 1, 1834' and began producing new coins with the reduced weight."

The pleasing reddish and green-gold coloration displayed on both sides of this example provides assurance of the originality of this lovely Mint State piece. Design motifs are well struck and well centered on both sides, and considerable mint luster radiates from the nicely preserved surfaces. An exceptional representative of this important, conditionally scarce variety from the private mint of Christopher Bechtler. Census: 7 in 61, 2 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10091





**(1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar,  
RUTHERF.; K-23, MS61+  
Absolutely and Conditionally Rare Variety**



**3460** (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERF: MS61+ NGC. CAC. K-23, High R.6. The present piece, with the GEORGIA GOLD stamp and RUTHERF: reverse, is a very rare variety at all grade levels. This MS61 NGC-certified coin is one of only six Mint State examples of the variety certified at NGC, and PCGS has only rated one piece as Uncirculated (8/14). The khaki-gold and peach surfaces on this coin display generous mint luster. An exceedingly scarce coin in a remarkably fine state of preservation. Census: 3 in 61+, 1 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10109

**(1842-1852) A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU55  
27G., 21C., Plain Edge, K-24**



**3461** (1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge AU55 NGC. K-24, R.3. A. Bechtler dollars were produced in the timeframe of 1842-1852, well after the nation's branch mints in Dahlonega, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, had begun to coin gold. This variety displays all regular As, unlike many earlier issues. According to Kagan, it "sometimes comes with high rims and rotated reverses." This Choice AU example displays much remaining luster over khaki surfaces and exhibits only a few minor abrasions. The planchet is bent slightly.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10040



**(1842-52) A. Bechtler Five Dollar, AU58+  
134G., 21C., K-27  
Rare Later August Bechtler Issue  
One of Three Finest-Graded at NGC**

**3462** (1842-52) A. Bechtler Five Dollar, 134G. 21C. AU58+ NGC. CAC. K-27, Low R.5. A rare August Bechtler variety, coined after 1841. Struck with a reeded edge. The light olive-green surfaces reveal considerable remnants of original mint luster, as coppery red-orange highlights cling to many of the devices. The fields display distinctly prooflike qualities on each side. The rims are incompletely finished on the upper half of the reverse, but most of the other design motifs are boldly produced. A thick horizontal die break crosses through the IN in CAROLINA. Census: 1 in 58+, 2 finer (8/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10046







### 1852 U.S. Assay Office Ten Dollar, MS63 K-12a, Lustrous Surfaces

**3463** 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar MS63 NGC. CAC. K-12a, R.4.

The United States Assay office of Gold continued the government contract to strike gold coinage in California after its predecessor firm of Moffat & Co. was dissolved on February 14, 1852. The company continued to issue coins in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar denominations, in either .884 or .887 fineness. This coinage adequately met the needs of the local economy until late summer of 1852, when a federal law was passed that required the customs collector to refuse any coin of less than .900 fineness in payment of customs duties.

The ten dollar pieces were issued in several varieties, with this coin representing the scarce K-12a variety, identified by the position of the O in OFFICE directly below the N in UNITED, and strong beads around the reverse border. Most of the K-12a coins were promptly turned in for reminting into coins of higher fineness that would satisfy the requirements of the new legislation. As a result, the K-12a is scarce in today's market, but some high-quality examples have survived, possibly because the issue only circulated readily for a short time.

An early auction appearance of the Assay Office ten dollar piece was in lot 213 of the Bruce Cartwright Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, 6/1907):

*"Ten-Dollar Piece, 1852, Eagle with shield and ribbon inscribed LIBERTY, upon a rock, 884 THOUS on a ribbon above; R in an oblong compartment UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1852, very fine."*

Cartwright was a collector who lived in the exotic location of Honolulu, Hawaii. It is interesting to see how far the Assay Office coins traveled in the short time they were in circulation, as examples have turned up in collections as far away as England (see Sotheby's Murdoch Collection of 7/1903).

The present coin is an attractive Select example with sharp definition on all design elements and vibrant mint luster throughout. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces, with a few hints of peach at the peripheries, show only minor signs of contact. A die crack shows on the obverse from the rim, through the lower part of the letters in TEN, continuing on through the top of the letters in UNIT. A network of spidery cracks is also evident on the left reverse, among the letters in the legend. NGC has certified only this single coin in MS63, with three finer examples in MS64 (8/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10001*



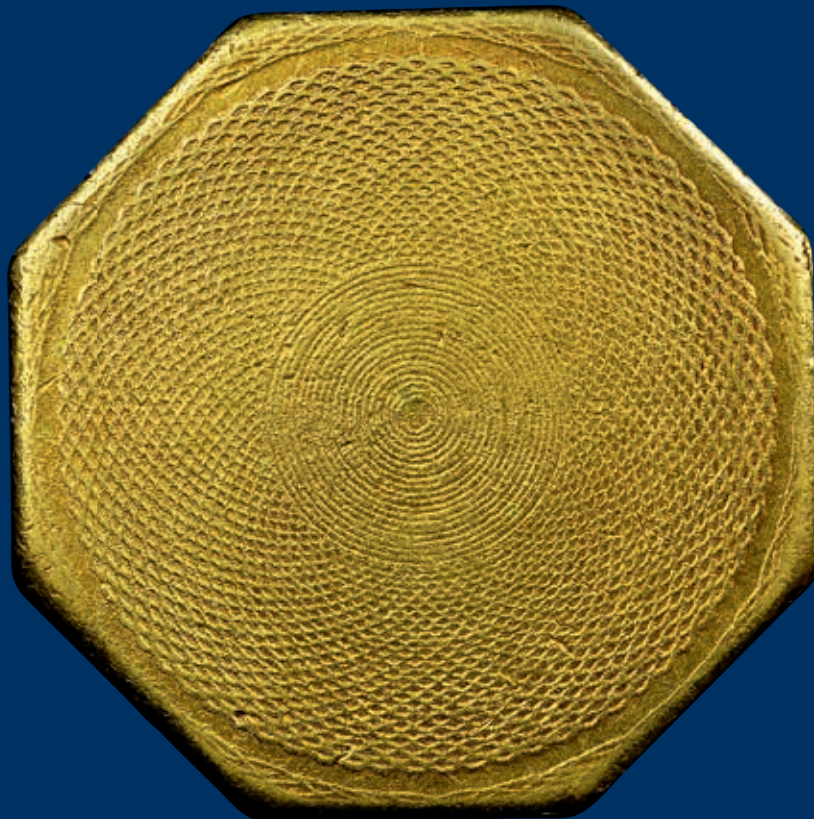




Lot 3464











### 1852 U.S. Assay Office Fifty Dollar, AU58+ 887 Thous, Ribbon Folds In, K-13 Iconic Gold Rush Issue

**3464 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. AU58+ NGC. CAC. K-13, Low R.5.** Perhaps no other issue is so evocative of the heady days of the California Gold Rush as the majestic octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces issued in 1851 and 1852, first by Moffat & Co. and then by their direct-successor firm, the United Assay Office of Gold. These octagonal coins are immediately recognizable, even to casual collectors who can identify no other private coinage issue of the era. Heritage Auctions is pleased to offer this rare near-Mint example of the popular K-13 variety from the fabulous collection of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

The firm of Moffat & Co. was officially disbanded on February 14, 1852, with the retirement of founding partner John Little Moffat. The company was reorganized under the leadership of the remaining partners, Joseph R. Curtis, Philo H. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward, with the new name of the United States Assay Office of Gold. Augustus Humbert retained his position as United States Assayer, and the company was authorized to continue the government contract to produce gold coinage in California. The Assay Office continued to issue octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces, as they had in 1851, just changing the wording around the outer obverse border to reflect the title of the new firm. This version of the Assay Office fifty dollar issue is designated K-13 in Donald Kagan's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*. A good description of the design was provided in lot 1878 of the Matthew Adams Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907):

"1852 \$50. Eagle standing to left on rocks, supports U.S. shield and three arrows in his right talon, while the left holds a bundle of arrows, around UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIFTY DOLLARS. Above eagle on scroll 887 THOUS. Outside this central device and following the angles of the edge is UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA. 1852. R. Engine turned only. Border beaded; edge milled. Extremely fine. Very light scratches or nicks. A brilliant example of this very rare coin. Octagonal. See plate."

The coin, which was probably in a similar grade to the coin offered here, sold to an unidentified bidder for the strong price of \$180. The current prices realized record for a K-13 example is \$115,000, brought by the MS62 NGC coin in lot 2116 of the Milwaukee Signature (Heritage, 8/2007).

The Assay Office continued to issue the K-13 fifty dollar "slugs" until Congressional legislation blindsided the California economy in the summer of 1852. On August 31, 1852, Congress passed a law prohibiting the acceptance of gold coins of less than .900 fineness for customs dues. Because parting acids for refining, and copper for alloying, the native California gold were always in short supply in the Western United States, California coiners had never succeeded in issuing coins of the federally required .900 fineness. The older Assay Office fifty dollar pieces had been either .880, .884, or .887 fine, compensating for their lower fineness by being heavier than a federal fifty dollar coin would have been, if such a coin had been struck. The new law essentially deprived California of all legal tender coinage, and precipitated a financial crisis that continued into the next year.

By January of 1853, the Assay Office was able to issue new coins of several denominations with the required .900 fineness, but the issues had to be alloyed with silver, rather than copper, as there was no reliable supply of that metal in the area. Most of the gold for the new issues came from the older, lower fineness gold coins, which were promptly turned in for recoinage. As a result, most of the K-13 pieces in circulation were melted and the issue was seldom encountered after 1853. The Assay Office issued a total of 23,800 fifty dollar gold pieces of the new fineness (known as the K-14 variety today), by the end of February 1853, at least partially solving the coin shortage in the region. A dependable, federally sanctioned, medium of exchange continued to be elusive until the San Francisco Mint was established in 1854.

The present coin is an attractive high-end near-Mint example, with lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides. This piece is free of the large rim bruises and deep scratches that typically plague the issue. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of the always-seen softness on the central obverse. All letters in the legend remain legible and the date is bold, adding to the considerable eye appeal. This coin will be a prize for an advanced collector of California gold. Census: 17 in 58, 1 in 58+, 8 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10016







**(1850) Baldwin & Co. Ten Dollar Restrike  
White Metal, Gilt, K-1g, MS64  
Finest Certified at NGC**

**3465** (1850) Baldwin 'Restrike' MS64 NGC. White Metal, Gilt, K-1g, R.6. Although these coins are traditionally classified as restrikes, the dies differ from those of the original 1850 Baldwin design in several particulars. The small letter s at the end of the word DOLLARS is located much higher on this "restrike" than the corresponding letter on the original coin. The horse is not as finely rendered, with less detail apparent in the mane and a wider tail that is split at the end, instead of pointed. On the reverse, the lowest arrow points to S on the "restrike", while it points to C on the original. Other differences exist, as well.

Writing in 1912, Edgar Adams believed these dies were engraved by Albert Kuner and used to strike trial pieces in various metals. He does note, however, "There have been restrikes, and it is said two impressions were taken in gold; the obverse die was also used to strike souvenir spoons before the great San Francisco fire." Donald Kagin lists restrikes in gold, silver, copper, brass, bronze, lead, white metal, and a uniface obverse on composite metal on page 367 of *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*. A number of pieces have been gilded and the dies are known in several different states: early, with perfect dies; middle, with a cud forming on the reverse at 4 o'clock; and late, with another cud at 5 o'clock on the reverse.

Modern researchers believe these coins were struck from copy dies in the period between 1906-1910, possibly by Stephen Nagy, because of the popularity of the distinctive "Horseman" design. While the coins were undoubtedly struck in this time frame, Adams may be correct in thinking the dies were prepared much earlier, possibly by Albert Kuner, who engraved the dies for the original Baldwin issue. All "restrikes" show extensive die rust on both sides.

The present coin is an attractive Choice example, with well-detailed design elements and light greenish-gold surfaces that are free of mentionable distractions. This piece is from an early state of the dies, with no cuds on the reverse. Like all gilt coins, this piece exhibits slightly flat mattelike luster. As on all examples seen, extensive evidence of die rust shows on both sides. Most definitely an interesting and attractive coin for the advanced Territorial gold collector. Census: 1 in 64, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10036







## 1854 Kellogg Twenty Dollar Gold, MS61+ Popular Long Arrows, K-2 Variety

**3466** 1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar MS61+ NGC. CAC. K-2, R.4. John Glover Kellogg and George F. Richter established the firm of Kellogg & Co. on December 14, 1853, immediately after the closing of the United States Assay Office of Gold. Both men had been employed at the Assay Office, Kellogg as a cashier and Richter as an assayer. The new firm was petitioned to produce private coinage by bankers in San Francisco and Sacramento, to fill the gap between the closing of the Assay Office and the opening of the San Francisco Mint in 1854. Kellogg & Co. obliged by issuing enormous numbers of twenty dollar gold pieces in 1854, and again in 1855, when the newly established San Francisco Mint had to suspend operations for a time.

The 1854 Kellogg & Co. twenty dollar gold pieces, which closely resemble the federal twenty dollar coins of that period, are known in four different die varieties, from dies engraved by Albert Kuner. The coin offered here represents the K-2 variety, with Long Arrows on the reverse. B. Max Mehl provided a good description of the design in lot 705 in his November 1911 catalog of the Charles W. Cowell Collection:

"1854 \$20.00 Liberty head to left, coronet inscribed Kellogg & Co., around thirteen six-pointed stars, date below. Rev., Eagle, the same type as on the regular United States issue. Variety with long arrows. Around SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY D. Extremely fine, with some mint luster, free from any nicks or dents usually found on these pieces. Rare."

Largely forgotten today, Cowell was a collector from Denver who was a connoisseur of Pioneer gold. His collection was strong in Kellogg issues, and included a Short Arrows example of the 1854 Kellogg twenty dollar, an 1855 Kellogg twenty dollar piece, and one of the very rare 1855 proof Kellogg fifty dollar coins, which were never issued as business strikes. The record price realized for an 1854 Kellogg twenty dollar coin is a staggering \$310,500, brought by the MS64 PCGS example in the New York Connoisseur's Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2006).

The present coin is a high-end MS61 example with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of softness on some of the stars. The bright orange-gold surfaces show a scattering of minor contact marks on both sides and retain much of their original mint luster. Eye appeal is quite strong. Census: 13 in 61, 1 in 61+, 5 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10222











## (1849) Miners Bank Ten Dollar, AU58 Elusive Territorial Gold Issue Popular K-1 Variety

**3467 (1849) Miners Bank Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. CAC. K-1, R.6.** The Miners Bank ten dollar gold piece was one of the earliest private gold issues of the California Gold Rush, and it was the only design and denomination issued by the pioneer firm. Examples are always in demand because of the coin's historical importance and rarity. Probably 25-30 examples survive today in all grades, and high-grade pieces are very rare.

The design of the coins was simple, with the denomination TEN D. in the middle of the obverse, flanked by a star on each side, with MINERS, BANK above and SAN FRANCISCO below. The reverse featured an eagle with arrows and olive branch, similar to the device on federal ten dollar gold coins of the time, with CALIFORNIA above and 13 stars below. The star and letter punches on the obverse are from a different set than the reverse, and the obverse workmanship is cruder, suggesting the dies were prepared by different engravers.

The firm of Wright & Co., Exchange Brokers was established on July 2, 1849, with offices on the corner of Washington and Kearney Streets in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. The principals were Stephen A. Wright, Samuel W. Haight, James C.L. Wadsworth, and John Thompson. Miners Bank was a subsidiary of Wright & Co., but the early history of the firm is difficult to follow, since the partners were involved in several business ventures at different times during the Gold Rush era. The first mention of Miners Bank actually predates the formal establishment of Wright & Co. by several months, as paper money from the Miners Bank is known with an issue date of March 1, 1849, signed by Wright as president and Haight as cashier.

Perhaps inspired by the example of Norris, Gregg, & Norris, Wright & Co. proposed to issue five and ten dollar coins in the summer of 1849 and petitioned the customs collector to receive those issues on August 7:

“They (Wright & Co.) are willing to give bonds to any amount required by the Collector of this Port that their coin shall be of equal (if not more) value than the coins of the United States Mint.”

The petition was denied. Undaunted, Wright & Co. proceeded to issue coins of the ten dollar denomination under the name of Miners Bank (the firm was reorganized under that name in November). The firm's name is variously punctuated as Miners Bank, Miner's Bank, and Miners' Bank in contemporary accounts, and the words appear as Miners, Bank on the coins themselves. The pieces were actually struck by Kohler & Co., using the time-honored method of sledge hammer striking, since no coin press was available. According to sworn testimony by James Wadsworth, Kohler & Co. struck coins for Miners Bank from August 1849 until January 1, 1850. Those were not dated, and two varieties are known to present-day collectors. This example represents the K-1 variety, struck in gold-copper alloy, with a wider flan than the K-2 variety, which was struck in gold-silver alloy. It was extremely unusual for a California gold issue to be alloyed with copper, prompting Donald Kagin to theorize that the K-1 pieces might have been struck in the East, where copper was more available, as die trials. There is some disagreement over which side is the obverse, but we follow Kagin and the *Guide Book* in designating the side with the eagle as the reverse.

Initially, the coins must have circulated widely, as an example reached New Orleans and was assayed there by William P. Hoit, Assayer of the New Orleans Mint, on October 16, 1849. Hoit found the ten dollar gold piece had an intrinsic value of \$9.65. Later assays at New Orleans and Philadelphia indicated the average value of the Miners Bank coins was a more reasonable \$9.87, but the issue soon fell into disrepute, and merchants would only accept the coins at a steep discount. Miners Bank was dissolved on January 14, 1850, and most of their pieces were melted for reminting at an early date.

While the coins were definitely out of favor as a medium of exchange, they were prized by collectors from the earliest days of the hobby. They began to appear at auction as early as the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2819:

“Ten dollar piece, without date; obv. With California above and stars below: rev. ‘Miners’ Bank, San Francisco,’ ‘Ten D.’ across the field of the coin; fine and scarce.”

The lot realized \$16, to “French,” who also purchased the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle, which was described in the previous lot in the catalog in its first auction appearance. The current price realized record for the Miner's Bank issue is \$230,000, brought by the uncertified MS64 specimen in lot 1076 of the Archangel Collection (Stack's, 11/2006).

The present piece is an attractive near-Mint example, with well-detailed design elements that show the slightest trace of wear on the high points. The orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and show a few hints of saffron and violet. Traces of prooflike reflectivity are evident in sheltered areas. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection of Territorial gold. Census: 5 in AU58, 8 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Somerset Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1992), lot 1805; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10236*







### 1850 Moffat & Co Five Dollar, MS61 Seldom-Seen 'K-7c' Die Variety

**3468** 1850 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar MS61 NGC. "K-7c", R.4. These rare Moffat & Company half eagles closely followed the designs of their federal contemporaries. The most obvious difference was the MOFFAT & CO logo inscribed into Miss Liberty's crown, rather than the federal design's LIBERTY in the same position. The present coin is a conditionally rare Mint State piece showing fulsome mint luster and pleasing yellow-green coloration. This scarcer variant of Kagin 7 shows three thick wreath leaves located directly beneath the M in S.M.V. on the reverse. This is an extremely rare example that lacks the prominent die crack at 5 o'clock on the reverse rim, which is a nearly universal diagnostic feature of the K-7c. Likely, this was the final die marriage of the 1850 Moffat & Company half eagles produced, as it shows the obverse die rust characteristic of Kagin-7, but uses a different punch for the reverse eagle motif which is larger and cruder than that employed for K-7. Census: 5 in 61, 12 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10243





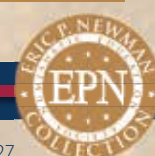
**1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar Gold, AU55  
Very Rare 'K-6b' Variant, Unlisted in Kagin  
Ex: Newcomer**

**3469** 1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, "Ten Dol." AU55 NGC. **K-6b, R.7.** Moffat & Co. was probably the most respected private mint operating in California during the Gold Rush period, and the Moffat coins were widely accepted at par with federal issues. The firm struck large numbers of five and ten dollar coins in 1849 and 1850, before securing the government contract to act as the United States Assay Office of Gold. Though John Little Moffat left the firm late in 1851, the company continued operations as the Assay Office until late 1853, when the facilities were sold to the federal government and used to house the first San Francisco Mint.

Four varieties of 1849 Moffat & Co. ten dollar gold pieces are listed in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, but this coin does not exactly match any of them. Instead, it appears to be a very rare variant of the K-6 variety, which Heritage numismatist Brian Koller has identified as K-6b. The large numerals in the date, the spelling of the denomination as TEN DOL. on the reverse, and the position of the middle arrow pointing below the period after GOLD match those features on the established K-6a variety, but the position of the leaves in the olive branch is different, ending flush with the right side of the letter S in S.M.V. Heritage Auctions has handled one other example of this rare subvariety over the years (lot 7973 in our 2005 San Francisco ANA Signature) and we believe the issue is R.7 on the rarity scale. This coin traces its history to the fabulous collection of Waldo Newcomer, who was a keen student of die varieties and may well have understood the importance of this issue.

The present coin is an attractive Choice AU example of this intriguing early Moffat & Co. issue, with bright orange-gold surfaces showing a scattering of minor hairlines and abrasions on both sides, and traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. The design elements show a touch of the typical softness on the central devices and display just a trace of high-point wear. These are important considerations, as Moffat pieces are usually seen with a soft strike and a good deal of surface wear. This is only the eighth time Heritage Auctions has offered an 1849 Moffat & Co. ten dollar piece of any variety in AU55 or better condition since 1993. Advanced students of the series should bid accordingly. Census (for TEN DOL. variety): 5 in 55, 4 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Waldo Newcomer, plate matched to Mehl's Newcomer plates; possibly "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, via B. Max Mehl circa 1933; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10246*











### 1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty Dollar, AU58+ Mysterious Private Gold Rush Issue, K-19

**3470 1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty Dollar AU58+ NGC. CAC. K-19, High R.5.** The firm of Moffat & Co. was dissolved on February 14, 1852, when John Little Moffat sold his interest to his partners Joseph R. Curtis, Philo H. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward. The company was immediately reorganized as the United States Assay Office of Gold, and was authorized to continue the government contract to issue gold coinage in California, but the partners retained the right to use the old company name, per the final agreement with Moffat. The U.S. Assay Office continued to issue gold coinage in the following years, expanding their facilities and updating their equipment until their establishment was nearly on par with the official government mints of the era. The U.S. Assay Office officially continued operations until December 14, 1853, after which time they sold their offices and equipment to the United States government. The San Francisco Mint began operations in their old (expanded) offices on Commercial Street on April 15, 1854.

In view of this timeline, the appearance of a Moffat & Co. twenty dollar gold piece dated 1853 was a puzzle to early students of the series, like Edgar Adams, author of *Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-55*. Adams believed John Little Moffat struck these coins under the name of his old firm in July of 1853, long after he separated from the Assay Office. He noted, however, that the remaining partners had the right to use the name Moffat & Co., and "the assumption that John L. Moffat continued in the assay business after the date of his separation from the United States Assay Office may be wrong; and if so, then the \$20 piece of 1853 (No. 26) may have been issued by the firm of Curtis, Perry & Ward." The true explanation for the 1853-dated coins was found in an announcement in the San Francisco *Herald* of July 26, 1853, discovered by Donald Kagin many years later.

One of the three partners in the Assay Office, Samuel Ward, died in April of 1853 and the surviving partners considered ending their arrangement with the government and commencing operations under the name of their old firm, which they retained the right to use under the articles of dissolution. The announcement in the *Herald* advertised the new firm was going to issue both ten and twenty dollar coins under the old Moffat & Co. name, and gold bars under the imprint of "CURTIS, PERRY & WARD, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, ASSAYER." The surviving partners soon reconsidered their break with the government (as confirmed by an announcement in the *Alta California* of August 19, 1853) and continued to operate as the Assay Office for the remainder of the year. Of the issues contemplated by the "resurrected" firm of Moffat & Co., only the twenty dollar coins were struck. The coins were produced in substantial numbers, but they were minted for only a short time and most were later melted for recoinage. The issue is very scarce today in all grades and Mint State examples are very rare.

The design of the twenty dollar coins was remarkably similar to the federal double eagles of the 1850s. A typical specimen was described in lot 1875 of the Matthew Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907):

"1853 \$20. Head of Liberty with MOFFAT & CO on diadem, 13 stars around, 1853 beneath. R. Eagle, displayed with shield on breast, scroll at either side and a circle, stars and glory above eagle. SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY D. Border beaded, edge milled. Very fine. Slight nicks. See plate."

The lot realized a strong price of \$45 to an unknown buyer. More recent sales include the extraordinary MS62 NGC coin in lot 5431 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), which realized \$82,250.

The present coin is a high-end near-Mint example with sharply detailed design elements and retains virtually all of the original mint luster. Eye appeal is outstanding. Only six finer coins have been certified by NGC and PCGS combined (8/14)

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10255











## Norris, Gregg & Norris Half Eagle, MS63 First California Territorial Gold Issue Reeded Edge, No Period After ALLOY, K-3

**3471 1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar R.E. MS63 NGC. K-3, R.6.** The partnership of Norris, Gregg & Norris was founded in New York City as a manufacturing and engineering concern specializing in metal pipes, fittings, boilers, etc., used in plumbing and steam-heating of public buildings. The partners were Thomas H. Norris, Charles Gregg, and Hiram A. Norris, and the firm relocated to the San Francisco area in 1849, following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill the previous year. The firm began issuing private gold coinage shortly after its arrival, as evidenced by an article in the *Alta California* newspaper, dated May 31, 1849:

"We have in our possession a Five Dollar gold coin, struck at Benicia City, although the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of 'Norris, Grieg, & Norris', and is in other particulars widely different."

This brief notice is the earliest mention in print of private coinage in California, and experts believe Norris, Gregg & Norris were the first private coiners in the area. While the article was useful in establishing the firm's priority in the field, it also introduced some misconceptions that puzzled numismatists for many years. The federal half eagles of the period do not resemble the Norris, Gregg & Norris coins at all, except in size and denomination. Perhaps these were the similarities referred to in the article, as the devices are "widely different" in all particulars. The article spells the middle partner's name as Grieg, and Augustus Humbert spelled it Grigg, but contemporary directories list the name as Gregg, the most likely spelling. Although the *Alta California* mentions the stamp of "Norris, Grieg & Norris", the coins are only stamped N.G. & N., puzzling early catalogers as to the identity of the issuers. The coins began appearing at auction at least as early as Woodward's Sixth Semi-Annual Sale, in March of 1865, yet the firm's identity remained an enigma until an example was discovered in the effects of Augustus Humbert many years later. The description of lot 709 of the Weeks-Humbert Collections (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1902) finally dispelled the mystery:

"1849 \$5 Eagle with shield, with 5 on breast. CALIFORNIA GOLD WITHOUT ALLOY. R. Twenty-two stars enclosing N.G. & N. (Norris, Grigg & Norris). SAN FRANCISCO 1849. Around FULL WEIGHT OF HALF EAGLE. Very fine. Dent on obv. The old piece of paper in which this was wrapped supplied the long sought for name of the firm issuing this coin."

Norris, Gregg & Norris struck large numbers of these five-dollar coins in 1849, and assays at the Philadelphia Mint revealed that the coins were struck without any attempt to alloy the ore, which naturally contained a small amount of silver. The intrinsic value of the coins was reasonably close to the face value, and the coins were well-received by the public. Four die varieties are listed for the date in Donald Kagin's authoritative series reference. All four varieties employ the same obverse and reverse dies, but examples are known with plain and reeded edges; some coins show a period after ALLOY in the reverse legend, while others do not. The missing period is due to die wear and striking characteristics, rather than a difference in design. The present coin represents the rare K-3 variety, with a reeded edge and no period after ALLOY. Probably fewer than 30 examples of the K-3 are extant in all grades today, making it the rarest of the 1849 varieties.

A single coin is known with an 1850 date and STOCKTON instead of SAN FRANCISCO in the legend, designated as K-5 in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, so Norris, Gregg & Norris must have relocated after 1849. The firm is mentioned in at least two articles in the *Stockton Times* in 1850. Norris, Gregg & Norris ceased operations at an unknown date, and it seems unlikely that many coins were struck at the Stockton location, due to the paucity of survivors. The engraver of the dies is unknown, but Albert Kuner once claimed to have prepared a set of dies for this firm. Since Kuner did not arrive in California until July of 1849, his claim has usually been discounted, as far as the 1849 issue is concerned, but he might have engraved the dies used at the Stockton facility.

The coin offered here is the single-finest certified example of the Reeded Edge type seen by NGC and PCGS (8/14). The design elements are boldly rendered and the workmanship is high quality. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact and the fields are brightly reflective in most areas. Eye appeal is extraordinary. We can find no auction record of a Norris, Gregg & Norris five dollar piece in MS63 (or better) certified condition, but the MS62 PCGS coin in lot 5416 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014) realized \$64,625. The advanced collector of Territorial gold should bid accordingly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10282











**1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. Ten Dollar, K-4, MS63**  
**Wide Date, Large Head, Guide Book Variety**  
**Tied for Finest Certified**

**3472 1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, Wide Date MS63 NGC. CAC. K-4, R.5.** The firm of Wass, Molitor & Co. issued private gold coins in five and ten dollar denominations on an emergency basis, beginning in January of 1852. The coins were struck to alleviate a crippling shortage of small denomination gold coins in the region, as all the earlier private mints had been closed by 1851, and the United States Assay Office of Gold was not authorized to issue any coins except their octagonal fifty dollar slugs, which were handy for large transactions, but useless in making change for small purchases. After much argument and several changes in direction, Moffat & Co., acting under their government contract as the U.S. Assay Office, finally received permission to issue lower denomination gold coins in early 1852. The two companies were able to strike enough coins to meet the economic needs of the region for some time, and no Wass, Molitor & Co. issues were coined in 1853 or 1854.

The Wass, Molitor & Co. ten dollar coins were struck in large numbers, and the issue was well-received because the intrinsic value of the coins was at least as great as the face value. Three die varieties are known for the date, with this coin representing the popular K-4 variety, identified by the pointed bust of Liberty and the wide uneven date. Probably no more than 100 examples of the K-4 variety survive today in all grades, as the great majority of the pieces were turned in for recoinage after the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854. The central devices on the obverse die were deeply cut, and the reverse is typically softly impressed on the corresponding area. Donald Kagin enumerates 10 obverse die cracks on the K-4 issue, with another three on the reverse.

The Wass, Molitor & Co. ten dollar gold piece was a popular issue with collectors in the early part of the 20th century. We have tentatively identified this coin as an example from the fabulous collection of Waldo Newcomer, based on similarities between the coin and the image of the Wass, Molitor & Co. ten dollar piece on B. Max Mehl's Newcomer plates. The image and the coin share the following features:

1. A tiny obverse rim bruise at about 6 o'clock, just left of the 8 in the date.
2. A small contact mark on Liberty's nose.
3. Three small obverse planchet flakes, one slightly above and to the right of the date, and two in the field, near star 2.
4. A curling lint mark behind the lowest bun of Liberty's hair.
5. A small slanting contact mark on the upper side of the eagle's wing on the reverse.
6. Two more minor contact marks in the reverse field, one above the eagle's head, and another just in from the rim at about 7 o'clock.

Curiously, some marks that do show on the coin are not visible on the Newcomer plate. This may be a trick of the lighting, or it is possible that the marks were not yet on the coin when the photograph was taken more than 80 years ago. Plate matching images of this vintage is always difficult, and we acknowledge the slight possibility that we may be in error in this instance, but the many similarities noted above are quite convincing.

The great majority of Newcomer's American coins were sold through B. Max Mehl in the early 1930s, with the lion's share of the gold going to "Col." E.H. R. Green. Eric P. Newman acquired many of Green's coins when his collection was broken up in the early 1940s, and this piece may have been among them, but no documentary evidence has survived to confirm this.

The present coin is tied for finest certified with one other coin at NGC, while PCGS has graded no example finer than MS62 (8/14). The design elements are sharply rendered and the lemon-yellow surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. This coin should find a home in the finest collection of Territorial gold.

*Ex: Possibly Waldo Newcomer and "Col." E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10348*











**1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. Fifty Dollar, K-9, MS61**  
**Distinctive Round Gold Rush Issue**  
**Unusually High Quality, Ex: Wilson-Newcomer**

**3473 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar MS61 NGC. K-9, R.5.** The firm of Wass, Molitor & Co. was established by two Hungarian patriots who were forced to flee their country after the revolution of 1848 was repressed by Austria. Both Agoston Molitor and Count Samuel C. Wass attended the prestigious School of Mines of Germany, and both had acquired much practical experience working in mines in their own country before relocating to California. In October of 1851 the two men established an assay office on Montgomery Street in San Francisco. They acquired high-quality equipment from London and the United States, and their business practices were scrupulously honest, gaining the firm a reputation as one of the finest assaying concerns in California.

The California economy was in crisis in late 1851, as all the private mints that operated in the period from 1849 to 1851 had been shut down and the United States Assay Office of Gold was only authorized to issue coins of the fifty dollar denomination. The resulting shortage of smaller coins made conducting everyday business transactions almost impossible. Urgently requested to issue private gold coinage by merchants and bankers in San Francisco, Wass, Molitor & Co. issued coins of the five and ten dollar denominations in 1852. The coins were of full weight and value and were well-received by the public, but the company stopped issuing coins after 1852, when the worst of the crisis was past.

Unfortunately, a similar situation arose in March of 1855, when the newly established San Francisco Mint was forced to suspend operations, due to a shortage of parting acids and other problems. Once again, local businessmen appealed to Wass, Molitor & Co. to issue coinage on an emergency basis and the firm responded by producing a large number of coins in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar denominations. Unlike the earlier crisis in 1852, the larger denominations were needed as much as the smaller coins, because the Assay Office had sold their facilities to the new federal mint and the massive fifty dollar slugs were no longer circulating. An article in the *San Francisco Herald* of March 1, 1854 explained the need for such coins in California:

“In a country like our own, where the currency is purely metallic, it is of great importance to have coins issued of a size which will admit of rapid and easy counting, both in receiving and paying money; and the experience of all our businessmen goes to show that in the absence of bank notes the Fifty Dollar piece is the most convenient coin for such a purpose.”

At the peak of their output in 1855, Wass, Molitor & Co. produced twenty and fifty dollar pieces at the rate of \$38,000 per day in face value, according to local newspaper reports. The fifty dollar pieces circulated readily in other parts of the country and in foreign trade, as well as the regional economy. According to Donald Kagin, the round shape of the coins and the availability of smaller denominations by the same issuer contributed to their easy acceptance. Wass, Molitor & Co. ceased coinage operations shortly after their 1855 issues were distributed.

The first auction appearance of the present coin that we can trace with certainty is lot 1198 of the James B. Wilson Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1908):

“1855 \$50. Round. Obv. Head of Liberty to left; around 13 stars, below ‘1855.’ Rev. Olive wreath enclosing ‘50 Dollars,’ above this on label ‘900 Thous.’ outside of wreath, above ‘San Francisco, California,’ below ‘Wass, Molitor & Co.’ edge milled. The piece has several of the minutest ticks, otherwise an uncirculated specimen. This piece I regard as much superior to the one in my XVII. sale which old numismatists pronounced the best they had ever seen. Extremely rare. Plate.”

As Elder’s description suggests, the Wass, Molitor fifty dollar coins are seldom encountered in high grade, and the two leading grading services have combined to certify only six examples in Mint State between them (8/14). The auction prices realized record for the issue is held by the marvelous MS63 NGC example in lot 5446 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), which brought \$411,250.

The present coin was a highlight of the famous Waldo Newcomer Collection, after its appearance in Elder’s Wilson sale, and probably passed through the collection of “Col.” E.H.R. Green before Eric P. Newman acquired it, although specific documentation is not available on that point. It is an attractive MS61 piece, with sharply detailed design elements in most areas and just a touch of softness on the peripheral letters on the reverse. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces show a few scattered contact marks, but the fields are remarkably clean for such a large gold coin. This example combines intense historic interest, condition rarity, and outstanding visual appeal in one irresistible package. Census: 3 in 61, 2 finer (8/14).

*Ex: James B. Wilson; Wilson Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1908), lot 1198, Waldo Newcomer, plate matched to the Newcomer plates; possibly “Col.” E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10363*











## 1849 Mormon Five Dollar, K-2, MS61 Elusive Utah Pioneer Gold Issue Among the Finest Certified Survivors

**3474 1849 Mormon Five Dollar MS61 NGC. K-2, R.5.** Soldiers from the Mormon Battalion, returning home after the Mexican War, stopped in California in 1848 and were among the first to discover gold in the region. Their find at Mormon Island in the American River, just downstream from Sutter's Mill, near present-day Coloma, was among the richest deposits of ore found in the early Gold Rush era, yielding several million dollars in gold dust and nuggets. Despite their rich find, the Mormons did not succumb to gold fever, and continued homeward with their holdings, rather than lingering for the coming boom in California.

Arriving in Salt Lake City by late 1848, the soldiers found the local economy was almost devoid of circulating coinage. Initially, Dr. Willard Richards, an official of the Mormon Church, weighed out the raw gold dust and issued it in paper packets containing amounts from one dollar to twenty dollars of the precious metal. This stopgap measure was soon replaced by a plan to issue real coinage sponsored by the Mormon Church. Designs were prepared by November 1848, and deposits of gold dust were accepted starting on December 10, with William T. Follett making the first deposit of 14.5 ounces, for which he received a credit for \$232. According to contemporary sources, 46 ten dollar gold pieces were struck in December 1848 by John Moburn Kay, an Englishman who had been employed at his uncle's foundry in Lancashire, England before immigrating to America. This Mormon private coinage was the first in the region, predating the earliest California issues by at least five months, according to Donald Kagin. The design of the coins was formulated by Brigham Young, John Taylor, and Kay, and it is believed they were all dated 1849. Problems soon developed with the equipment, which was built by local craftsmen, and the crucibles for melting the raw gold were broken. Coinage was suspended on December 22, 1848, until new equipment could be ordered and brought in through church agents in St. Louis and Iowa.

By September 1849, a new mint was ready and dies for \$2.50, \$5, and \$20 coins were prepared. Apparently the old \$10 dies were still serviceable. The Mormon coinage was initially intended for local use, but the coins soon spread to neighboring communities, as Salt Lake City had become an important stop for settlers and miners moving west to California. By 1850, examples had reached New Orleans and Philadelphia, where assays showed the coins were all of lower weight and fineness than their federally issued counterparts. Reports of the low intrinsic value of the Mormon coinage spread widely, and most merchants outside the Mormon community refused the issues, or accepted them only at steep discounts. The coins still circulated as a kind of fiat currency in Salt Lake City, due to pressure from the Mormon Church. Five dollar coins of a different design were issued in 1850 and, although most of the mint's equipment was auctioned on August 12, 1850, John M. Kay continued to issue coins on a limited basis through 1851. A final attempt at Mormon coinage followed in 1860, when five dollar pieces using the handsome lion design, with legends in the Deseret alphabet, were issued.

Although most of the Mormon issues were melted in later years, the coins did circulate for some time in the Salt Lake City area. As a result, most examples seen today are well-worn. The designs were simple and in low relief, and none of the issues were properly assayed for coinage, so the soft gold wore down easily. All the 1849 issues employed the same basic design, with a few minor differences between the denominations. A good description of the design for the five dollar piece was provided in the description for lot 459 of the Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1909):

"1849 \$5. Eye of Providence. HOLINESS TO THE LORD. R. Clasped hands, below which 1849, around G.S.L.C.P.G. (Great Salt Lake City, Pure Gold), FIVE DOLLARS. Fine. Strong impression. Rare. See plate."

The only prominent feature Chapman neglected to mention was the bishop's mitre above the eye. The lot sold for a respectable price of \$47.50. The current auction price realized record for an 1849 Mormon Five dollar piece is \$92,000, brought by the uncertified Choice AU coin in Stack's Archangel Collection in November of 2006.

The coin offered here is one of the finest survivors, with relatively sharp design elements that show an unusual amount of detail on the clasped hands and the 8 in the date, features that are usually softly impressed. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces show a few scattered contact marks, including a thin scratch in the obverse field, below L, which serves as a pedigree marker. NGC has graded five coins in MS61, with none finer, while PCGS has graded no examples finer than MS60 (8/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10262











**1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar, MS63+  
Early Colorado Gold Issue  
Ex: Newcomer**

**3475 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar MS63+ NGC. CAC. K-2, R.4.** Brothers Austin and Milton Clark made a small fortune selling groceries and supplies from their store in Leavenworth, Kansas to miners seeking gold in Colorado during the late 1850s. They went into the banking business with Emanuel Gruber, from Hagerstown, Maryland, and soon found themselves handling large amounts of gold dust from the newly discovered gold fields. When the extent of the gold rush became apparent, Clark Gruber & Co. established a private mint in Denver to coin the vast amounts of raw gold into coins of two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations, providing a much-needed convenient medium of exchange for the local economy.

Clark, Gruber & Co. enjoyed an excellent reputation with merchants, bankers, and businessmen, as their assays were scrupulously correct and their coins contained full weight and value of gold. Operating in 1860 and 1861, the firm steadily improved their coins in terms of design, strike, and durability. The coins produced in 1860 were not alloyed with silver or copper, making them soft and easy to wear down. A small amount of silver was added in 1861, and those coins proved more durable and were generally better struck than the 1860 issues. The date Clark, Gruber & Co. ceased operations is not known, but the federal government acquired the firm's assaying and coining operations in April of 1863 for the U.S. Assay Office at Denver, which eventually became the Denver Mint.

The Clark, Gruber issues were popular with collectors at an early date and examples appeared at auction with some frequency in the early part of the 20th century. A good description of the Clark, Gruber & Co. five dollar piece (which closely resembles the contemporary federal half eagles) was provided in lot 1954 of the Matthew Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907):

"1860 \$5. Head of Liberty to left, CLARK & CO. on diadem, around 13 stars beneath date. R. Eagle with shield on breast, faces right, olive branch in his right talon and three arrows in left. PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER. FIVE D. Borders beaded, edge milled. Very fine. Nick on reverse edge. See plate."

The lot realized a reasonable \$12.50 to an unknown buyer. Recent sales include the fabulous MS65 PCGS example in lot 5617 of the FUN Signature Sale (Heritage, 1/2014), which realized \$176,250.

The 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. five dollar gold piece is difficult to locate in high grade, but some high-quality examples have survived. The present coin is a high-end Select piece that traces its history to the famous cabinet of Waldo Newcomer. Newcomer was a Baltimore financier who formed one of the finest collections of all time in the first quarter of the 20th century. Unfortunately, his business suffered during the depression, and he sold his U.S. coins through B. Max Mehl, and his patterns and world coins through Wayte Raymond and James MacCallister, in the early 1930s. This coin possesses outstanding eye appeal and a high technical grade for a Territorial gold issue. The design elements are well detailed, with just a touch of the usual softness on the central obverse. The vivid orange-gold surfaces are brightly lustrous and show only minor signs of contact. A few interesting die cracks are evident on the obverse. This outstanding Clark, Gruber & Co. five dollar gold piece is a prize for the connoisseur of Territorial gold. Census: 5 in 63 (1 in 63+), 3 finer (8/14).

*Ex: Waldo Newcomer; possibly "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, via B. Max Mehl circa 1933; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PGC# 10136*











## 1860 Clark, Gruber Ten Dollar, MS61 Popular Colorado Territorial Issue Seldom Seen in Mint State

**3476 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar MS61 NGC. CAC. K-3, R.5.** The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. was formed as a banking partnership in Leavenworth, Kansas in March of 1859, shortly after the discovery of gold in the region that would later form the state of Colorado (neither Kansas nor Colorado had been admitted to the Union at the time). The principals were brothers Austin M. and Milton Edward Clark, and Emanuel Henry Gruber. The partnership benefited from its relative proximity to the gold fields, and purchased large amounts of gold dust from the miners, who found it easier and safer to transport their findings to Leavenworth than to the Philadelphia or San Francisco Mints. The evolution of the Kansas bank into a private mint was outlined by partner E.H. Gruber in an article in the *Denver Times* in 1904:

“My firm was one of the heaviest purchasers of gold dust in the early days. And when we bought a large quantity of dust, we had to ship it to the states to have it coined into money. This was a rather expensive proceeding, as there were only stage coaches and pony express reaching this city in those days, and we had to pay 5 percent of the value of the dust as an insurance against loss in transit and another 5 percent expressage. Our dust was out of our hands for anywhere from three weeks to three months, and often times the cash we would have in transit would total nearly \$300,000. This was considerable money to have and yet not be able to use for months at a time, so one day the idea struck me that the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. bankers should also become coiners.”

Consulting with his partner, Milton Clark (who was a lawyer as well as grocer and banker), Gruber determined that there was no legal prohibition against private coinage, as long as the coinage was of full weight and value. The firm purchased the necessary machinery and dies for coining in New York and Philadelphia, and purchased three lots in Denver City to build their new facility on by January of 1860. The firm opened its new mint, which was one of the sights of Denver, on July 10 1860, although the building was not completed until six days later, and the first coinage was accomplished on July 20.

Clark, Gruber & Co. was scrupulously honest in its coinage operations and the firm established a reputation that was second-to-none in the private coinage industry. Their coins, issued in two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations, were well-executed and widely received at par, as their intrinsic value was slightly in excess of the face value. The firm operated as a private mint during much of 1860 and 1861, issuing a total of \$594,305 in gold coins during that time period. No 1862-dated coins are known, but the firm reportedly issued gold bars that year. Shortly afterward, the firm sold its operations to the United States government, as the precursor of the Denver Mint.

The 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. ten dollar pieces, like all the 1860 issues, were struck in unalloyed gold, causing the soft gold coins to wear down quickly. As a result, the issue is seldom encountered in Mint State grades today. A small amount of silver was added to the 1861 issues, to alleviate this problem. The obverse design of the ten and twenty dollar pieces featured an artist's conception of Pike's Peak that was not very realistic and was replaced by the more familiar head of Liberty the following year. A good description of the 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. ten dollar piece is found in lot 829 of the Charles W. Cowell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1911):

“1860 \$10 Obverse, view of Pike's Peak, below which is the word DENVER. Around border, PIKES PEAK GOLD. TEN D. Reverse, defiant eagle with U.S. shield on breast; an olive branch in his right talon and three arrows in left. Around CLARK, GRUBER & CO. 1860. Extremely fine. very rare.”

Cowell was a collector from Denver and, according to Mehl, his collection was the first offering to include a complete set of Clark, Gruber & Co. issues. Recent sales of the ten dollar issue include the terrific MS63 NGC coin in lot 5460 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014) that realized \$111,625.

The coin offered here is an attractive MS61 example with vivid orange-gold surfaces that show a scattering of minor contact marks on both sides, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. The design elements are well-detailed, and a spidery die crack shows on the reverse, from the edge at 9:30 to the eagle's beak. We expect intense competition when this impressive Colorado rarity crosses the auction block. Census: 5 in 61, 10 finer (8/14).

Ex: Eric Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10137







**1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar,  
Unc Details  
Popular Colorado Gold Issue, K-7**

**3477** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar —Obverse Repaired — NGC Details. **Unc. K-7. R.4.** Clark, Gruber & Co. was a well-respected and highly successful private mint established in Denver in 1860. The firm was active for only two years, but it produced gold coins of the standard denominations in great numbers during that time. The Treasury acquired the facility in April of 1863 and ran it as an assay office until 1906, when the Denver Mint was opened in a new building.

Unlike the 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. ten dollar gold piece, which featured an artist's conception of Pike's Peak on the obverse, the 1861 issue closely resembled the federal Liberty eagles in design. The coronet was inscribed PIKES PEAK instead of LIBERTY, and the reverse legend spelled out ★ CLARK GRUBER & CO. DENVER ★ TEN D., but the central design elements were obviously modeled after the government issue. This coin offers vivid orange and peach-gold surfaces that show signs of smoothing on the obverse. The well-detailed design elements show a touch of softness on the eagle's claws and stem, areas that are always incomplete on this issue. The overall presentation remains quite attractive.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*





**1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle,  
MS65 Brown  
Rare Copper Dies Trial, K-9**

**3478** 1861 Clark, Gruber \$2 1/2 Copper Dies Trial MS65 Brown NGC. K-9, High R.7. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Copper dies trials are known for all Clark, Gruber & Co. coin issues of 1860 and 1861. The 1861 quarter eagle dies trials are known in two varieties, one with a plain edge (K-9), and another with a reeded edge (K-9a). Both varieties were struck with the regular dies, but K-9 was struck without a collar. All the dies trials are very rare, and Heritage Auctions has only offered an example of the K-9 issue on two other occasions over the last two decades.

The present coin is an attractive Gem example of the K-9 variety, with sharp definition on all interior design elements. The dentils are weak on the obverse, which was struck slightly off center to the right, leaving a wide space between the stars on the left and the border. The reverse is well-centered, with stronger dentilation on the right. An outline of original red shows around most of the devices, and the fields are blanketed in attractive shades of powder-blue and magenta. Census: 1 in 65 Brown, 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10150



**1861 Five Dollar Copper Dies Trial, K-10c  
Clark, Gruber & Co., MS63 Red and Brown**

**3479** 1861 Clark, Gruber \$5 Copper Dies Trial MS63 Red and Brown NGC. K-10c, R.7. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Clark, Gruber & Co. struck dies trials of their 1861 five dollar coins in both copper and white metal, with both plain and reeded edges. The dies bore the same design as the firm's regular-issue coinage. All the dies trials are very rare and seldom offered publicly. Both T. Harrison Garrett and John Work Garrett were intensely interested in Clark, Gruber & Co. patterns, and the Garrett Collection included specimens of both the plain and reeded edge 1861 copper five dollar pieces (K-10b and K-10c, respectively).

The present coin is a pleasing Select example of the K-10c variety, with well-detailed design elements that show the slightest touch of softness on Liberty's hair. The surfaces show a mix of original red and medium brown patina, with a few microscopic carbon spots. Only minor signs of contact are evident. Census: 1 in 63 Red and Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10151







### 1861 Ten Dollar Copper Dies Trial, K-11b Clark, Gruber & Co., MS64 Red and Brown

**3480** 1861 Clark, Gruber \$10 Copper Dies Trial MS64 Red and Brown NGC. K-11b, R.7. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Clark, Gruber & Co. struck four off-metal ten dollar patterns in 1861, one in white metal (K-11), a copper issue with a plain edge (K-11a), another copper pattern with a reeded edge (K-11b), and a unique piece struck on an 1849 U.S. cent (K-11c). All these patterns were struck using the regular-issue dies, but only the K-11b was struck in a collar. The coin offered here represents the very rare K-11b variety, the first example of this rare issue Heritage Auctions has handled over the last two decades.

The present coin is a delightful Choice example, with sharply detailed design elements and traces of original mint luster around the devices. The pleasing surfaces are mostly medium brown, with some patches of original red and no trace of carbon. A most appealing example of this rare Colorado pattern. Census: 1 in 64 Red and Brown, 1 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10152







### 1861 Copper Dies Trial, MS64 Red and Brown Clark, Gruber & Co., Twenty Dollar, K-12c

**3481** 1861 Clark, Gruber \$20 Copper Dies Trial MS64 Red and Brown NGC. K-12c, R.6. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Clark, Gruber & Co. struck twenty dollar patterns in a variety of metals in 1861, including two copper issues, one with a plain edge and a different obverse from the regular-issue twenty dollar coins (K-12b), and a reeded edge pattern struck from regular-issue dies (K-12c). Both issues are rare in today's market, as are all Clark, Gruber & Co. patterns. A set of Clark, Gruber & Co. plain edge copper patterns (two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations) was sold in lot 501 of Charles Steigerwalt's 12th Sale, with T. Harrison Garrett as the buyer. A similar set of reeded edge copper patterns was displayed at the 1914 ANS Exhibition by Denver collector Edward B. Morgan. We believe F.C.C. Boyd purchased that set in 1937. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green acquired another denominational set (including the present coin), which eventually passed to Eric P. Newman. The Green-Newman set includes a plain edge quarter eagle (K-9), and reeded edge examples of the other denominations (K-10c, K-11b, and K-12c). All four coins from that set are offered individually in this sale and it is unlikely that such a set will be offered again in the near future, as we believe the others have been broken up.

The present coin is an attractive Choice example of the K-12c variety, showing a reeded edge, and struck from regular-issue dies that closely resemble the contemporary federal issue. The mostly brown surfaces show hints of original red, with subdued mint luster under the toning and only minor signs of contact. Census: 1 in 64 Red and Brown, 0 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 10153







Lot 3036



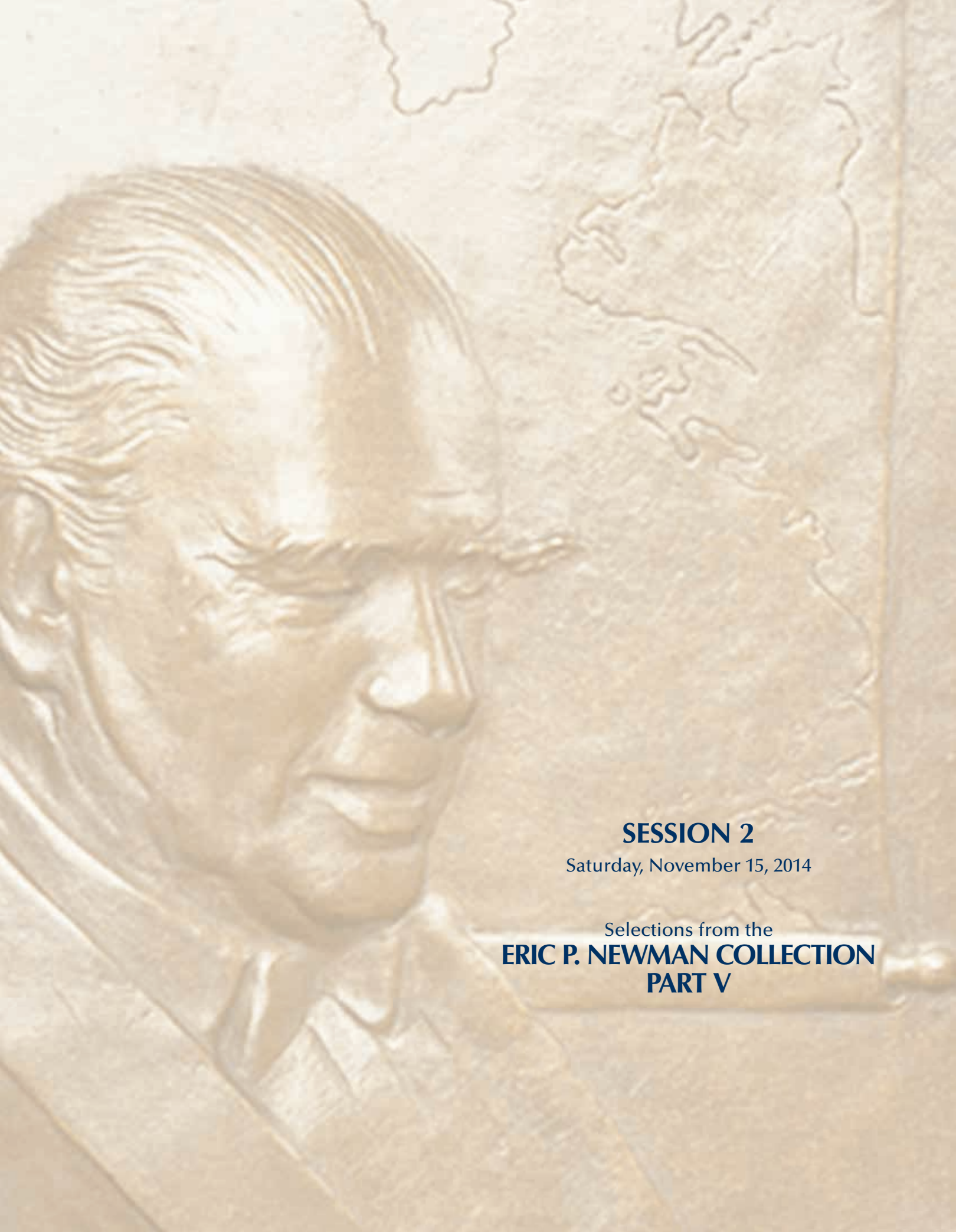












## **SESSION 2**

Saturday, November 15, 2014

Selections from the  
**ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION**  
**PART V**







## COLONIALS



**7001** 1731-H Windward Islands, Isles Du Vent, 12 Sols, KM-C2, Fine 12 NGC. IC Counterstamp. 38.6 grains. Included here for the IC counterstamp; this piece might be related to the Annapolis silversmith, John Chalmers (1750-1819). However, it is not the countermark that is usually associated with Chalmers. There were numerous silversmiths, jewelers, and related craftsmen who used an IC hallmark. This fascinating piece requires additional research. Ex: Spink & Son, Ltd. (1963); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7004** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays VF35 NGC. N. 12-X, W-6820, R.3. An attractive medium brown Fugio copper. Planchet flaws are virtually absent, and no marks merit mention. The strike is sharp except on the left-side borders. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 883



**7002** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date VF30 NGC. Crosby 4-C, W-1900, R.5. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A mildly granular ebony-brown example. The dies were slightly misaligned, favoring the date and NOVA, while legends near 12 o'clock are lightly impressed. A small rim nick is noted on the reverse at 1 o'clock. Far scarcer than Crosby 4-D, the usually encountered 1785 variety. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 813



**7005** 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. N. 18-U, W-6960, R.4. The E in WE is widely repunched north on this better Fugio variety. Both sides display bold clash marks. The tan-brown surfaces are smooth except for a couple of thin marks near the 87 in the date. Struck slightly off center toward 6 o'clock. Ex: Edward Barnsley; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7003** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date XF45 NGC. Crosby 4-D, W-1910, High R.4. A charming chocolate-brown Nova Constellatio with minimally abraded and verdigris-free surfaces. The rays display moderate wear commensurate with the designated grade. A very scarce die marriage when compared with Crosby 3-B. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 813



**7006** Fugio Copper Copy Electrotpe, Obverse Shell, Uncertified. The obverse shell of an electrotpe of an unfinished 19th century Fugio copper copy. Made from an N. 102 obverse hub, with a different design than the usual "New Haven" Horatio Rust copy. Newman writes, "electrotypes of variety 102-GG with a [Sylvester] Crosby - [Virgil] Brand provenance are known." Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7007 1787 Fugio Copper "Cent," New Haven Restrike, Copper, MS61 Brown NGC. N. 104-FF.** The late die state with a slender but bold die crack from the sun to the rim through the O in FUGIO. The obverse periphery exhibits several other minor cracks. The reverse die is rusted, as usual. An evenly struck and pleasing walnut-brown example of the well-known Horatio N. Rust Fugio copy, made prior to the Civil War.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 916



**7010 Fugio Copper Copy Electrotpe, Reverse Shell, Uncertified.** The reverse shell of an electrotpe of an unfinished 19th century Fugio copper copy. Made from a N. GG reverse hub. The left-side rings are weakly brought up, as seen on Ford:317 plated under N. 102-GG in the Newman Fugio reference. Probably made by Sylvester Crosby as research for his master work, *The Early Coins of America*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7008 American Congress Fugio Copper Copy, Pewter, Uncertified. N. 101-AA.** Struck from unfinished dies without obverse legends. The designs emulate the extremely rare N. 1-CC, but the dies were made circa-1860, probably by Scoville Manufacturing in Waterbury, Connecticut, as a commission for Horatio Rust. Other pieces from the same dies are known in silver or copper. As made, with a matte finish and unblemished surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7009 Fugio Copper Copy Electrotpe, Reverse Shell, Uncertified.** The reverse shell of an electrotpe of an unfinished 19th century Fugio copper copy. Made from an N. GG reverse hub, with reversed details, unlike the usual "New Haven" Horatio Rust copy. The electrotpe was likely made by Sylvester Crosby for research purposes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

## LARGE CENTS



**7011 1794 Head of 1794, S-44, B-33, R.1, VG10 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 6.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The heavy radial die crack at 1 o'clock on the reverse confirms the collectible 1794 Sheldon variety. All legends are clear aside from the ICA in AMERICA. A moderately granular tan-brown cent with faint parallel pinscratches on the lower right reverse quadrant.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35597



**7012 1794 Head of 1794, S-44, B-33, R.1, Fine 15 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG8.** Straight die cracks through the 7 in the date and the upper right wreath end attribute Sheldon-44. AMERICA is faint, but all other legends are sharp. A medium brown example with scattered unimportant contact marks and a minor reverse rim ding at 9 o'clock.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35597







**7013** 1794 Head of 1794, S-65, B-51, Fair 2 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Fair 2. The obverse is at least Good, and has a clear date and a complete (albeit faint) LIBERTY. The reverse is nearly featureless, but enough of the D in UNITED and nearby leaf is present to confirm S-65 instead of the rare S-64. The field near the profile has a few small marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35654



**7016** 1796 LIBERTY, S-103, B-27, R.4 — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade AG3. Two leaves (instead of three) near the O in OF confirm the scarcer of the two LIBERTY varieties. The engraver initially entered the B in LIBERTY upside-down, then repunched the letter correctly. A nicely defined example aside from softness on the bottom half of the date. We note three light, thin marks on ONE CENT and a vertical pinscratch on the portrait.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7014** 1794 Head of 1794, S-66, B-58, R.5 — Damaged — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade Good 4. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A rare Sheldon variety of the popular Liberty Cap design. An early die state without the radial crack near the pole. This medium brown cent has sharp legends except for the E in ONE. Small digs are distributed but most apparent northwest of the O in ONE. A reverse rim ding is noted at 4 o'clock.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7017** 1796 Reverse of 1794, S-110, B-16, R.3, VF25 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An early die state with only faint cracks through LIBERTY. This is a nicely detailed cent with mildly granular chestnut-brown surfaces. A short thin diagonal mark on the cheek provides an identifier.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35801



**7015** 1795 Plain Edge, S-78, B-8, R.1, AG3 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fair 2. A walnut-brown Liberty Cap type coin that has a bold date and a fully readable LIBERTY. The reverse legends are intermittent, but granularity is minimal. The obverse displays several faint pinscratches with a couple more on the central reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35729



**7018** 1797 Reverse of 1795, Grippled Edge, S-121b, B-3b, R.3, VF20 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The heavy obverse die crack between rim and ribbon attributes this scarce Grippled Edge cent. An arc-shaped crack reaches the shoulder curls, and the buckling is evident on the right side of the wreath. A pleasing and essentially problem-free lavender-brown example.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35903







**7019** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-139, B-21, R.1, Good 4 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. The peripheral legends are bold on this circulated Draped Bust type coin. ONE CENT is faint, but all letters can be discerned. Marks are inconsequential save for two small rim nicks near the 17 in the date.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35948



**7022** 1798 First Hair Style, S-163, B-19, R.4 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC Grade Good 4. A better Draped Bust die variety. All legends are clear, and no abrasions are notable, but the walnut-brown and russet surfaces are granular. The reverse border near 1 o'clock displays a few faint pincatches.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7020** 1798/7 S-152, B-13, R.2, AG3 NGC. Our EAC Grade AG3. A deep brown overdated cent. The date is clear, as are the legends on the lower half of the reverse. The obverse field displays verdigris near the profile and ribbon. Only lightly abraded despite its lengthy service in Early American commerce.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 35999



**7023** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-166, B-32, R.1, Good 6 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. The nearly linear die crack from the fraction to the E in UNITED attributes this circulated large cent. The dusky mahogany-brown surfaces are refreshingly unblemished. Struck from rotated dies.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36068



**7021** 1798/7 S-152, B-13, R.2 — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC Grade Good 6. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A fairly sharp, medium brown example of this collectible overdate. The lower half of the portrait has a few dull marks, with another on the field near the chin. The reverse is attractive despite a minor edge knock at 12 o'clock.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7024** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-166, B-32, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG8. The popular Sheldon variety with a heavy parallel die crack on the reverse between 5:30 and 9 o'clock. The walnut-brown surfaces are well defined but display several specks of green verdigris. An edge flaw at 5:30 is of mint origin.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7025** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-166, B-32, R.1, XF45 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF35. Most of the E in UNITED is filled because of the diagnostic S-166 crack. This charming deep brown type coin shows hints of luster in protected regions. Smooth except for a small pit behind the eye and a faded slender vertical mark on the shoulder.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36068



**7028** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-174, B-35, R.2, Good 4 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AG3. Heavy clash marks near the fraction aid the attribution of this collectible Sheldon marriage. All legends are distinct despite occasional fading near the rims. The well-worn steel-gray surfaces lack mentionable marks and are lightly granular.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36092



**7026** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-166, B-32, R.1, AU53 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The partially lustrous ebony-brown surfaces display only trivial detractors. The prominent reverse die crack is accompanied by clash marks near the fraction. An opportunity to acquire a high quality and well-pedigreed example of the distinctive Sheldon-166.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36068



**7029** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-174, B-35, R.2, VG8 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG7. A tine atop the 1 in the date, along with clashed curls near the numerator, identify Sheldon-174. A chocolate-brown cent with powder-blue toning in reverse recesses. Free from distractions, and sharp for the designated grade.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36092



**7027** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-170, B-29, R.3 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF30. Breen Die State II with clash marks beneath the chin. Despite the NGC designation, this sharply detailed large cent has minimal corrosion. The mahogany-brown and olive surfaces are mildly glossy. The obverse rim has a minor ding at 1 o'clock.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7030** 1800/1798 Style One Hair, S-191, B-2, R.3, VG10 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. A conspicuous overdate with the 798 digits apparent. The late die state is evidenced by severe buckling on the denominator and advanced cracks through ICA. The reverse die is also failing between ONE and CENT. A medium brown cent with a few unimportant obverse pinscratches.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36146







**7031** 1800/79 Style Two Hair, S-193, B-7, R.4 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG8. The 79 under digits are unmistakable. The RTY in LIBERTY is clashed near the CA in AMERICA. A chocolate-brown cent with pleasing definition and a few relatively unobtrusive pinscratches. Both dies are slightly misaligned, the obverse toward 1:30 and the reverse toward 12 o'clock.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7034** 1800 S-197, B-12, R.1 — Damaged — NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC Grade Good 5. A heavy die break near the B in LIBERTY allows prompt attribution of S-197. However, it is better known as the "Q variety" because of die chips near the first 0 in the date. The present deep brown example is somewhat granular and displays faint marks from verdigris removal on the field near the hair ribbon. A few specks of green verdigris accompany UNITED.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7032** 1800/79 Style Two Hair, S-194, B-8, R.3, Good 6 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. The underdigits consist of the center of the 9 and the crossbar of the 7. LIBERTY and STATES are faint but readable. The remaining legends are clear. The walnut-brown surfaces are moderately granular, and a slender mark is noted above the shoulder curls.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36161



**7035** 1801 3 Errors, S-219, B-11, R.2 — Reverse Damage — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG10. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The U in UNITED was initially entered inverted, the left stem is absent, and the denominator is 000. The three blunders are within a few millimeters of each other. A moderately granular deep brown cent with a fairly small and roundish dig near the right ribbon end.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7033** 1800/79 Style Two Hair, S-196, B-10, R.1, VG8 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 5. The unusually low mintage of 1799 cents ended with several leftover obverse dies bearing 1798 or partial 179 dates. They were overdated and put into use in 1800. The present deep golden-brown cent is lightly granular and displays surprisingly few marks.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36167



**7036** 1801 3 Errors, S-219, B-11, R.2, VF25 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. A middle die state of the famous "three errors" variety. A light crack crosses UNI and 00 but, unlike the prior lot, there is no parallel crack above it. The tan-brown surfaces are smooth except for a field pinscratch near the hair ribbon.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36272





**7037** 1801 100/000, S-221, B-5, R.2, — **Environmental Damage** — **NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC Grade VG8.** Five different reverse dies of 1801 cents have a blundered 000 fraction denominator. However, S-221 is the sole variety with a 1 entered over the first 0. A granular deep brown example without any mentionable abrasions.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7040** 1802 1/000, S-228, B-4, R.2 — **Reverse Scratched** — **NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade AG3.** Six die varieties of 1801 cents have a blundered fraction, but the engraver was more successful the following year. S-228 is the sole 1802 marriage with a 1/000 fraction. This deep mahogany-brown cent has bold legends except for STATES, which is nonetheless readable. The upper reverse displays myriad fine pinscratches and a slender mark is noted east of Liberty's ear.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7038** 1801 S-224, B-13, R.1 — **Environmental Damage** — **NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG8.** A wide fraction and a blunt 1 in the date are key to attribution. A nicely detailed cent with minimal marks and only moderate peripheral granularity. Walnut-brown high points contrast with deeper gunmetal fields.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7041** 1802 S-230, B-8, R.1, **Fine 12 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG8.** The obverse is glossy chestnut-brown while the reverse exhibits cream-gray and tan shades. Granularity is limited to the fraction. A couple of faded pinscratches are noted beneath the chin and hair ribbon.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36302



**7039** 1802 S-227, B-5, R.2, **Fine 15 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG10.** A tan-brown cent with generally bold legends, although ATES OF is lightly defined. Verdigris is nearly absent, and marks are confined to a brief horizontal line centered above the date. A die crack connects the tops of AMER.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36296



**7042** 1802 No Stems, S-231, B-9, R.1, **VG8 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 5.** One of two 1802 Sheldon varieties without stems, S-231 is further attributed by a defective right stand on the Ts in UNITED STATES. This steel-gray and medium brown cent has a somewhat cloudy obverse; unobtrusive marks appear near the M in AMERICA.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36344





**7043** 1802 No Stems, S-231, B-9, R.1, VF35 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF20. An arc-shaped crack on the right obverse field and a raised field near the denominator distinguish S-231 from S-241, the other 1802 variety without stems. Liberty's hair shows substantial detail on this a pleasing medium brown example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36344



**7046** 1803 No Stems, S-243, B-1, R.2, VG10 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. Another "three errors" reverse, since stems are absent and the second S in STATES is widely repunched, as is the fraction bar. A deep walnut-brown example with sharp legends and minimal granularity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36419



**7044** 1802 S-233, B-13, R.2, Fine 12 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG8. The T in LIBERTY is punched over an errant Y, an obverse die blunder shared with S-232. On this lightly granular mahogany-brown cent, abrasions are essentially absent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36308



**7047** 1803 No Stems, S-243, B-1, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG7. A distinctive variety due to its engraving errors on the reverse. Die steel was unforgiving, and too valuable to discard because of one mistake (or, in some cases, several). The high points are medium brown and the reverse field is ebony. The obverse displays occasional green verdigris. The scarce late die state with a sizeable rim die break at the TY in LIBERTY.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7045** 1802 S-237, B-10, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade Good 5. A wide date and large berries allow prompt attribution for the collectible Sheldon-237. The present evenly granular deep-gray example offers substantial detail, and marks are confined to a few faint pinscratches near the top of Liberty's head.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7048** 1803 No Stems, S-243, B-1, R.2, XF45 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF30. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. An impressive walnut-brown cent with bold hair definition and smooth surfaces. Identifying marks are limited to a line beneath the LI in LIBERTY. An intermediate die state with a narrow obverse rim die break at 2 o'clock. The popular variety with a double fraction bar, missing stems, and a widely repunched second S in STATES.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36419







**7049** 1803 100/000, S-249, B-7, R.2 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG10. A prominent die lump below Liberty's jaw is always present on S-249 cents. Several varieties of 1801, 1802, and 1803 large cents have a meaningless fraction, 1/000, on the reverse. In some cases, the fraction was corrected by punching a 1 over the first 0. The 1/000 dies are described as Error Fraction dies, and the 100/000 dies are called Corrected Fraction dies. Such blundered dies are extremely popular with today's collectors. This nicely detailed cent has microscopic granularity, and faint obverse scratches on its medium brown surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7052** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-253, B-12, R.2 — Obverse Tooled — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade Good 4. A heavy die break through the first S in STATES helps attribute this circulated Draped Bust cent. The walnut-brown surfaces show few marks except for a tick on the left ribbon loop and pinscratches along Liberty's profile.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7050** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-252, B-11, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG10. A tan-brown representative with ample hair detail and moderately glossy surfaces. The sole noticeable mark is on the field near the chin. Die clashing is evident left of the C in CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7053** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-253, B-12, R.2, VG10 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The distinctive die break near STATES identifies Sheldon-253. A light crack is also present beneath the bust tip. This olive-gray cent displays clear legends and an unmarked obverse. A few faded pinscratches are noted after OF and on the ICA in AMERICA.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36374



**7051** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-253, B-12, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade Good 4. This tan-brown cent has evenly granular surfaces, and scattered specks of green verdigris on the upper left reverse. Each side has a moderate rim ding at 3 o'clock. STATES is somewhat faint but the remaining legends are sharp.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7054** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-254, B-13, R.1, Good 6 NGC. Our EAC Grade AG3. A heavy die crack at the bust tip distinguishes S-254 from the numerous other Small Date, Small Fraction varieties. Legends are readable on this deep brown example with moderately granular surfaces. Only grade-relevant marks are seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36377







**7055** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-254, B-13, R.1, VG8 NGC. **Our EAC Grade Good 4.** An early die state without a break at the bust tip. Steel-gray motifs and legends rise above deep russet fields. The surfaces are moderately granular on this unblemished cent showing just a speck of green verdigris on a leaf above the O in ONE.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36377



**7058** 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-258, B-17, R.1, VG10 NGC. **CAC. Our EAC Grade VG8.** One of five die marriages that pair a Small Date with a Large Fraction, S-258 is typically attributed by the diagonal die flaw above the D in UNITED. Tan-brown high points contrast with deep mahogany fields. Relevant marks are limited to the tip of Liberty's nose and the lower right obverse field.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36398



**7056** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-254, B-13, R.1, Fine 15 NGC. **Our EAC Grade VG8.** A middle die state with a light crack at the bust tip. This Draped Bust type coin shows minimal marks on attractive walnut-brown surfaces; hair detail is ample for the Choice Fine grade.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36377



**7059** 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-259, B-18, R.4 — **Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.** S-259 shares the same reverse as the "common" S-258, noted for its flare-like die line over the D in UNITED. But the scarce S-259 is from a different obverse die that places the T in LIBERTY partly right of the curl. The ebony-brown surfaces are well defined and evenly microgranular. Careful inspection is required to locate two dull marks; one above the bust tip and the other the left upright of the N in ONE.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7057** 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-258, B-17, R.1, VG10 NGC. **Our EAC Grade VG7.** A die flaw from the D in UNITED to the rim helps identify the Sheldon marriage. No evidence of cracks or clashes is seen on this early die state coin. The walnut-brown surfaces are moderately granular and refreshingly free from marks.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36398



**7060** 1803 Large Date, Large Fraction, S-265, B-23, R.4 — **Scratches, Corrosion — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.** Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. S-265 is the sole die variety that pairs a Large Date obverse with a Large Fraction reverse. Since it is scarce, it trades for a substantial premium over other common varieties, such as S-254. The present example exhibits only slight wear but the deep brown surfaces are evenly granular and the right obverse displays a number of pinscratches.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$75.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**7061** 1805 S-269, B-3, R.1, VG8 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. The sole 1805 marriage with a pointed 1 in the date. The reverse die is shared with S-268, and features the second S in STATES centered above the wreath. The 1805 S-267 instead has the letter S over the upper right leaf pair. A walnut-brown cent with even wear, moderately granular surfaces, and no consequential abrasions.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36433



**7064** 1807 Comet, S-271, B-1, R.1, Good 4 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AG3. The cigar-shaped die break above the hair ribbon is the source of the "Comet" moniker for this available *Guide Book* variety. A golden-brown cent with olive-green undertones. Only lightly granular. Marks are minor and include a small obverse dig near 4 o'clock.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36454



**7062** 1806 S-270, B-1, R.1 — Obverse Graffiti — NGC Details. Good. Our EAC Grade Good 4. The sole die variety of the date. This tan-brown example has a bold date and LIBERTY. The reverse legends are readable, although ED STATES OF is faint. The moderately granular surfaces appear burnished and a few faint cursive letters are noted on the obverse border near 2 to 3 o'clock.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7065** 1807 Comet, S-271, B-1, R.1, VG10 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. The "Comet" die break is in its full glory above the hair ribbon, although it is concealed by the deep russet toning except when viewed at certain angles. This unmarked and moderately granular example has sharp legends and partial hair detail.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36454



**7063** 1806 S-270, B-1, R.1 — Damaged — NGC Details. Good. Our EAC Grade AG3. The *Guide Book* lists the 1806 mintage as 348,000 pieces, yet only a single die pair is known. The present deep russet cent is granular and has a number of obverse pits. The legends range from faint to clear but all letters are discernible.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7066** 1807/6 Pointed 1, S-273, B-3, R.1, Good 4 NGC. Our EAC Grade AG3. One of two 1807/6 varieties, S-273 has a pointed 1 while its counterpart S-272 has a blunt 1. The sizes of the 7 also differ slightly. On this walnut-brown example the date, denomination, and UNITED STATES are bold. The words OF AMERICA and LIBERTY are faint. The McGirk attribution 1A is inked onto the right obverse field. Only lightly granularity is seen. The obverse border has a couple of toned-over abrasions.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36442







**7067** 1807 Large Fraction, S-275, B-5, R.3 — Burnished — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF20. S-275 is the scarcer of the two Large Fraction marriages. The present example has exceptional sharpness for the variety, but the golden-brown surfaces are glossy from a wipe. The obverse field exhibits wispy abrasions.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7070** 1807 Large Fraction, S-276, B-6, R.1, Fine 15 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG8. The hammer die was likely loose for the S-276 emission. The present coin has close to medal turn, and many other rotations are known. This steel-gray cent displays sharp legends and noticeable hair definition. Granularity is minimal, although the portrait displays distributed tiny marks.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36451



**7068** 1807 Large Fraction, S-276, B-6, R.1, Good 4 NGC. Our EAC Grade AG3. This deep gunmetal-gray cent is moderately granular and only lightly abraded. UNITED STATES and the denominator are faint but the remaining legends are bold. The dies are moderately rotated.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36451



**7071** 1808 S-279, B-3, R.1 — Burnished — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade VG10. Clashing is seen on the field near the portrait on this rare late die state. Ebony-brown surfaces are mildly granular along the reverse periphery. The obverse is lightly burnished. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is somewhat faint, partly due to die fatigue and the deep toning.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7069** 1807 Large Fraction, S-276, B-6, R.1, Good 6 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. Tan-brown devices and legends contrast with deep mahogany fields. Surfaces are relatively unabraded although somewhat granular, consistent with the designated grade. Struck from widely rotated dies.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36451



**7072** 1810/09 S-281, B-1, R.1 — Burnished — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF30. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A clear overdate with the outline of a 0 surrounding the second 1 in the date. The bottom of a 9 is beneath the final 0. The second 1 is also punched over a small, high 1. This deep brown example is without relevant marks. Corrosion is absent, and the coin is much more attractive than the NGC designation suggests.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7073** 1810 S-284, B-5, R.3 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade Good 4. A vertical mark on the left obverse field corresponds to the NGC designation on this moderately granular lavender-brown and apple-green example. UNITED STATES and ONE CENT are bold while OF AMERICA and the date are faint but readable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7076** 1812 Large Date, S-289, B-4, R.1, VG8 NGC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. Breen Die State IV with clash marks at ONE CENT and the right-side stars drawn toward the rim. The surfaces are medium brown but the centers exhibit gold and lilac undertones. The portrait exhibits several unobtrusive pinscratches.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36508



**7074** 1812 Large Date, S-289, B-4, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC Grade Good 5. A steel-gray and russet cent with only minor corrosion, mostly above the left ribbon end. We note a small spot near the O in ONE and a hair-thin obverse mark from Liberty's upper lip to the rim near star 1. An early die state without clash marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7077** 1812 Large Date, S-289, B-4, R.1, Fine 12 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VG8. Breen Die State IV. The S-289 dies never cracked but were in use until the borders exhibited prominent flow lines. This late die state example has tan toning on the high points and open fields. Protected areas display deeper brown patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36508



**7075** 1812 Large Date, S-289, B-4, R.1, VG8 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. The uppermost leaf extends far past the second S in STATES. An evenly worn early die state example whose chestnut-brown high points contrast with deep russet fields. The moderately granular surfaces are refreshingly free from marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36508



**7078** 1812 Small Date, S-290, B-2, R.1, VG10 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. The Block 8 variety without a die flaw beneath the E in ONE. This circulated chestnut-tan cent shows only incidental contact along with a whisper of granularity. Classic Head cents are readily collected by die variety.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36499







**7079** 1812 Small Date, S-290, B-2, R.1, VF20 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. The Large Date and Small Date varieties are best distinguished by the shape of the 8. The former has a Script 8 while the latter displays a Block 8. This Small Date cent is toned dusky golden-brown. All legends are clear; a single small spot is seen behind the shoulder curl, and marks are absent aside from a faint thin line on the left obverse field.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36499



**7082** 1813 S-292, B-2, R.2 — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF30. A sharp example of the conditionally rare Classic Head type. The curls and leaves exhibit only light wear, and the golden-brown surfaces are satiny. A few hairlines and faint pinscratches are noted on the left obverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7080** 1812 Small Date, S-291, B-1, R.2, VG8 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. A die crack above Liberty's head attributes this conditionally elusive Sheldon variety. This essentially unabraded walnut-brown Classic Head cent has clear legends and granular surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36502



**7083** 1813 S-293, B-1, R.2, VG10 NGC. Our EAC Grade VG7. The two 1813 marriages are readily attributed by the relationship between the second S in STATES and the leaf below. On S-293, the leaf extends well past the second S. This walnut-brown and olive-gray cent shows unmarked and moderately granular surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36514



**7081** 1812 Small Date, S-291, B-1, R.2 — Tooled — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC Grade VG10. The narrow horizontal die flaw, characteristic of S-291, is visible beneath the upright of the E in ONE. The obverse border displays peripheral die cracks. The high points are steel-gray while the moderately granular fields are ebony. Portions of the reverse field are faintly pinscratched.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7084** 1814 Plain 4, S-295, B-2, R.1, Good 4 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 4. The final Sheldon marriage is distinguished from the other 1814 variety (S-294) by a Plain 4 in the date; S-294 has a crosslet 4. This S-295 example has bold legends except for the upper half of each letter in AMERICA. The moderately granular deep russet and dove-gray surfaces exhibit a few unimportant marks at the centers.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36517





**7085** 1814 Plain 4, S-295, B-2, R.1, VG8 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 6. This fairly late die state has a crack across the lower right obverse and a lump below the base of the jaw. Lightly granular lavender-brown surfaces show trivial contact save for small rim nicks at 3 o'clock on the obverse and 5 o'clock on the reverse.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36517



**7088** 1816 N-4, R.2, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF30. OF is located at 1:30 on the reverse, further clockwise than the other Newcomb varieties for the date. This tan-brown cent is smooth aside from delicate hairlines and a small dig near the NE in ONE. Wear on the forehead and curls corresponds to the grade.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36532



**7086** 1816 N-2, R.1, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF35. N-2 features a rim cud over stars 8 to 10 and bold repunching on the left base of the N in ONE. This rotated dies deep walnut-brown example has pleasing surfaces and only moderate wear on the curls and leaves.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36526



**7089** 1816 N-4, R.2, AU58+ NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This near-Mint cent shows substantial satin luster on uncommonly unabraded mahogany-brown and steel-blue surfaces. Slight wear on the forehead is all that limits the grade.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36532



**7087** 1816 N-2, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58. The popular Newcomb marriage, distinguished by obverse rim breaks and a repunched N in ONE. A beautiful golden-brown, this example displays unbroken mint gloss and good eye appeal. Abrasions are faint, and limited to the field between star 4 and the forehead.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36526



**7090** 1817 13 Stars, N-6, R.1, MS64 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A double denticle near star 1 and a high second S in STATES are diagnostic for this Matron Head die variety. This crisply struck and dusky olive-brown near-Gem has exceptionally smooth surfaces and excellent eye appeal.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36565







**7091** 1817 13 Stars, N-8, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This lovely chocolate-brown cent shows small areas of gunmetal toning above the hair bun and on the central reverse. Nicely struck, it is nearly mark-free.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36571



**7094** 1817 13 Stars, N-13, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55. A double denticle just before the first 1 in the date identifies this popular Newcomb variety. It is a splendid chocolate-brown cent. The strike is good and marks are minimal; carbon is mostly relegated to the lower reverse.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36586



**7092** 1817 13 Stars, N-9, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A wide space between the 81 in the date and a die crack along the right reverse margin attribute the Newcomb marriage. The strike shows incompleteness on the forehead and upper leaves, but the right-side stars are sharp. This golden-brown and tan example has smooth fields and shows minimal contact on the portrait.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36574



**7095** 1817 15 Stars, N-16, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF. Our EAC Grade VF25. The Guide Book variety with a blundered star count, it is the large cent counterpart to the C-2 1828 half cent. A moderately circulated medium brown example with scattered small marks. The surfaces are slightly glossy and display occasional inactive verdigris.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7093** 1817 13 Stars, N-10, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Star 13 is close to the date, and the letters in NIT step down. This well-defined and lightly abraded cent displays iridescent apple-green and rose-red obverse tints. The attractive reverse is chestnut-brown.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7096** 1818 N-3, R.3, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Both stars are very close to the date on this conditionally scarce Newcomb variety. Surfaces are medium brown overall although protected areas display faded red. A few stars are lightly brought up, but the surfaces are coruscating and pleasing. Struck from rotated dies.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36607







**7097 1818 N-7, R.1, MS62+ Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** This early die state is without a cud above the O in OF. An olive-gold and chocolate-brown cent with satiny surfaces, this coin is smooth aside from a small field mark near the forehead. Like many Matron Head cents, the strike is sharp at the centers although incomplete on several stars.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36619



**7100 1818 N-10, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The most plentiful 1818 variety in Uncirculated grades, courtesy of the Randall Hoard. The die cracks across the entire obverse border are usual for N-10. On this lustrous medium brown cent, the strike is good, and marks are limited to faded ticks on the neck and a brief line above the T in CENT.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36628



**7098 1818 N-7, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** A lovely near-Gem with coruscating unmarked chestnut-gold surfaces. The strike is above average and the eye appeal is exceptional. The collectible N-7 can be attributed by the placement of the second S in STATES slightly past the leaf tip below.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36619



**7101 1818 N-10, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** A lustrous golden-brown and tan Matron Head type coin with generally smooth fields and only incidental contact on the cheek. The strike is bold although a few of the upper stars show softness. Along with the 1820 N-13, this is a popular Randall Hoard variety.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36628



**7099 1818 N-8, R.3, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The triple dentil beneath the first 8 in the date is diagnostic for this somewhat scarce Newcomb marriage. This is the early die state, without crumbling on the upper left obverse dentils. A tan-brown example, yet it retains glimpses of the initial Mint red in protected areas.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36622



**7102 1819/8 Large Date, N-1, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF25.** The right-side curves of the underdigit 8 are evident beneath a loupe. A briefly circulated cent with walnut-brown high points and ebony fields. The glossy surfaces are moderately granular and display a couple of subdued marks near ONE CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7103 1819/8 Large Date, N-1, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Although the overdate is distinctive, N-1 is also noteworthy for its clear repunching on stars 2 and 4. A pleasing chocolate-brown near-Gem with good luster and a bold strike. Marks and carbon are inconsequential.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36658



**7106 1819 Small Date, N-6, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Olive, gold, and medium brown toning drapes this satiny cent. The hair shows slight wear, but marks are limited to wispy contact on the left obverse field. The stars are well brought up while the O in ONE and the E in CENT are faint, as they are opposite the high points of the bust.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36643



**7104 1819(8) Large Date, N-2, R.1, AU55 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** This variety has a less obvious overdate than N-1, with the underdigit 8 discernible on early strikes but less so on the present middle-to-late die state example. However, the 8 in the date is clearly repunched. A briefly circulated but minimally abraded and attractive golden-brown example. This example was struck from a lightly rusted reverse die.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36631



**7107 1819 Small Date, N-10, R.4, XF40 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF30.** An uncommonly wide date distinguishes N-10, which ranks among the scarcest 1819 die varieties. The E in STATES is entered low and leans sharply left. A moderately worn and problem-free walnut-brown example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36655



**7105 1819 Small Date, N-4, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. N-4 is distinctive for large berries on the wreath. The first and last stars are very close to the date. The chocolate-brown fields are unabraded, and the grade is limited solely by a few faint slide marks on the cheek.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36637



**7108 1820/19 N-2, R.2, AU55 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A blatant overdate with the upright of the 1 obvious inside the 2. N-1 also has a clear overdate but is from a different obverse die. N-3 is the final 1820/19 variety but shows little evidence of the prior date. The present N-2 cent has ebony-brown toning, ample mint gloss, and scattered minor field marks.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36682







**7109** 1820 Small Date, N-7, R.2, VF30 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF20. The 2 in the date leans left and is widely separated from the 0. The later die state with a crack from the bust tip to star 1. This midgrade dusky golden-brown cent is glossy and has unabraded fields. A couple of light hair-thin marks are noted on the portrait.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36697



**7112** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62. N-13 is the most available Matron Head variety in high grades, due to its prevalence within the Randall Hoard. However, on the present near-Gem, the initial orange-gold color is more widespread than on most of its peers. Open areas are toned olive-brown.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36673



**7110** 1820 Small Date, N-7, R.2, XF40 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF25. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The I in AMERICA is entered low on this collectible but conditionally scarce Newcomb variety. The curls and leaves display wear consistent with the grade. No marks are remotely relevant. Moderately granular beneath the T in CENT.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36697



**7113** 1822 N-1, R.3, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The close date and low second S in STATES help attribute the moderately scarce N-1. Traces of faded red cling to the stars and letters, but most of this momentarily circulated cent is light chocolate-brown. The lower left obverse quadrant has a few small marks.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36712



**7111** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1 — Corroded, Re-Engraved — XF45 Details ANACS. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State B with cracks across the obverse border. Dusky mahogany-brown fields accompany medium brown devices. A lightly circulated example, possibly from the famous Randall Hoard that held many N-13 cents. The obverse displays occasional unobtrusive marks.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7114** 1824 N-2, R.2, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A chocolate-brown Choice AU example with lighter golden toning in design recesses. Marks are inconsequential except for a wispy abrasion near star 9. Stars 6 to 11 are somewhat soft, but the centers are nicely struck.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36769







**7115 1824 N-4, R.2, AU53 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The late die state with a delicate crack between stars 5 and 6. A second crack connects the final date digit with the last three stars. This is a satiny and virtually unabraded golden-brown and tan cent. The stars are blunt but the central motifs are crisp.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36775



**7118 1826 N-4, R.2, XF40 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF20.** On this variety, star 1 is distant from the bust tip and the second S in STATES is low. A sea-green and golden-brown cent with smooth fields and a few marks on Liberty's face. A late die state without dentils on either side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36820



**7116 1826 N-1, R.2, MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Two small dashes east of the 6 in the date help attribute the Newcomb variety. A satiny and nicely struck medium brown and chestnut near-Gem.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36814



**7119 1826 N-4, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF25.** Light wear on the forehead and shoulder curls confirms a brief encounter with Early American commerce. The obverse is mahogany-brown and the reverse is deep walnut-brown. The moderately granular surfaces are unmarked save for a few slight rim dings.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7117 1826 N-3, R.3, — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF30.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This scarcer variety Matron Head cent has chocolate-brown fields and olive high points. Mildly glossy from a wipe. Marks are absent aside from a few faded pinscratches above CENT and a single faint vertical line on the cheek.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7120 1826 N-5, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade VF30.** N-5 has a stair-step date with the 1 low and 6 high. OF is placed at 12:30 instead of the usual 1 o'clock. This is a middle die state with breaks appearing on the upper obverse rim. A mahogany-brown example with minor verdigris in protected areas. One thin mark is noted between the NT in CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7121** 1826 N-7, R.1, AU55 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The tail of the R in LIBERTY is widely repunched. The E in ONE and the N in CENT are also clearly recut. This is a lovely mahogany-brown example, showing no noticeable contact.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36829



**7124** 1828 Large Narrow Date, N-8, R.3, AU53 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Dull die lines beneath the wreath stem are a diagnostic for the Newcomb variety. An early die state, this coin shows no sign of cracks or cuds above TED. A charming chocolate-brown cent with gold and jade-green undertones. The dies are widely rotated.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36895



**7122** 1827 N-9, R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF35. Numerous spindly peripheral obverse die cracks identify the moderately scarce die marriage. The obverse is mostly mahogany-brown. The reverse is olive-green and medium brown. A lens reveals minor marks on the portrait.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36862



**7125** 1828 Small Wide Date, N-10, R.1, AU53 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The sole 1828 marriage with small 8s in the date. A popular *Guide Book* variety. The final A in AMERICA is repunched, as is the RTY in LIBERTY. The obverse field is mahogany-brown while the remainder of the coin has gunmetal toning. Faint contact is noted on the field near the portrait.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36907



**7123** 1828 Large Narrow Date, N-6, R.1, AU58 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An 8 is widely, albeit faintly, repunched between the numbers 82 in the date. However, the die crack on the lower right obverse margin is easier to find. Toned medium brown overall with areas of lighter tan patina on the reverse, this example is minimally marked and attractive.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36889



**7126** 1829 Large Letters, N-1, R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The T in LIBERTY is widely repunched. The later die state with a faint crack from the top of the E in AMERICA. This lightly worn olive-brown example is uncommonly free from marks. One small spot is seen on the obverse at 5:30.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36910







**7127 1829 Large Letters, N-8, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Star 1 is close to the bust tip, the usual characteristic used in attributing Newcomb-8. A coruscating medium brown and chestnut example. Abrasions are virtually absent aside from minor tooling on a spot near the D in UNITED; otherwise devoid of carbon.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7130 1830 Large Letters, N-4, R.2, XF40 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF25.** Lengthy light cracks on both sides enable prompt attribution. The obverse is mahogany-brown, as is the reverse margin. The central reverse is apple-green. We note a pair of small marks on the chin, and a few minute obverse rim nicks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36946



**7128 1830 Large Letters, N-1, R.1, AU50 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF35.** Close date. The final A in AMERICA is close to the wreath stem. This is a relatively ordinary variety without cracks, although LIBERTY is lightly repunched, as usual for the middle date series. A problem-free olive-brown cent with moderate wear on the curls and forehead.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36937



**7131 1830 Medium Letters, N-6, R.4, VG8 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade Good 5.** The sole 1830 die marriage with Small or Medium letters in the reverse peripheral legend. Since N-6 is both scarce and a *Guide Book* variety, it commands a substantial premium over the "common" 1830 Large Letters. The present golden-brown example has few marks and minimal granularity. UNITED is partial but the other legends are bold.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36967



**7129 1830 Large Letters, N-1, R.1, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. N-1 features a bold inner circle on the obverse, only absent beneath the 18 in the date. A pleasing golden-brown example with minimal contact and a hint of wear on the leaves.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36937



**7132 1830 Large Letters, N-8, R.1, AU50 NGC. Our EAC Grade XF40.** A slightly curved date and a small area of die rust beneath the first T in STATES combine to attribute the available Newcomb-8. This lightly circulated olive-brown cent is problem-free. Surfaces are smooth except for a faded line near star 4 and a pair of faint thin horizontal marks above the T in CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36955







**7133** 1831 Medium Letters, N-2, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. The Es in UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are defective and lack their lower left serif. A rim break near star 11 confirms the late die state. Faded red outlines design elements of this otherwise olive-brown cent. No marks or spots are apparent, and the eye appeal exceeds the numerical grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36994



**7136** 1832 Medium Letters, N-2, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The E in LIBERTY is boldly repunched south. A die crack through the upper stars confirms the somewhat scarce N-2. Surfaces are generally olive-green and golden-brown, but mint red lingers within portions of the legends. Unabraded and desirable.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37015



**7134** 1831 Medium Letters, N-4, R.3, VF35 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF25. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A bold die crack near the wreath stem is diagnostic for N-4, as is the upper tip of a misplaced A between the TA in STATES. An unmarked midgrade cent with cream-gray high points and mahogany fields.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37000



**7137** 1832 Medium Letters, N-2, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A crack through stars 5 to 10 is always present on Newcomb-2. A late die state with blurry dentils, as coined. Sea-green and tan-brown coloration is present, with the former shade more prevalent on the obverse. This is a lustrous and well preserved example.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37015



**7135** 1831 Large Letters, N-6, R.1, AU53 NGC. Our EAC Grade VF35. The T in LIBERTY is low on the readily collectible Newcomb-6. This walnut-brown and steel-blue example is without relevant marks. Wear is apparent on the curls, leaves, and forehead.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36973



**7138** 1832 Large Letters, N-3, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. The base of the T in CENT is boldly repunched. The date is widely and evenly spaced. However, it is the use of large letters in the reverse legend that makes N-3 a *Guide Book* variety, since the other two 1832 marriages feature small or medium Letters. The present beautiful Gem is lustrous and smooth. Principally of medium brown coloration, but chestnut and jade-green toning is also present. A few stars lack a full strike.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37009







**7139 1833 N-3, High R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The tops of the E in ONE and the CE in CENT are obviously repunched. A late die state with worn-out dentils, as made. The reverse is golden-brown but the obverse has deeper shades with forest-green high points. An unabraded and coruscating coin.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37024



**7142 1834 Small 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters, N-1, R.1, MS62 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62.** A vertical die scratch west of the ear provides immediate attribution. The final A in AMERICA is unusually distant from the wreath stem. A lustrous and nicely struck cent with dappled gunmetal and orange-gold surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37052



**7140 1833 N-6, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Star 1 is close to the bust, and die cracks span the reverse periphery. The late die state with a small break within the N in UNITED. This is a lustrous golden-brown example with hints of powder-blue visiting the protected areas. The surfaces are smooth aside from two small marks each on the jaw and above the 8 in the date.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37033



**7143 1834 Small 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters, N-2, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Specific lengthy die cracks on both peripheries attribute this collectible Newcomb marriage. A middle die state with a crack from the first A in AMERICA to the wreath. This beautiful chocolate-brown cent displays pleasing surfaces despite minor contact near the N in ONE.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37054



**7141 1833 N-6, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A prominent die crack across the reverse periphery helps attribute this lustrous near-Gem. Star 1 is close the bust tip, another diagnostic. The nicely struck golden-brown and apple-green surfaces are virtually free from contact.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37033



**7144 1834 Small 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters, N-2, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. One of two 1834 Small 8 die pairs, N-2 can be distinguished from N-1 by a boldly repunched E in CENT. The present mahogany-brown example has a few carbon flecks near the final star.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37054







**7145** 1834 Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters, N-3, R.1, AU53 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade VF35. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Sharp repunching on the C in CENT is diagnostic for the die marriage. This is an example of the usual N-3 die state with cracks through the final two stars. Toned medium brown overall but protected areas display lighter golden-brown. Only a few small ticks are on the left obverse. Struck slightly out of die alignment with the right borders sharper than the left margins.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37036



**7148** 1835 Head of 1836, N-8, R.4, MS63+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A relatively early die state with a vertical crack through the 1 in the date that continues faintly across Liberty's neck. N-8 is the second-scarcest 1835 Head of 1836 variety, exceeded in rarity only by N-19. A lovely walnut-brown and sea-green example with smooth fields and only minor contact on the cheek.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37060



**7146** 1835 Large 8, Large Stars, N-1, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. A clearly repunched E in CENT and a small die protrusion from the bust tip combine to confirm the Newcomb marriage. The usually seen Large 8, Large Stars variety although the very scarce N-9 shares the same obverse die. A smooth and coruscating chocolate-brown cent, this coin shows glimpses of mahogany in design recesses. The left-side stars are incomplete.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37105



**7149** 1835 Head of 1836, N-14, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. A light die crack across the tops of AME aids the attribution. This near-Mint cent is generally chocolate-brown but displays glimpses of the initial orange-gold within crevices. The stars are softly impressed, but the wreath is bold and the curls show only minor blending.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37063



**7147** 1835 Small 8, Small Stars, N-6, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50. A widely spaced AM in AMERICA, reminiscent of the Variety 6 1835 quarter eagle, helps attribute this available die variety. The base of the date displays a dull die crack, usual for N-6. Although there is one small spot on the cheek, the remainder of this glossy golden-brown cent is impressive for the designated grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37087



**7150** 1835 Head of 1836, N-14, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62. A late die state with faded reverse dentils and a clash mark from the ear beneath the N in ONE. This impressive Gem boasts lustrous steel-blue fields and high points; traces of faded red cling to design elements.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37063







**7151** 1836 N-2, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62. The later die state with bold cracks across AMERI and the central reverse. A lustrous chocolate-brown Gem, this piece displays glimmers of peach-red in protected areas. Contact is essentially absent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37114



**7154** 1837 Head of 1838, N-9, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50. This is a representative of an intermediate die state, with the crack below the tip of the nose but without the forked crack between stars 7 and 8. An unabraded and impressive chocolate-brown cent with minimal carbon and good eye appeal. The strike is above average but the high points show occasional blending.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37132



**7152** 1836 N-6, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Several radial die cracks on the reverse and a cud at 12:30 on the obverse attribute this distinctive Newcomb variety. This glossy golden-brown example shows only a trace of wear on the leaves. The left obverse exhibits scattered small marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37126



**7155** 1837 Head of 1838, N-9, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Close to the terminal die state for this interesting variety, with many obverse cracks and rim die breaks. Although designated as Brown, considerable fire-red outlines the letters and stars.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37132



**7153** 1837 Plain Cords, Medium Letters, N-7, N-8, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. A die crack through STATES OF and a wide date confirm the variety. The central reverse displays several different "center" dots, likely caused by the point of a compass on the working die during engraving. N-7 is the early die state of N-8, before the dies were lapped. A satiny golden-brown example with occasional unimportant marks and a few tiny flecks near star 12.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37162



**7156** 1837 Plain Cords, Medium Letters, N-13, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Since both dies are shared with other varieties, N-13 has two pick-up attribution identifiers: a curved die scratch through the Y in LIBERTY, and a repunched left base on the N in UNITED. The present well-defined example displays faint hairlines on the left obverse and has been recolored, but the reverse margin has attractively retoned forest-green.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7157** 1837 Plain Cords, Medium Letters, N-13, R.2, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63. A light die crack travels across the top of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A fairly late die state with fading dentils. This lovely near-Gem displays vibrant cartwheel sheen. Surfaces are predominantly medium brown, but ample orange-red outlines the stars and letters.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37165



**7160** 1841 N-6, R.1, MS63+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58. Grellman Die State a to b. A single diagonal die line is evident above the upright of the R in AMERICA. This is a charming mahogany-brown cent showing only trivial and infrequent contact. The strike is crisp on the stars although the top of the portrait is incomplete.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405806



**7158** 1840 Large Date, N-9, R.3, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Grellman Die State c, "scarce." The delicate radial obverse die crack from 9:30 reaches the nose. Concentric pantograph lines emerge on the portrait when inspected beneath a lens. This walnut-brown example is exceptionally free from marks or carbon.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 395843



**7161** 1842 Large Date, N-8, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State b. An olive-brown obverse is paired with a dusky mahogany-brown reverse. Satiny surfaces show a strong strike and are exceptionally well-preserved. One small spot on the field near the nose.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405824



**7159** 1841 N-2, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State a with clear die lines through the ON in ONE and the ME in AMERICA. The reverse is golden-brown, as is the right obverse margin, and most of the obverse has gunmetal toning: an unabraded and beautiful coin.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405797



**7162** 1843 Petite Head, Large Letters, N-4, N-13, R.1, MS64+ Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Grellman Die State d, Newcomb's variety 13 but merely a late die state of N-4. A transitional variety that pairs the "old" Petite Head obverse with the "new" Large Letters reverse. Presumably, the obverse die remained in inventory, unused, until the last of the Small Letters dies were relegated to scrap. An attractive chocolate-brown near-Gem with mint-made strike-throughs inside the right portion of the wreath.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403922







**7163** 1843 Petite Head, Small Letters, N-15, R.3, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Grellman Die State b. A small lump atop the E in CENT identifies the relatively scarce Newcomb-15. A well struck example with minimally marked glossy medium brown surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405946



**7166** 1844 N-6, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF45. Grellman Die State d. All recorded die cracks are present, but the obverse die has yet to be lapped. The fields are medium brown, the portrait is olive-brown, and a generous amount of mint red fills design interstices. Pleasing for the designated grade, since the sole mark is small and relegated to the field near star 2.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397734



**7164** 1843 Petite Head, Small Letters, N-15, R.3, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU58. Grellman Die State b. The obverse of this scarce die variety also appears on N-15, and the reverse also appears on N-3. This Select Mint State olive-brown cent is highly attractive with pleasing surfaces for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405946



**7167** 1845 N-4, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50. Grellman Die State c. The flag of the 5 is repunched, and vertical die lines are prominent near the N in ONE and the E in CENT. This nearly unabraded example is toned sea-green and faded peach-gold, with the latter shade more prevalent on the obverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397749



**7165** 1844/81 N-2, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade XF40. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State b. One of three dramatic inverted date logotype blunders in the Federal series, along with the N-3 1851 and a variety of the 1865-S ten dollar coin. In addition, the C-5 1809 half cent shows the 9 over an inverted 6. The present N-2 cent is toned deep olive-brown and is free from relevant marks. The curl near the ear exhibits minor wear.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397722



**7168** 1846 Small Date, N-1, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Grellman Die State a, "rare." None of the many die cracks depicted by Grellman are visible on the present satiny cent. However, the 18 in the date is obviously repunched. The prooflike obverse is medium brown while the colorful reverse displays peach-gold and apple-green patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397608







**7169** 1846 Small Date, N-2, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State c. The 1 in the date is repunched west, although only tips of the secondary flag and base show. Minor reverse die cracks verify the attribution. This splendid olive-brown example is virtually devoid of marks.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403856



**7172** 1847 N-14, R.4, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State d. The delicate obverse die lines are gone but the reverse displays several light die cracks. A crisply struck and well preserved deep olive-brown Gem. Traces of mint red illuminate design crevices. Minor, incidental contact is limited to the left obverse.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37301



**7170** 1846 Medium Date, N-11, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC Grade AU58.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State a. A series of short die lines is present beneath the date. The heavy die lines at the E in AMERICA are characteristic of N-11: the sole Medium Date die variety. A chocolate-brown obverse is paired with an olive-green reverse.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403883



**7173** 1847 N-27, R.4, MS63 Brown NGC. **Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State a to b. The die lines near the ER in AMERICA are faint but perceptible. The 1 in the date is repunched both north and south, and the 8 is lightly repunched north. This is a charming, chocolate-brown example with unmarked surfaces.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37331



**7171** 1846 Small Date, N-18, R.1 — **Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Unc.** **Our EAC Grade VF20.** A fully detailed but microgranular cent with scattered, small steel-blue spots on the reverse periphery and the T in CENT. The obverse is partly olive-green, and protected areas are orange-red.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7174** 1848 N-2, N-45, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC Grade MS63.** Grellman Die State d. A faint die crack passes through the final A in AMERICA to the stem. N-2 is noteworthy for its clearly repunched 1 in the date. The 8 is lightly repunched. The open fields and high points are medium brown but faded red dominates design recesses. This example is uncommonly free of abrasion.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406441







**7175 1848 N-28, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Grellman Die State b. Two die lines extend southeast from the O in ONE, characteristic of the collectible N-28. Surfaces are generally chocolate-brown, but mint red lingers in selected reverse recesses. A pair of small marks on the jaw, but otherwise outstanding.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406512



**7178 1850 N-5, R.4, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State a, "very rare." Grellman describes a "short, disjointed segment" on the dull line beneath the hair bun, visible on the present coin. The N in CENT displays die lines that also attribute the better Newcomb variety. This golden-brown and lime-green cent is mark-free aside from a brief vertical pinscratch above the hair bun.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405874



**7176 1849 N-12, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Grellman Die State b. N-12 can be easily attributed since it is the sole 1849 marriage with the upright of the 1 in the date partly past the bust tip. This sharply struck example shows medium brown coloration. Carbon is virtually absent. A "railroad rim" is present on the right reverse, caused by a slightly misaligned reverse die.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405664



**7179 1850 N-7, R.2, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS63.** Grellman Die State b. Steel-blue toning appears at the central reverse of this lovely Gem, with brilliant red color over much of the obverse and reverse. The surfaces are exceptional as the grade suggests.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405881



**7177 1850 N-3, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Grellman Die State c. STATES has low relief due to a rising upper reverse field. The date is high, and each of the first three digits touch the bust. A medium brown and mahogany example. Unabraded except for wispy field marks near star 8. Strike-throughs (as coined) are noted above the ribbon and the T in CENT.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405866



**7180 1850 N-12, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State b. The date location and a tiny point from the top of the throat are the key identifiers of this available marriage. A golden-brown example with a bold strike and spot-free surfaces.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405889







**7181 1850 N-21, N-10, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62.** Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State c. Cuds at 12 and 2 o'clock on the reverse confirm the late die state of this Gem Mature Head type coin. The lustrous sea-green surfaces are essentially pristine. Two small strike-throughs (as produced) are found beneath the N in CENT.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405910



**7184 1851 N-2, R.1, MS64+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS64.** Grellman Die State b. Our EAC grade is virtually equal to the NGC cent on this impressive Choice Mint State cent. A lovely example of the late die state, this cent has abundant original orange mint luster, with traces of light brown toning on the obverse high points.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406651



**7182 1851 N-2, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS63.** Grellman Die State b. This deep olive-brown example retains noticeable initial mint red in obverse recesses; it is both unabraded and spot-free. A slender radial flan crack (as made) is noted on each side, on the obverse at 1:30 and the reverse at 3:30. Liberty's neck exhibits unobtrusive shallow strike-throughs, as coined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406650



**7185 1851/81 N-3, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State a. The desirable early die state of the blundered date variety. The inverted 18 digits are obvious near the 51 in the date. When the date was first entered, the engraver held the 18 gang punch upside down; the mistake was recognized, and the date was entered correctly. This exemplary chocolate-brown coin is distinguished by a small strike-through at the base of the neck.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 400138



**7183 1851 N-2, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS62.** Grellman Die State b. A small die lump on the reverse border at 5:30 helps identify the nondescript Newcomb marriage. Although designated as Brown, substantial peach-red is present on both sides. Open areas are rich walnut-brown. Abrasions are limited to a few incidental marks on the obverse rim.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406650



**7186 1851 N-5, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State a. The date is farther left than any other 1851 variety, except for N-45, which shares the same obverse die. Sharply struck and satiny, this apple-green near-Gem displays traces of mint red in protected areas of the obverse.. A small lamination on Liberty's cheek is of mint origin.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406659







**7187 1851 N-6, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Grellman Die State b. Bold die lines near the ME in AMERICA and the N in UNITED attribute this collectible marriage. Toned medium brown and mahogany with the lighter color prevalent on the obverse. Abrasions are absent, although the obverse has a few small steel-blue spots. The stars and portions of the dentils are lightly brought up.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406662



**7190 1851 N-7, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State a. A lovely near-Gem that features rich medium brown toning, although glimmers of fire-red linger in protected regions. Mark-free and nicely struck with satin luster.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406666



**7188 1851 N-6, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State c. This late die state shows flow lines on the obverse, as made. Nonetheless, the strike is sharp on the portrait, wreath, and stars. A chocolate-brown and olive-green cent with glimpses of red near ONE CENT and OF. The surfaces are free of marks and spots.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406662



**7191 1851 N-38, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State b. The date is entered lower and farther left than is usual for the date. A point down from the upper left serif of the E in CENT is another die marker for the specialist. This smooth, olive-brown near-Gem boasts a mark-free appearance and displays plentiful small pockets of the initial orange-red color.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406766



**7189 1851 N-7, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State a. The date position and die lines from Liberty's neck curls combine to attribute the Newcomb variety. Well struck and unabraded, this example has deeply blended walnut-brown and forest-green toning.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406666



**7192 1851 N-40, R.5, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A challenging Newcomb variety. The unusual raised area beneath Liberty's ear serves to identify the variety. The die line above the upper right of the E in CENT locks in the attribution. As always for N-40, the portrait and stars have a blunt and glossy appearance, as made. This lovely piece is unabraded and shows substantial brick-red color. Minor strike-throughs are noted beneath CENT.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406775







**7193 1852 N-5, R.2 — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC Grade XF40.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State b. A briefly circulated tan-brown cent. The "damaged" assessment appears harsh, since the two thin marks beneath the N in ONE are fairly minor, as is the hair-thin horizontal line beneath the date. This is a mint error, since the diameter is wider than normal at 28 mm with a flat and broad 2 mm rim. Presumably, the planchet missed the customary pass through the upset mill prior to the strike.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7196 1852 N-16, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State b. Innumerable tiny die lumps (as coined) on ONE CENT provide Newcomb-16 with a memorable appearance. This late state example is a deep walnut-brown near-Gem. Marks and carbon are absent (except for an as-made lint mark in the field near Liberty's nose). Liberty's neck and the field near the T in CENT display strike-throughs.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147269



**7194 1852 N-11, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Grellman Die State d. Various die lines and small lumps on the obverse readily attribute the Newcomb variety. The reverse is identified by a die lump above the left base of the N in ONE. A pleasing chocolate-brown cent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147257



**7197 1852 N-16, R.1, MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Grellman Die State a. The obverse die was slightly misaligned toward 7 o'clock, likely the reason for the "railroad rim" on the reverse between 11 and 4 o'clock. A beautiful mahogany-brown near-Gem, pristine except for a faint thin mark on the reverse exergue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147269



**7195 1852 N-14, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State a to b. Die lines are evident near star 2, but no repunching is present on the 8 in the date. The other three digits show obvious recutting. The date was initially entered with an upward slant, then corrected. The fields are golden-brown and the high points are chocolate-brown. A lint mark is noted near star 10.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147263



**7198 1852 N-18, R.3, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Grellman Die State b. N-18 is identified by raised die lines on the ribbon just beneath the branch stem. The date is entered high and left. This olive-brown example shows mildly granular lilac patina on the central reverse. A hair-thin diagonal line on the cheek is all that limits the grade. The reverse displays a prominent wire rim.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147275







**7199** 1852 N-8, N-19, R.2, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State a. Attributable by what Grellman describes as the "tiny points to right from serif of E in CENT." A fairly early die state without cracks. Faded orange-red is particularly plentiful on the reverse. We note a spot in the hair above the T in LIBERTY and a small stain beneath star 10.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 147251



**7202** 1853 N-18, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State b. A dash beneath the 8 in the date helps attribute the Newman marriage. Tiny die lumps are east of the nostril and the corner of the eye. A nicely struck chocolate-brown cent with substantial orange-red in protected regions of the reverse. Spots are noted near star 10 and the reverse rim at 12 o'clock.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406021



**7200** 1853 N-10, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State b. The 8 in the date is clearly repunched within its upper loop. The left reverse exhibits substantial mint red, although the remainder of the coin is mostly olive-brown. We note a shallow strike-through (as made) on Liberty's neck and a slender mark on the field near the profile.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406003



**7203** 1853 N-18, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State b. A fairly late die state, although the dash is still present below the 8 in the date. A beautiful Gem. The obverse is mahogany-brown, and the reverse is olive-brown with mint red in some interstices.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406021



**7201** 1853 N-13, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS64. Grellman Die State b. The base of the 1 in the date is nicely repunched. STATES has low relief due to a buckled upper reverse field. The reverse of this lovely coin is more red than brown. The obverse also has ample red, but open areas and high points have gunmetal toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403929



**7204** 1853 N-19, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58. Grellman Die State b. The date is repunched, most prominently on the lower loop of the 3. The surfaces of this near-gem are medium brown with hints of faded red near the stars and letters. Strike-throughs are present above the C and T in CENT on this unabraded example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406024







**7205** 1853 N-25, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. **Unc. Our EAC Grade AU50.** Grellman Die State b. The base of the 1 in the date is lightly repunched. Grellman's "strong horizontal bar" from the obverse dentils at 7:30 further identifies the variety. This Mature Head type coin is lustrous, minimally abraded, and close to full Red, but a fairly sizable spot near star 13 accounts for the NGC notation.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7208** 1854 N-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. **CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Grellman Die State a. A fairly early die state with a die line through star 6. The curl above the 5 in the date displays an incused square, which Grellman notes is "formed by the crossbar, base, and upright of a stray 4." Chestnut-brown dominates, although sea-green undertones are seen throughout the fields.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403953



**7206** 1853 N-25, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. **Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State b. A medium brown cent with glimmers of red alongside the stars and letters. Mark-free aside from a single thin line below star 7. The dies were slightly misaligned, such that the strike shows minor softness on the lower obverse and upper reverse.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403927



**7209** 1854 N-3, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. **CAC. Our EAC Grade MS63.** Grellman Die State b. The interesting Newcomb variety with an incused square in the curl above the 5 in the date. A mark-free near-Gem, this coin has medium brown toning on the open fields and portrait. Protected areas retain the initial radiant orange-red luster.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 46863



**7207** 1854 N-1, R.3, MS62 Red and Brown NGC. **CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State c. The date is entered farther right than usual, a date location similar only to N-19. The present late state example is predominantly steel-gray but displays orange-red near design elements. The strike is good except on the right-side stars.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406063



**7210** 1854 N-8, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. **CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Grellman Die State b. Perhaps Newcomb-8 should be called the "Q" variety, due to the faint tail (visible on Uncirculated examples) from the O in OF. A splendid chocolate-brown near-Gem with minimal marks and an absence of carbon. Boldly struck and attractive.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406081







**7211 1854 N-8, R.1 — Recolored — MS60 Details ANACS. Our EAC Grade VF30.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This well-pedigreed cent has Uncirculated sharpness but the iridescent apple-green and rose-red shades appear a bit bright. Scattered tiny brush hairs cling to the surfaces beneath an unobtrusive coat of lacquer.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7214 1855 Upright 55, N-4, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Grellman Die State g. Late date large cent specialists have seen many examples of N-4, but not from the present rare terminal die state with several rim breaks above STATES OF. Surfaces are predominantly chocolate-brown, although remnants of orange-gold cling to protected areas. Scattered tiny flecks limit the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406154



**7212 1854 N-24, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU58.** Grellman Die State b. A misplaced date variety with the top of a 1 emerging from the dentils between the numerals 85 in the date. This chocolate-brown cent shows hints of faded red in protected areas, especially on the reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406115



**7215 1855 Slanted 55, Knob Ear, N-9, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State e. The "knob" or die break above the ear is obvious but not yet spectacular. The obverse alternates between faded orange-red and medium brown, while the reverse is evenly toned olive-brown. A lovely cent, unabraded aside from scattered small marks on the reverse rim.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403958



**7213 1855 Upright 55, N-4, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC Grade AU55.** Grellman Die State a. Both sides display delicate horizontal hairlines, and the sea-green and chestnut-gold surfaces are mildly glossy. Abrasions are confined to a faint vertical field mark above the shoulder curl.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7216 1855 Slanted 55, N-10, R.1, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State e. A point from the front of the coronet, and a die line between the AT in STATES, attribute the Newcomb marriage. Considerable mint red is noted, although Liberty's cheek and neck, and portions of the fields, are brown. Minor obverse fingerprints and spots correspond to the third party grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406175







**7217** 1856 Slanted 5, N-1, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU58. Grellman Die State b. Short die lines beneath Liberty's eye aid attribution. This light to medium brown near-Gem displays occasional jade-green undertones; a small area of russet patina encompasses NIT and nearby leaves. Unabraded, but we note two mint-made strike-throughs north and east of the N in CENT.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406194



**7220** 1856 Slanted 5, N-21, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade AU55. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Grellman Die State b. A mahogany-brown obverse is paired with an olive-brown reverse. The strike is good except for blending on the left-side stars and dentils. This is a well preserved and satiny example.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406226



**7218** 1856 Upright 5, N-6, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State b. The obverse is die doubled, evident between Liberty's ear and bust truncation. The obverse is dusky golden-brown and the reverse is deep walnut-brown with hints of forest-green. Contact is confined to the reverse rim at 1:30. The strike is crisp except on stars 3 through 9.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 404588



**7221** 1857 Small Date, N-2, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC Grade MS64. Grellman Die State a. Attributed by a curved die line from the upper right corner of the T in LIBERTY. This lustrous Gem is close to full Red. A minor strike-through (as made) is noted west of the curl.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 148731



**7219** 1856 Slanted 5, N-14, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC Grade MS60. Grellman Die State b. A dull lump on Liberty's lower cheek attributes the variety. As usual for N-14, the strike shows softness on the upper obverse and lower reverse. However, the remainder of the coin is well brought up. Two small strike-throughs inside the wreath are as coined.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406210

## FLYING EAGLE CENTS



**7222** 1858 Large Letters MS62 NGC. CAC. High Leaves Reverse. Closed E in ONE. A nicely struck golden-brown type coin. Nearly unabraded, although the surfaces are slightly subdued. No consequential carbon is noted. A die crack connects the bases of AMERICA.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 2019







**7223 1858 Small Letters AU58 NGC. CAC.** High Leaves Reverse. Closed E in ONE. A walnut-brown Borderline Uncirculated type coin with only a hint of wear on the eagle's breast. The strike shows blending on the eagle's head and the left side of the wreath. This piece is free from marks or spots.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020



**7226 1859 AU58 NGC. CAC.** A chestnut-gold cent with hints of tan and olive. Light wear on the feather tips and shoulder curl accounts for the designated grade. However, luster illuminates the legends and outlines the wreath. No marks are remotely noticeable. A popular single-year type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052



**7224 1858 Small Letters MS62 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Low Leaves. Open E in ONE. The dies were apparently slightly out of alignment, since the left borders are lightly brought up. However, the centers and right margins are sharp. No evidence of contact is seen. One small spot is noted on the middle of the back wing.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020



**7227 1859 MS62 NGC.** Light golden-brown and apple-green shades blend across both sides of this sharply struck, unabraded, and satiny cent. A pair of russet reverse spots at 2 o'clock and 3:30 preclude a higher grade. The Laurel Wreath subtype was struck for circulation only in 1859.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052

## INDIAN CENTS



**7225 1859 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** A wheat-gold example with little indication of a past cleaning. We note a small tick on the cheek and a minor spot on the field near the forehead. The reverse has a rim die break at 5 o'clock with a bold branch crack through the right ribbon end. A single-year subtype that is popular with collectors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7228 1859 MS64 NGC.** This peach and wheat-gold Choice Mint State cent displays sharply struck and coruscating surfaces. Struck from a fresh obverse die, but the reverse shows die wear (as made) near the right ribbon end. This is an attractive example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052







**7229 1860 Pointed Bust, FS-401, MS65 NGC. CAC.** This is an example of a scarce transitional variety that combines the bust subtype of 1859 with the 1860 Shield reverse. It is a lustrous orange-gold Gem showing hints of gunmetal-gray on the high points and left obverse field. The upper obverse exhibits a wire rim.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37393



**7232 1862 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Satiny chestnut-gold, cream-gray, and orange are displayed on the surfaces of this attractive Civil War cent. We note a few faded thin marks on Liberty's jaw and on the reverse field near the E in ONE and the T in CENT.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227H, PCGS# 2064



**7230 1861 MS63 NGC. CAC.** A peach-gold Civil War cent with good luster and an unabraded appearance. Carbon is minor, and mostly encountered as flecks near the bust tip. The strike shows softness only on the tops of the uppermost headdress feathers.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061



**7233 1863 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** The obverse displays myriad fine vertical hairlines, and the surfaces are mildly glossy, but the rich peach color will please many collectors. The feather tips exhibit minor incompleteness of strike. A die crack extends from the bust tip to the rim at 7 o'clock.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7231 1862 Doubled Die Reverse, S-5, FS-801, MS63 NGC.** The ribbon loop and middle arrow shaft are nicely die doubled. *Cherrypickers'* states, "presently very rare." The variety is undesignated on the NGC insert. This olive-gray and orange-gold example has moderately prooflike fields and the occasional tiny carbon fleck. It is essentially unabraded. The strike is inexact on OF A and the upper right shield corner.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 412747



**7234 1863 MS63 NGC.** This is a Select tan-gold example. A strike-through (as issued) affects the feather tip near the F in OF, caused by a small accumulation of matted material on the corresponding portion of the obverse die. No abrasions are evident on this coruscating Civil War cent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227J, PCGS# 2067







**7235 1863 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A caramel-gold near-Gem with additional hints of gunmetal-gray on the reverse. Marks are absent and the strike is bold.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227J, PCGS# 2067



**7238 1864 Bronze No L MS64+ Red NGC. CAC.** Snow-7. The crossbar of the 4 is broadly repunched south. The variety is undesignated on the NGC insert. Clashing is seen near the lower feather tips and within the right side of the wreath. A lustrous sun-gold near-Gem, this example boasts a mark-free appearance.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227L, PCGS# 2078



**7236 1864 Copper-Nickel AU58 NGC. CAC.** From the year of Lincoln's re-election, surfaces of this near-Mint cent are principally peach-gold. The upper diamond on the ribbon exhibits slight wear, but plentiful luster illuminates the margins and motifs. Only trivial contact is present from its momentary encounter with Civil War commerce.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227K, PCGS# 2070



**7239 1864 L On Ribbon, Repunched Date, S-5, FS-2304 — Ex-Lucky Piece Holder — XF45 Details ANACS.** The 18 in the date is repunched north. This tan-brown cent has XF details, but UNITED STATES, the upper headdress tips, and the lower portion of the wreath appear flattened. The reverse rim has minor damage.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7237 1864 Bronze No L MS63 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** This is an intricately struck cent with satiny and attractive surfaces. Orange-gold is fairly extensive on the reverse, while the obverse is generally steel-gray. Faint scuffs on the left obverse determine the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227L, PCGS# 2077



**7240 1864 L On Ribbon AU55 NGC.** Longacre's initial was apparently added to the master die relatively late in the year, since the copper-nickel and bronze No L varieties are much more plentiful. The present well struck cent displays slight wear on the shoulder curl and upper diamond. Traces of the initial red linger at the margins of the deep brown surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2079





**7241 1866 AU55 NGC. CAC.** This tan-brown example has pleasing sharpness and shows no consequential marks. The reverse die was misaligned a few degrees toward 8:30, evident by its wide right-side rim. The right-side obverse has several slender rim cuds, presumably caused by the misaligned reverse die.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227P, PCGS# 2085



**7244 1867 MS63 Red and Brown NGC.** This intricately struck example has variegated medium brown and wheat-gold surfaces. It is essentially free from marks, and the grade is limited solely by a small spot on the lowest feather tip and spots on the reverse border at 12 and 3 o'clock.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 2089



**7242 1866 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. Unc.** A sharply struck tan-brown and wheat-gold cent. A pair of delicate pinscratches are noted on the obverse field, near the chin and down from the A in STATES. The reverse displays glimpses of lacquer residue, most apparent beneath the CE in CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7245 1868 MS63 Red and Brown NGC.** Both sides show areas of sun-gold, although streaks of deep plum-red are more prominent, particularly on the reverse. Lustrous and nicely struck. The fields are smooth save for an interesting clash mark above the 6 in the date.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227S, PCGS# 2092



**7243 1867/18-7 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** **Snow-2.** The flag of the 1 is repunched south, and the top of the 7 is also repunched. The date was initially entered with an upward slant, then corrected. *Cherrypickers'* does not yet recognize the variety, but NGC has noted it with their in-house VP-003 designation. The prominent obverse rim die break at 11 o'clock also merits mention. The obverse is green-gold with a blush of brick-red near the upper rim. The reverse is dusky orange-red. The strike is bold except on the top of the shield.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7246 1869/69 Snow-3g, FS-301, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** A popular *Guide Book* variety. The repunched date obverse die was mated with at least seven different reverses. Snow-3g is distinguished by several die lines above the shield. A needle-sharp near-Gem with dynamic luster, this example displays ample fire-red color, with medium brown the high points. It was struck from multiply clashed dies.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37475







**7247 1871 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Bold N. The 1871 Indian cent boasts the fourth lowest mintage in the series (little more than 3.9 million pieces), bested only by the key-date 1877 and the two San Francisco issues of 1908 and 1909. This example displays well-defined motifs and complete detail. Luminous coppery-gold color illuminates soft burgundy-brown overtones, though the coin lacks conventional cartwheel luster due to light, old cleaning.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7250 1875 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** The 1875 Indian cent is similar in availability to the 1874, but is just slightly scarcer overall. This piece displays bold design definition and deep coppery-red color, though the surfaces lack the frosty glow of original mint luster due to old, light cleaning.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7248 1873 Open 3 MS61 Brown NGC.** With a mintage in excess of 11.5 million coins, the 1873 is one of the more available Indian cent issues from the 1870s, though it is hardly plentiful in Mint State condition. This is a lovely example of the slightly more available Open 3 variant, with an impressive, full strike and rich burgundy-brown and auburn patina. A small tick near Liberty's ear contributes to the grade.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 227Y, PCGS# 2106



**7251 1876 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Following a spike in 1874 and 1875, Indian cent production declined again in 1876 to fewer than 8 million pieces. The lack of commercial demand for new cents would be further reflected the following year, in 1877, when fewer than 900,000 were coined. This Gem example of the 1876 issue displays glowing coppery-orange luster amid faint hues of pale burgundy color. The strike is bold, and the preservation is excellent.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2283, PCGS# 2125



**7249 1874 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** This is one of the more easily obtainable Indian cent issues from the 1870s, though it does become elusive in Mint State condition. To the unaided eye, this piece displays rich coppery-orange color, but lacks the cartwheel effect produced by conventional mint luster. A lens reveals signs of cleaning. However, the design elements are boldly impressed.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7252 1877 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Despite old cleaning, this piece displays deep burgundy, rose, orange-gold patina over each side, with only minor softness on the wreath bow and the upper feather tips. The 1877 Indian cent has long been considered the key date in the series, and examples in all grades and conditions are readily welcomed by series specialists.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7253 1878 MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1878 Indian cent is most often seen at the Choice Mint State level, as finer pieces are scarcely encountered, regardless of color designation. This near-Gem example displays substantial coppery-orange luster beneath lightly dappled auburn overtones. The strike is crisp throughout the headdress feathers and the ribbon, and the surfaces are free of any major abrasions.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2285, PCGS# 2131*



**7256 1881 MS62 Brown NGC. CAC.** A moderately available issue in Mint State condition, largely due to a substantial mintage of more than 39 million coins. This piece is incredibly appealing for the grade level, with rich apricot and cherry-red luster remaining in the border recesses, while the central regions display blended chocolate and burgundy overtones. A sharp strike completes the eye appeal.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2288, PCGS# 2139*



**7254 1879 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1879 is the most easily obtainable Indian cent issue from the 1870s, but even this date becomes scarce in grades finer than MS65, regardless of color designation. This piece shows luminous coppery-orange luster with faint auburn overtones on each side. Slight die fatigue is noted in the obverse recesses, though the strike is nonetheless well-executed. NGC has certified 22 numerically finer Red and Brown examples (9/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2286, PCGS# 2134*



**7257 1884 MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The appeal of this coin is not so much in the high-grade scarcity of the issue, but in the sharp strike and luminous rose-red luster that highlights the recesses on each side, with rich burgundy-brown overtones in the central region.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228B, PCGS# 2149*



**7255 1880 MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Indian cent production neared 39 million coins in 1880, dwarfing all mintage figures from the previous decade; this issue is plentiful in most grades. High-end Uncirculated pieces, however, present a challenge for the advanced specialist. This boldly struck piece displays virtually full red color. NGC has certified 16 numerically finer Red and Brown coins (9/14).

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2287, PCGS# 2137*



**7258 1885 MS63 Red and Brown NGC.** Cent production declined in 1885. But Mint State examples of this year are somewhat more available than are those of similarly low-mintage dates of the 1870s, suggesting that the high mintages of the early 1880s were still supplying the needs of commerce. This piece displays beautiful hues of olive, rose, and coppery-orange luster highlighting boldly struck motifs. A carbon spot is noted within the lower headdress feathers.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2152*







**7259 1885 MS63 Red and Brown NGC.** A thick array of olive, amber, coppery-orange, and rose-red hues encompasses each side of this boldly struck representative, partially muting the frosty underlying luster. Deeper russet and burgundy colors are seen over the right obverse surfaces. A single carbon spot is seen on the reverse near the T in CENT.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2152



**7262 1885 MS65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Fiery copper-orange luster highlights rich cherry-red and deep auburn overtones on each side of this high-end Gem example. The combination of a sharp strike and a lack of any carbon spotting contribute to the superb eye appeal. This is an important offering, as NGC has encapsulated only 22 numerically finer coins within the Red and Brown color category (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2152



**7260 1885 MS64+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** An unusually lustrous example, boasting significantly more red than brown. The color is primarily pale orange-gold, though the central reverse exhibits deeper olive-red toning. A sharp strike heightens the overall appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2152



**7263 1885 MS66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** At the MS66 grade level, this "common" date becomes a notable condition rarity; NGC has certified only 20 Red and Brown examples at this level (1 in 66 ★), with just two finer (9/14). This representative boasts satiny luster beneath beautifully blended hues of rose, coppery-orange, and olive toning, while the strike is sharp and the surfaces are virtually free of any detectable flaws.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2152



**7261 1885 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Rich cherry-red, violet, and bronze-gold hues encompass each side of this Gem representative, while the underlying surfaces exhibit luminous, softly frosted luster. The strike is sharp. NGC has certified just 22 numerically finer Red and Brown examples (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2152



**7264 1887 MS62 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1887 Indian cent is not a rare date at the MS62 level, but this particular representative is unusually appealing for the grade. Luminous coppery-orange luster illuminates the recesses on each side, attractively highlighting the rich chocolate-brown toning. Relief elements are sharply struck. A few faint carbon specks are seen upon close examination.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2158







**7265 1887 MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Readily available in lower grades, the 1887 Indian cent becomes somewhat elusive at the Gem grade level, regardless of color designation. This piece displays substantial orange-gold luster shining through subtle auburn-brown overtones. The strike is sharply impressed, and the surfaces are free of any noticeable carbon spotting. Census: 58 in 65 Red and Brown, 6 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2158



**7268 1898 MS65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1898 Indian cent is a readily available date overall, but it becomes elusive in grades finer than MS65. This Plus-graded representative exhibits frosty rose-orange and auburn-red luster, with a few tiny lime-green accents seen in the obverse crevices. NGC has certified 18 numerically finer Red and Brown examples (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228T, PCGS# 2200



**7266 1888 MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1888 is another high-mintage and proportionately plentiful date in the Indian Head cent series, but its availability declines somewhat at the Gem grade level, and finer pieces are rarely seen. This Choice representative displays well-detailed motifs amid softly blended copper-orange and chocolate-brown hues.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 2167



**7269 1902 MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** In 1902, there was a staggering mintage of more than 87 million Indian cents, but the date is nonetheless scarce at the MS66 grade level, regardless of color designation. This representative displays unusually appealing shades of cherry-red, olive, and coppery-gold luster, with boldly struck design elements. Census: 19 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2212



**7267 1892 MS63 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Cent production remained substantial in 1892, with more than 37 million coins produced. While the date is easily obtainable in lower Mint State grades, pieces with any degree of remaining mint red are in high demand from date collectors. This piece shows lightly dappled burgundy toning over luminous coppery-orange luster on each side. The strike is well-executed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 228L, PCGS# 2182



**7270 1906 — Reverse Damage — NGC Details. Unc.** A plentiful issue, often chosen for type purposes. This example was struck from a fresh die pair, as evidenced by the semiprooflike fields and sharp design definition. The obverse is primarily orange-gold, with a few tiny cherry and olive accents; the reverse has a few shallow scrapes, warranting the details grade from NGC, though these are well-masked by deep burgundy toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7271 1906 MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1906 Indian cent is readily available in grades through MS65 Red, ideal for type representation. This Choice example displays dappled burgundy toning over vibrant orange-gold and pale rose-red luster. The strike is sharp, and the surfaces are free of any significant abrasions.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2293, PCGS# 2224



**7274 1909 MS63 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1909 has long been a popular date in the Indian cent series, boasting a moderately low mintage of little more than 14 million coins, and ranking as the final year of issue for the type. This representative is sharply struck throughout, with vibrant orange-gold luster shining through dappled burgundy-brown overtones.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2297, PCGS# 2236



**7272 1907 MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1907 Indian cent is far and away the most plentiful issue in the series, as it should be with a mintage in excess of 100 million coins. Its popularity as a type coin, however, is seemingly unmatched. This Choice representative displays lustrous olive-gold surfaces, with tinges of cherry-red luster in the recesses. The strike is sharp.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2294, PCGS# 2227



**7275 1909 MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Indian cent production ceased in early 1909, as the transition to Victor D. Brenner's Lincoln designs commenced. This final-year issue has long been a favorite among type collectors, as enough high-grade examples survive to make the date collectible. This boldly struck, satiny example displays nearly full red color on the obverse, while the reverse shows substantial auburn toning over the central regions.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2297, PCGS# 2236



**7273 1908-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The San Francisco facility was the first branch mint to coin the cent denomination, beginning production in November 1908, and striking a little more than 1.1 million pieces before the end of the year. Mint State survivors are not definably rare, though they are heavily pursued by Indian cent specialists. This Gem example displays nearly full red luster, with just a few faint burgundy overtones on the reverse. Well-struck motifs complete the overall appeal.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2233



**7276 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1909-S boasts the lowest mintage of the series (309,000 coins), but enough Mint State examples were saved as final-year of issue coins that the date is not valued quite as highly as the 1877 in high grades. Still, the 1909-S Indian cent is significantly scarcer in Mint State than the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent. This Choice example displays luminous orange-gold luster beneath faint chocolate-brown overtones. The strike is unusually strong for the issue.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239





## PROOF INDIAN CENTS



**7277 1865 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The published mintage of 500 proof 1865 cents reflects only those sold in silver proof sets, but a small number of additional pieces were also distributed in minor proof sets. Nevertheless, the issue remains scarce. This piece displays highly reflective fields with vivid cherry-red and orange-gold hues encompassing each side. Fully defined design elements complete the immense visual appeal. Census: 31 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red and Brown, 8 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 229H, PCGS# 2283



**7278 1870 PR64 Red NGC.** A scarce proof issue in high grades with full Red color. The design elements are fully struck, save for the typical Shallow N in ONE. Wispy raised die striations are evident on the reverse, with the aid of a magnifier, while several struck-through lint marks are noted on Liberty's neck and cheek. This attractive near-Gem specimen is free of any mentionable post-strike surface flaws. Census: 20 in 64 Red, 14 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 229N, PCGS# 2299



**7279 1872 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Bold N in ONE. A lovely proof cent with shimmering reflectivity in the fields and deep reddish-brown toning. The motifs are fully struck, and the surfaces are contact-free. An attractive example for the modest grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 229R, PCGS# 2304



**7280 1876 PR64 Brown NGC. CAC.** The proof 1876 Indian cent is one of the more plentiful proof issues of the period for the denomination, though high-grade survivors fall far short of being "common." This Choice example displays beautifully glossy surfaces with hues of olive-brown, amber-gold, and ocean-blue toning over each side. The strike is full throughout, increasing the immense eye appeal. Census: 16 in 64 Brown, 15 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 229V, PCGS# 2315



**7281 1878 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1878 is one of the more easily obtainable proof Indian cent issues of the period in Gem condition, though such coins are still elusive with remaining int red color. This representative displays crisp motifs and moderately reflective fields beneath rich hues of amber-red, burgundy, and pale olive toning. Census: 61 in 65 (1 in 65 ★) Red and Brown, 6 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 229X, PCGS# 2322



**7282 1878 PR65 Red and Brown Cameo NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Despite being one of the more available proof issues of the period overall, the proof 1878 Indian cent is rarely found with cameo contrast. This Gem representative displays pleasing field-motif contrast, with deep cherry-red and pale lavender hues complementing luminous bronze-gold color overall. Census: 10 in 65 (1 in 65 ★), 2 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 82323







**7283 1880 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With a mintage of 3,955 pieces, the proof 1880 Indian cent is easily obtainable in Gem grades. The appeal of this Choice example, however, lies in the rich patination that blankets each side in shades of coppery-orange, violet, and olive-blue toning. Well-struck devices and moderately reflective fields increase the eye appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 229Z, PCGS# 2328



**7286 1881 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Snow-PR1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. There is a minute die dot just after the last A in AMERICA. A defective digit punch causes both 1s in the date to appear to be repunched. Variegated red-gold and salmon-red toning adorns the mark-free surfaces. The design motifs are struck with razor-sharp precision. Census: 39 in 66 Red and Brown, 8 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A2, PCGS# 2331



**7284 1881 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Richard Snow's comments regarding this proof issue, in his *Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents*, tend to emphasize the high overall production quality and the desirability of this date for type collectors. This is a marvelously struck specimen with crisply impressed design motifs and rich red-brown coloration. Both sides are free of contact marks or other distractions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A2, PCGS# 2331



**7287 1882 PR63 Red and Brown NGC. Snow-PR1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A small die line is visible above the 5th pearl. This is a sharply struck proof showing variegated light to medium gold, tan, and lavender-blue toning. Carefully preserved, this example is free of all but minor imperfections.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A3, PCGS# 2334



**7285 1881 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Deep cherry-red toning and full strike definition are found on both sides of this impressive specimen. This piece was obviously well cared for from the time of its production. Surface marks are virtually nonexistent, and the eye appeal of this example is truly remarkable. Census: 39 in 66 Red and Brown, 8 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A2, PCGS# 2331



**7288 1882 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** This is a lovely near-Gem proof from an original mintage of 3,100 coins. The surfaces are clean and contact-free. The design elements are struck with pinpoint precision. This is an exceptional, highly appealing cent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A3, PCGS# 2334







**7289 1882 PR66 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This proof issue is described by Rick Snow as one of the most common for the type; yet Premium Gems are scarce and Superb Gems are rare. This is a fully struck coin with deep brownish-blue toning and bright pink-red accents on some of the high points, including most of the wreath.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A3, PCGS# 2333



**7292 1883 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This Gem proof is somewhat deeply toned with chocolate-brown coloration evident, along with bright pink-red and lavender-brown highlights. This remarkably preserved specimen shows no flyspecks, handling marks or other surface flaws. Relatively few examples from this high-mintage issue have attained the PR65 grade level.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 2337



**7290 1883 PR64 Brown NGC. Snow-PR1.** Minor repunching is evident on the top of the 3 in the date; Snow indicates that it is actually a defective die punch. A well-struck piece with good eye appeal and slightly variegated toning. A shallow vertical line resides on Liberty's cheek.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 2336



**7293 1883 PR63 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. From the largest Indian Head cent proof mintage, this piece represents good value as a potential type representative. It is also a high-end specimen for the PR63 Red and Brown assessment. Razor-sharp strike definition combines with excellent surface preservation on both sides.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 2337



**7291 1883 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An impressive piece for the grade, it still retains a great deal of mint-red toning on each side. Sharply struck and free of carbon specks or contact marks. From the most numerous proof mintage of the Indian cent series, at 6,609 coins.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 2337







**7294 1884 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The proof Indian cent mintage of 1884 (3,942 pieces) exceeded collector demand for the issue, and the remaining pieces were purportedly purchased by dealers at or near face value. As a result, numerous high-grade pieces are extant, many exhibiting rich toning from years of storage in their original wrappers. This sharp Gem example is just such a piece, showing deep coppery-red and amber hues on each side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A5, PCGS# 2340



**7297 1886 Type Two PR64+ Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The last feather of the Indian's headdress points to the space between C and A of AMERICA: the chief diagnostic for the Type Two Indian cent design that began in 1886, designed by Charles Barber. The fields are highly reflective on each side of this near-Gem proof specimen. The variegated toning array includes hues of steel-green, peach-red, and tan. No contact marks or hairlines restrict the grade of this attractive, high-end example. Census: 8 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red and Brown, 7 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A8, PCGS# 92346



**7295 1884 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** Despite a mintage of 3,942 pieces and a moderately high survival rate, the proof 1884 Indian cent is a condition rarity at the Superb Gem grade level regardless of color designation. This representative exhibits crisply struck devices and moderately reflective fields, while each side boasts rich orange-gold, burgundy, and pale olive hues. Census: 12 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A5, PCGS# 2340



**7298 1887 PR66 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. For unexplained reasons, proof Indian cent production dipped to 2,960 coins in 1887. Extant examples can be located with little searching in lower grades, but become scarce at the Premium Gem level. This representative displays beautiful forest-green, violet, and burgundy hues in the highly reflective fields, while the devices are boldly struck and free of contact marks. Census: 19 in 66 (1 in 66 ★) Brown, 4 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A9, PCGS# 2348



**7296 1886 Type One PR64 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Deeply toned with a combination of olive-brown and chocolate-brown coloration blended over the obverse, while gold and pale blue-green hues appear on the reverse. The motifs are fully brought up and the surfaces are mark-free and carbon-free.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22A7, PCGS# 2345







**7299 1888 PR63 Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Proof cent production recovered in 1888 to 4,582 pieces, but extant high-grade examples are surprisingly just as elusive as are those of the previous, lower-mintage proof issue. This representative shows deep burgundy, amber-brown, and olive-gold hues, with the mirroring on the reverse slightly muted by the rich coloration. A touch of striking softness on the top three headdress feather tips is typical of this issue.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AA, PCGS# 2351



**7301 1889 PR64 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Medium saddle-brown toning is evenly distributed over the smooth, blemish-free surfaces. The design elements are boldly detailed, if a trifle weak on the first four headdress feather tips. Although not a rare proof issue, with a mintage of 3,336 coins, Snow writes it not an easy date to locate in Gem condition.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2732, PCGS# 2354



**7300 1888 PR64 Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Although not definably rare until the Premium Gem level, the proof 1888 Indian cent is elusive in grades finer than PR64, regardless of color designation. For the date collector, this Choice example offers substantial eye appeal for the grade with intermingled hues of cherry-red, forest-green, amber-brown, and soft lavender over each side, with the colors more prominent on the obverse. A sharp strike completes the appeal.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AA, PCGS# 2351



**7302 1890 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This pleasing proof specimen shows fields that are highly reflective for an Indian cent, especially on the obverse. Sharply struck overall. Browning in the left obverse field precludes a Red color designation from NGC. Contact marks are absent.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AC, PCGS# 2358



**7303 1890 PR64 Red NGC.** Proof cent mintages began a gradual decline in 1890, with only 2,740 pieces produced that year. Survivors are available in lower grades, but the issue becomes elusive with full Red color. This near-Gem example displays bold design elements and moderate mirroring in the fields. Orange-gold luster graces much of each side, and deeper rose-red overtones are seen in portions of the recesses. Census: 22 in 64 Red, 12 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AC, PCGS# 2359







**7304 1891 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Proof cent production dipped yet again in 1891, achieving a mintage of only 2,350 coins. Poor manufacturing quality further inhibited the survival of high-grade examples. This near-Gem representative is unusually sharp for the issue, with ample reflectivity in the fields. Rich cherry-red and bronze-gold hues highlight the recesses beneath a thin veil of pale auburn toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AD, PCGS# 2361



**7305 1892 PR64 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A razor-sharp, beautifully toned Choice proof, this 1892 representative showcases blended hues of olive-gold, turquoise, ocean-blue, and pale lavender beneath a thin veil of rich burgundy toning. Substantial reflectivity in the fields highlights the colors when tilted beneath a light. Census: 15 in 64 Brown, 15 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AE, PCGS# 2363



**7306 1893 PR63 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. With a mintage of only 2,195 pieces, the proof 1893 Indian cent is, not surprisingly, scarce in high grades; thus attractive lesser-grade examples are ideal for the date collector. This boldly struck representative displays fiery orange-red color around the margins, with rich burgundy-brown overtones in the centers.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AF, PCGS# 2367



**7307 1893 PR64 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. According to Snow (2009): "This date is very tough to locate in high grades without problems." This comment is confirmed by a quick study of current population data at NGC and PCGS, with each service reporting 22 coins rated at PR64 Brown. Gem proofs are scarce regardless of color designation, and near-Gems like this example are slightly more affordable. A fully struck piece with deep chocolate-brown toning and vibrant lilac and emerald-green accents.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AF, PCGS# 2366



**7308 1893 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** The 1893 boasts the lowest proof mintage in the Indian cent series since 1877, and is proportionately elusive in Gem and finer grades. This representative is nearly full Red, displaying deep cherry-red hues in the recesses and lighter bronze-gold over the remainder of each side. A bold strike increases the overall appeal. Census: 39 in 65 Red and Brown, 11 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AF, PCGS# 2367



**7309 1894 PR64 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The deep brown obverse coloration changes to bright shades of lilac and steel-blue on the reverse. This sharply struck coin shows clean, mark-free surfaces. The fields display substantial reflectivity, confirming the proof status of this attractive example.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AG, PCGS# 2369







**7310 1894 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** In the context of the series, the proof 1894 Indian cent is not a great rarity, though its availability declines somewhat in Gem grades. This Red and Brown example displays substantial coppery-orange color beneath subtle auburn overtones, while the bold design elements complete the pleasing visual appeal. The surfaces are free of post-production marks; a couple of microscopic strike-throughs, as made, are noted on the cheek. Census: 42 in 65 (1 in 65 S) Red and Brown, 11 finer (9/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AG, PCGS# 2370



**7313 1895 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. As the CAC green label affirms, this Choice proof cent exhibits excellent eye appeal for the grade, with vivid hues of violet, burgundy, and orange-gold over each side. The design elements are boldly struck and the surfaces are free of noticeable contact marks. Moderate reflectivity in the fields completes the eye appeal.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AH, PCGS# 2373



**7311 1895 PR62 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. By 1895, the quality of proof coinage at the Mint was increasing, and Gem examples of this proof Indian cent issue are among the more readily available for type collectors. This piece is boldly struck, with rich orange-gold, violet, and amber toning over each side. A deeper toning speck is noted at the base of Liberty's nose.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AH, PCGS# 2373



**7314 1896 PR65 Brown NGC.** Collector interest in the modern proof issues of the period declined during the latter half of the 1890s, as is evidenced by the proportionately lower production totals from this point forward. The 1896, struck to the limited extent of 1,862 pieces, is a slightly more elusive date in the context of proof Indian cents. The Gem example here offered shows deep violet and forest-green hues beneath a veil of rich burgundy toning. Bold design definition and a lack of significant surface flaws combine for great eye appeal. Census: 27 in 65 (1 in 65 ★) Brown, 4 finer (9/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AJ, PCGS# 2375



**7312 1895 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** Proof Indian cent production continued its gradual decline in 1895, with only 2,062 pieces struck. Despite this lower mintage, a number of Choice and Gem-quality pieces survive, partly due to better manufacturing quality of the coins during this period. This example displays sharp design elements amid rich violet-red and burgundy toning.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AH, PCGS# 2373







**7315 1896 PR65 Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The proof 1896 Indian cent is most often seen in the Red and Brown color category, though any example achieving the Gem grade level is scarce. This representative shows considerable flash for a Brown coin, with subtle orange-gold, forest-green, and deep violet hues seen in the recesses. The sharp motifs only increase the immense visual appeal. Census: 27 in 65 (1 in 65 ★) Brown, 4 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AJ, PCGS# 2375



**7318 1897 PR65 Brown NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An immensely appealing coin for the Brown color category, this Gem 1897 proof displays dominant forest-green, lemon-gold, and violet toning, while a few slightly more subtle ocean-blue hues are seen in the recesses on each side. The devices are struck to full definition, and the eye appeal is proportionately high. Census: 28 in 65 Brown, 17 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AK, PCGS# 2378



**7316 1897 PR63 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The proof 1897 cent is a well-made issue, sometimes encountered with varying degrees of cameo contrast. This representative displays lightly dappled ocean-blue overtones amid pale pinkish-gold color, with subtle field-motif contrast on each side. As is characteristic of this issue, the devices are fully defined in all respects.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AK, PCGS# 2379



**7319 1898 PR65 Brown NGC.** Increased production quality continued for the proof cents in 1898, and this issue is well-known for its bold strikes and deeply reflective fields, as shown on this Gem from the Eric P. Newman Collection. This piece has vivid violet and forest-green toning in the recesses with noticeable field-motif contrast and uncompromised eye appeal. Census: 19 in 65 Brown, 6 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AL, PCGS# 2381



**7317 1897 PR65 Brown NGC. CAC.** As is the case with many proof Indian cents of the period, the 1897 is moderately available in lower grades, and becomes increasingly scarce in Gem and finer grades. This sharply struck representative displays vibrant hues of forest-green, violet, and lilac-gold beneath rich burgundy toning on each side. Census: 28 in 65 Brown, 17 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AK, PCGS# 2378



**7320 1899 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** Proof Indian cent production recovered slightly in 1899 to 2,031 pieces, aiding in the survival of Choice and Gem-quality examples. Premium Gems, while more readily obtainable than those of other dates, are still elusive regardless of color category. This piece displays bold design elements beneath varying shades of amber-brown toning, while the recesses deliver vivid tinges of violet, olive-green, and orange-gold color. Census: 21 in 66 (1 in 66 ★) Red and Brown, 4 finer (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AM, PCGS# 2385







**7321 1900 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** A brief spike occurred in proof Indian cent production in 1900, with a total of 2,262 pieces struck. While the issue is moderately available in most grades, Gem or finer representatives remain elusive when sought with significant mint red color. This representative displays a blend of olive-green, cherry-red, and orange-gold color over the obverse, while the reverse shows deeper burgundy toning. The devices are fully impressed.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AN, PCGS# 2388



**7324 1902 PR62 Brown NGC.** A well-struck piece with toning that appears over each side in a variegated fashion. Green and brick-red hues are among the most prominent, and are accented by flashes of glassy reflectivity in the fields. This example is free of handling marks or hairlines.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AR, PCGS# 2393



**7322 1900 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The rich coloration actually includes substantial elements of lilac, red, and gold, in addition to deeper accents of golden-brown on the obverse. Fully struck and free of contact marks, hairlines and spots, this coin displays evenly distributed coppery-red and steel-green toning. A conditionally scarce specimen at this grade level, and rare any finer. Census: 45 in 65 Red and Brown, 30 finer (9/14).  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AN, PCGS# 2388



**7325 1902 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** A change in proof die preparation in 1902 nearly eliminated all contrast between the fields and devices of proof cents produced during this year, making design sharpness all that much more important to the modern collector. This Premium Gem example is boldly struck with deeply reflective fields. Each side is enveloped in vivid olive-green, orange-gold, and rose-red toning, with the colors somewhat more prominent on the obverse. Census: 19 in 66 (1 in 66 ★) Red and Brown, 4 finer (9/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AR, PCGS# 2394



**7323 1901 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** An attractive, fully struck Gem proof with several mint-made features that are not currently reported by Snow, or in *Cherrypickers'*. These include noticeable repunching along the right outside edge of 9 in the date, and pronounced doubling along the lower portion of Liberty's profile, from the chin to the bottom of the neck. Rich toning and smooth surfaces are attributes of this appealing specimen, which is scarce at the current PR65 grade level.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AP, PCGS# 2391



**7326 1903 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Proof cent production dipped to just 1,790 pieces in 1903, the lowest recorded proof mintage of the denomination since 1877. Choice and Gem-quality representatives can be located with little searching, but finer pieces are distinctly scarce, regardless of color designation. This piece shows rich amber-red, olive-green, and bronze-gold toning over deeply reflective fields, and the devices are struck to the full definition. Census: 16 in 66 (2 in 66 ★ Red and Brown, 1 in 66+★).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AS, PCGS# 2397







**7327 1904 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** A moderately available proof issue, despite a limited mintage of only 1,817 coins. This representative displays vivid olive-green and orange-gold hues over the obverse, while the reverse is enveloped in deeper copper-red and pale violet toning. Crisp devices further increase the overall appeal.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AT, PCGS# 2400*



**7330 1906 PR66+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** *Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green.* Each side of this high-end Premium Gem example is illuminated by vivid violet-red, forest-green, and sun-gold toning. Ample mirroring in the fields highlights razor-sharp design definition, giving this beautifully preserved coin nearly unrivaled visual appeal. Census: 18 in 66 (2 in 66+ Red and Brown, 2 in 66 ★)  
*Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AV, PCGS# 2406*



**7328 1905 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** The proof 1905 Indian cent is not truly elusive overall, though pieces with significant mint Red color remain highly sought-after. This Choice example shows bright orange-gold and amber toning over the glassy surfaces on the obverse, while the reverse has deeper hues of coppery-red and pale violet-brown. The strike is bold.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AU, PCGS# 2403*



**7331 1907 PR62 Brown NGC. CAC.** *Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green.* 1907 was a curious year for the Indian cent, as business strike production was the highest of the series (more than 108 million coins), but proof production was the lowest of all post-1877 proof cent issues (only 1,475 pieces). This example of the proof variant displays vivid coppery-orange and rose-red color amid deeper olive-brown and burgundy toning. The strike is sharp and the preservation is excellent. Census: 2 in 62 Brown, 49 finer (9/14).  
*Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AW, PCGS# 2408*



**7329 1906 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC.** Despite a mintage of only 1,725 pieces, the proof 1906 Indian cent does not become truly scarce until the PR66 grade level, though there it is particularly challenging. This representative displays vivid violet-red, forest-green, and mint-gold toning over each side, while the devices are struck to full definition and the eye appeal is proportionately high. Census: 18 in 66 (2 in 66+ Red and Brown, 2 in 66 ★).  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AV, PCGS# 2406*





**7332 1908 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Proof cent sales remained minimal in 1908, with only 1,620 pieces produced. High-grade full Red survivors are scarce, putting increased demand on the more often seen Red and Brown pieces. This Choice example shows deeply reflective fields and sharp motifs. The obverse has vibrant coppery-orange, sub-gold, and deep burgundy toning, while the reverse displays deeper amber-red and olive-green colors.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AX, PCGS# 2412



**7335 1908 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The rarity trend of the proof Indian cent issues continues with the 1908, as the issue is moderately available in lower grades, but is seldom seen at the Premium Gem level. This example displays intermingled sun-gold, coppery-red, and forest-green hues. The strike is full and the recesses exhibit substantial reflectivity. Census: 36 in 66 (1 in 66+ Red and Brown, 2 in 66 ★)

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AX, PCGS# 2412



**7333 1908 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** CAC. Deep red-brown and golden-brown toning covers each side of this sharply defined, well-preserved Gem specimen. With a lower mintage of 1,620 pieces, this issue is seldom encountered in higher grades.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AX, PCGS# 2412



**7336 1909 Indian PR64 Red Cameo NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The proof 1909 Indian cent is a popular issue among type collectors as the final-year issue of the series, but its allure is increased by its rarity with cameo contrast. This full Red Choice example displays softly frosted, crisply struck devices set against deeply mirrored fields. The color is primarily coppery-gold, though faint ribbons of red and green toning are observed in the recesses. Census: 2 in 64, 2 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 82416



**7334 1908 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** CAC. A remarkable specimen with razor-sharp strike definition and exceptional eye appeal. The well-preserved surfaces are free of grade-limiting spots, contact marks, or hairlines. Copper-red toning adorns the high points and the peripheral regions, while medium sea-green coloration emerges in the fields. Census: 36 in 66 (1 in 66+ Red and Brown, 2 in 66 ★)

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22AX, PCGS# 2412





## GOLD DOLLARS



**7337 1849 Open Wreath — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Breen-6001.** The “distant stars” variety. A briefly circulated sea-green and apricot-gold example. An abrasion is noted near the 9 o’clock star, with lesser marks present east of Liberty’s ear, above the R in DOLLAR, and near the star above the hair bun.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7338 1849 Open Wreath MS62 NGC. CAC. Breen-6004.** Ex: “Col.” E.H.R. Green. Near stars, thin date numerals. Original butter-gold toning drapes this satiny and fully struck dollar. The reverse is well preserved, and the obverse field displays wispy grazes.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25B9, PCGS# 7502



**7339 1851-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1.** Ex: “Col.” E.H.R. Green. This peach-gold New Orleans dollar has a precise strike and lustrous borders. Study beneath a loupe can detect only unimportant contact, mostly located above the LL in DOLLAR and the top of the portrait.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516



**7340 1851-O MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 2.** Ex: “Col.” E.H.R. Green. A pleasing chestnut-gold New Orleans type coin. Faint obverse field marks correspond to the grade, and the reverse displays only trivial contact. The strike is good, although the centers are incompletely brought up.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516



**7341 1851-O MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** Ex: “Col.” E.H.R. Green. The stars between 1 and 3 o’clock are diminished due to a lapped die. Both Variety 1 and Variety 2 share the same reverse and are approximately equal in scarcity. The present New Orleans gold dollar displays apple-green and butter-gold toning. No abrasions are remotely of interest aside from a hair-thin vertical line through the hair bun.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516



**7342 1852-O AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** The wreath and stars on this example are sharply struck. Surfaces display attractive tones of jade-green and sun-gold. Mintages of New Orleans gold dollars were much lower than their Philadelphia counterparts.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BT, PCGS# 7520







**7343 1853-O MS62 NGC. Variety 1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The usually encountered variety with a high date and die lines near the IT in UNITED. The strike is full; luster outlines the design elements on the surfaces of this caramel-gold New Orleans dollar. No marks merit singular description. Minor mint-made strike-throughs (as made) are noted near the coronet tip.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524



**7344 1853-O MS62 NGC. Variety 1.** A nicely struck olive-green and honey-gold example of this popular New Orleans type issue. Hoarded old tenor silver coin was probably responsible for the relatively high mintage of 290,000 pieces. Marks are confined to wispy field grazes, mostly near the bust tip.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524



**7345 1855 AU55 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1855 is one of just two moderately obtainable dates in the Type Two gold dollar production run, ideal for the casual type collector. This Choice AU representative displays original green-gold color and nearly complete detail. Light clash marks are noted, as is typical of the type.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532



**7346 1855 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** A wheat-gold example of the briefly coined Type Two design. The relief was too high for the small Liberty head, which invariably caused weakness opposite on the 8 in the date and the first L in DOLLAR. This example is unworn and lacks abrasions, but the obverse exhibits faint vertical hairlines.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7347 1855-O — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 2.** The 1855-O is the sole Type Two issue from the New Orleans Mint. It also has a low mintage of 55,000 pieces. This well defined green-gold example is virtually void of visible marks, but a loupe reveals delicate hairlines on both sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7348 1857 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Though not quite as plentiful as the 1856, the 1857 gold dollar is available enough to be suitable for type representation. This example displays medium green-gold color over semiprooflike fields. The wreath bowknot is not fully defined, though the strike is otherwise pleasing. NGC has certified 52 numerically finer representatives (9/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CD, PCGS# 7544







**7349 1857 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** Readily obtainable in lower grades, the 1857 gold dollar becomes elusive above the MS63 grade level. This Plus-graded piece displays frosty green-gold luster and pleasantly smooth surfaces. The central reverse is slightly soft, as is typical of this issue, though the strike is well-executed in other areas.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CD, PCGS# 7544



**7352 1861 MS62 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This is a sharply struck, satiny example of this early Philadelphia type coin. Green-gold luster blankets largely smooth surfaces, though the fields exhibit the usual clash marks. An undeniably original representative with superior eye appeal for the grade.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CU, PCGS# 7558



**7350 1858 MS62 NGC. CAC.** The 1858 gold dollar is a scarcer Type Three Philadelphia issue, being seen only infrequently compared to the more plentiful 1856 and 1857 issues. This luminous Mint State piece displays a degree of semiprooflike mirroring in the fields, and boldly struck devices. Light, scattered luster grazes limit the grade, but hardly inhibit the eye appeal. Census: 60 in 62, 38 finer (9/14).  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CH, PCGS# 7548



**7353 1862 MS61 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. According to *A Guide Book of Gold Dollars*, this issue is the most plentiful Type Three gold dollar date, with an original mintage of 1,361,390 coins, and it is an excellent candidate for a high-grade type set. This is a pleasing antique-gold example with boldly struck design motifs and moderate clash marks noted on the obverse.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560



**7351 1861 MS62 NGC. CAC.** Not unlike its double eagle counterpart, the 1861 gold dollar survives in large enough quantities to be considered for type representation, but it is also elusive without unsightly abrasions. This luminous green-gold example is boldly struck, and a small tick on Liberty's neck is the only significant surface flaw.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CU, PCGS# 7558



**7354 1862 MS62 NGC. CAC.** This pretty example has a nice amount of luster and shows well-struck devices. Clash marks are noted on the reverse, along with a couple of shallow luster grazes in the upper field areas. The obverse is remarkably clean. A common Type Three date that is readily available at most grade levels, and slightly scarce in higher grades, this example will appeal to type collectors.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560







**7355 1862 MS63 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1862 gold dollar had a substantial mintage in excess of 1.3 million coins, and is proportionately more available in Mint State than are its lower-mintage counterparts. It is an ideal choice for the type collector seeking an early period Type Three representative. This coin is sharply struck with satiny green-gold luster. Only a few minute abrasions limit the grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560



**7358 1862 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An available date in lower grades, the 1862 gold dollar becomes increasingly elusive in grades finer than MS63. This attractive Choice example exhibits frosty honey and green-gold luster over each side, with sharp motifs and smooth surfaces.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560



**7356 1862 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Frosty, medium green-gold luster delivers pleasing eye appeal with largely smooth surfaces and bold design elements. This issue was produced in quantity (more than 1.3 million pieces), but was widely hoarded during the coin shortage of the Civil War, resulting in the survival of many of the Mint State pieces known today.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560



**7359 1862 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** This is a well-struck gold dollar with glowing surfaces and pleasing yellow-gold and pale green toning. Slight grazes in the left obverse fields seemingly keep this example from a Gem grade. The reverse is virtually mark-free.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560



**7357 1862 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Hoarding of gold coinage during the Civil War resulted in increased gold dollar production in 1862 in an effort to resupply the economy with coinage. However, many of those coins were also hoarded. Mint State survivors are plentiful, but most are moderately abraded. This Plus-graded example shows pale olive-gold luster and bold design elements. The surfaces are attractively smooth.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560



**7360 1862 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** Describing this high-mintage issue as an excellent choice for type purposes, in his *Guide Book of Gold Dollars*, Q. David Bowers estimates the surviving Mint State population at 3,000 to 4,000 coins. The current example is frosty, highly lustrous, and possesses tremendous visual appeal. The well-preserved surfaces are nearly mark-free.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560







**7361 1869 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** This low mintage gold dollar has only minimal circulation wear, but the left and right obverse field displays closely separated fine marks. The reverse is minutely granular near the date. Issued as a business production of just 5,900 pieces, since gold coin was hoarded during the late 1860s.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7364 1873 Open 3 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth state that the 1873 Open 3 gold dollar is one of the most common Type Three issues in Mint State, adding that this date and type becomes very scarce at the Gem grade level or finer. Here is a lovely near-Gem example that displays exquisite antique-gold color and shimmering, softly frosted mint luster.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DB, PCGS# 7573



**7362 1873 Open 3 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A well struck peach-gold example with prooflike fields. Close inspection reveals parallel vertical hairlines on both sides, a slender horizontal mark above the eye, and minor field marks near the D in UNITED.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7365 1874 MS63 NGC.** A gleaming yellow-gold example with faint greenish undertones in the fields. All the letters in LIBERTY are present, but T and Y are very faint. A clash mark extends from Liberty's upper right crown edge to the far right edge of the lower hair curls.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DC, PCGS# 7575



**7363 1873 Open 3 MS62 Prooflike NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Open 3 variant of the 1873 gold dollar is a plentiful issue overall, but examples certified as Prooflike are scarce. This representative shows deeply mirrored fields and subtle cameo contrast. Scattered abrasions limit the grade, but the sharp strike balances the visual appeal. Census: 11 in 62 Prooflike, 12 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 77573



**7366 1878 MS61 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This is a sharply struck coin with highly prooflike surfaces that are not recognized as such on the NGC holder. There are diagonal die striae observed across the left side of the obverse, along with a few small abrasions. The reverse is much cleaner, and free of post-strike surface flaws.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DG, PCGS# 7579







**7367 1888 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This was a widely saved issue at the time of its release, and Bowers estimates the surviving Mint State population at 1,800 to 2,200 coins. Many of these were struck with Prooflike surfaces, and some Prooflike coins have been mistakenly identified as proofs. This is a frosty, carefully preserved, well-defined example with blemish-free surfaces and lovely light coloration.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25DT, PCGS# 7589



**7370 1836 Block 8 AU55 NGC. CAC. Breen-6144, Variety 15, R.2.** This is a lightly worn, wheat-gold example of the popular Classic type. A slender radial obverse lamination (as coined) is noted beneath star 12 and the curl beneath the Y in LIBERTY. A few wispy pinscratches are noted on the obverse field above the date and near the aforementioned lamination.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 97694

## LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

### CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES



**7368 1834 — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. Breen-6140, Variety 2, R.3.** A lightly circulated first-year type coin. Plentiful pockets of yellow luster emerge from the peach-tinged surfaces. The reverse displays several hair-thin marks. However, the obverse displays only a single relevant mark, a diagonal line on the cheek.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7371 1842-O — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1842-O is a low mintage issue with just 19,800 pieces coined. A honey-gold example with peripheral luster and occasional softness of strike on the central motifs. Both sides display faint parallel hairlines, although they are less apparent on the reverse.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7369 1836 Block 8 — Reverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Breen-6144, Variety 15, R.2.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An apricot-gold quarter eagle that has a sharp peripheral strike while the centers display softness of impression. The open fields are textured with myriad pinpoint marks, perceptible only beneath a loupe.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7372 1843-D Small D — Harshly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 4-H.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The late die state with a crack through the first S in STATES to the wing below. This green-gold Dahlonega type coin is thickly hairlined but retains hints of its initial luster. The strike shows blending at the centers but the margins are well brought up.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.







**7373 1846-D — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Variety 7-I.** Pockets of luster cling to the stars and legends. The canary-gold surfaces are moderately bright from cleaning, and a narrow scrape is noted on the upper right reverse field. The strike is sharp at the borders and above average on the portrait, but the eagle is mostly indistinct.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7376 1851-O AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** The date was initially entered with a downward slope, with both 1s touching the dentils. It was repunched in the correct position, but remnants of all four digits from the first punch are obvious. NGC calls this variety VP-001, as it is unlisted in *Cherrypickers'*. Variety 1 is more available than its Variety 2 Normal Date alternative. A pumpkin-gold and olive-green example. The strike is somewhat inconsistent but there is little actual wear. There are relatively few abrasions, but we note slender marks on Liberty's forehead and cheek.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25HP, PCGS# 7762



**7374 1850 AU58 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. By 1850, a significant amount of gold was making its way from the California gold fields to the Philadelphia Mint, and a substantial mintage of 252,923 quarter eagles was accomplished. This is a visually appealing, antique-gold and lime-green example that is near to Mint State, save for a few faint hairlines and slight friction only on the design's highest points.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25HG, PCGS# 7755



**7377 1852 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** According to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2008), this issue is relatively common in low grades, but it becomes increasingly scarce in higher states of uncirculated. The current coin is one of only two rated as 63+ by NGC, and 79 are graded finer as of (8/14). The lightly toned, highly lustrous surfaces are minimally marked and definitely seem to possess Premium Quality for the Select Uncirculated level.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25HR, PCGS# 7763



**7375 1850 MS60 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This Philadelphia Mint issue is conditionally scarce in Uncirculated condition, despite a relatively high mintage of 252,923 pieces. Smooth, unmarked surfaces and shimmering satin mint luster are displayed on this pleasing representative. The blended antique-gold and greenish coloration is attractively original.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25HG, PCGS# 7755



**7378 1853 MS61 NGC. CAC.** Light antique-gold toning with faint greenish accents is highlighted by shimmering mint luster across each side. The minimal tiny surface marks, only seen on the lower obverse field, make this piece seem conservatively graded at MS61.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25HV, PCGS# 7767







**7379 1854 AU58 NGC.** A touch of blending on the eagle's left (facing) leg is the most discernible evidence of possible rub, but this near-Mint example is close to full Mint State. Luster is prevalent across both sides of the coin, which is boldly struck and attractive. Reddish-gold accents complement the medium-gold coloration.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25HX, PCGS# 7769



**7382 1857-O AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. An example of the seldom seen late die state with a vertical crack east of the mintmark. Orange-gold luster fills design recesses of this well defined New Orleans two and a half dollar coin. A few delicate marks are seen on the fields near the forehead and above the eagle.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JE, PCGS# 7784



**7380 1854-O — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 1.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A shortage of silver coinage may be partly responsible for the relatively high mintages of the 1851-O, 1852-O, and 1854-O. No 1853-O quarter eagles were struck, likely due to the large production of Arrows Seated coinage that year. This peach-gold New Orleans quarter eagle displays rich original toning. A trio of vertical pinscratches beneath the chin are less distracting than the NGC notation suggests, since the remainder of the coin is unblemished.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7383 1857-S AU55 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. A rare issue in Mint State and a challenging San Francisco date in Choice About Uncirculated condition, such as this coin. Orange-gold coloration covers the surfaces, which display a semiprooflike sheen. Bold details are seen on the motifs with the exception of slight blending on the eagle's head and neck from a combination of strike and brief circulation. Nice luster remains.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JF, PCGS# 7785



**7381 1857 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Brilliant mint luster over frosted, honey-gold surfaces signals the Select Mint State condition of this conditionally scarce quarter eagle. The strike is bold everywhere but stars 1 and 2, and also at the left (facing) wing tip opposite the two weak stars. Perhaps the dies were slightly misaligned. The fields are smooth and attractive with no significant marks.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JC, PCGS# 7782



**7384 1861 New Reverse, Type Two MS64 NGC.** The Type Two New Reverse with smaller letters and arrowheads appears on most 1861 quarter eagles, although a small number of the date employed the old reverse hub with larger elements. This near-Gem Type Two representative is brilliant and bold, with lustrous green-gold surfaces, orange highlights, and reflective fields.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25JX, PCGS# 7794







**7385 1865 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Because gold coins failed to circulate in 1865 except on the West Coast, mintage for that year was limited to 1,520 pieces. The few gold collectors of the era purchased proofs. Only a handful of these were saved, and just a single Uncirculated example is known. The present butter-gold coin is glossy from cleaning, and the high points display wear commensurate with the VF level.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7388 1873 Open 3 MS62 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Open 3 variety is somewhat more available than the Closed 3 according to estimated mintages, although the number of grading events are about equal between the two varieties. Frosted surfaces of this example display soft luster and olive-gold toning, the attractive, natural-gold coloration acquired in a long-held collection. Smooth fields and the motifs show only a few tiny marks that define the assigned grade.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KN, PCGS# 7817



**7386 1870-S XF40 NGC.** Smooth wear and original, orange-gold coloration combine to make this XF coin a desirable example of this scarce San Francisco date. One of many undervalued, low-mintage quarter eagles in the Liberty Head series, just 16,000 pieces were struck. Strong detail remains for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KG, PCGS# 7812



**7389 1877-S MS61 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Type Two New Reverse dies were used only on Philadelphia Mint quarter eagles with the exception of the 1877 and 1878 San Francisco issues. The smaller lettering and arrowheads give the impression of a more petite eagle. This lustrous, fully struck example appears conservatively graded, with green-gold coloration and reddish-orange highlights. A short mark on Liberty's jawline is the only noticeable abrasion.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KX, PCGS# 7827



**7387 1871-S AU55 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Khaki-gold color with orange accents confirms the originality of this popular S-Mint quarter eagle, which has been carefully preserved for more than 70 years in the collection of Eric P. Newman. The surfaces are smooth and attractive, with the few small marks minimized by brief circulation. Considerable luster remains. Slight weakness at the eagle's head is typical of this issue.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25KJ, PCGS# 7814







**7390 1879 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Mintages of Philadelphia gold coins tended to rise during the late 1870s, when Federal paper money could finally be converted at par to gold coin. The 1879 is nonetheless scarcer than its 1878 predecessor. A well struck example, this coin shows reflective apricot-gold luster that is slightly muted across the open fields. Census: 4 in 61, 4 finer (8/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 77830



**7391 1879 MS62 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Moderately scarce despite a mintage of 88,990 pieces, this Philadelphia quarter eagle is boldly produced with substantial, vibrant mint bloom. Brilliant medium-gold color emanates from the frosted surfaces. A few tiny marks are widely scattered and unobtrusive.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25L2, PCGS# 7830



**7392 1879 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1879 quarter eagle is somewhat scarce in all grades. The mintage was greatly reduced compared to that of 1878 with less than 89,000 pieces produced, and the overall number of 1879 survivors is not high. This is a sharply struck, lustrous example that appears to be conservatively graded at MS64. The shimmering mint frost highlights carefully preserved, yellow-gold surfaces. Census: 48 in 64 (2 in 64 ★), 22 finer (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25L2, PCGS# 7830



**7393 1887 AU58 NGC.** According to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, the 1887 quarter eagle is a scarce coin in all grades. From a low mintage of 6,160 pieces, this issue becomes increasingly scarce at higher levels of preservation. This slightly circulated example shows minimally marked surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LB, PCGS# 7839



**7394 1888 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This is a pleasing example with boldly defined motifs and mild prooflikeness detected in the fields. Pale green toning yields to light accents of rose coloration, mainly on the high points of the design. There are just a few trivial nicks seen on the nicely preserved surfaces.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LC, PCGS# 7840



**7395 1888 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Mint records report a mintage of only 16,001 business strike quarter eagles in 1888. Mint State survivors are scarce at the Choice grade level, and finer pieces are rare. This example displays warm orange-gold hues over smooth, frosty green-gold surfaces. NGC has seen only 33 numerically finer examples (9/14).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LC, PCGS# 7840







**7396 1890 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note that, for reasons unknown, the mintage for quarter eagles at the Philadelphia Mint dropped by more than 50% in 1890, making this a scarcer issue than either the 1888 or the 1889. This attractive example displays satiny luster and smooth surfaces. The design elements are sharply struck throughout.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LE, PCGS# 7842



**7397 1891 MS61 NGC. CAC. FS-801, Doubled Die Obverse.** Bold die doubling is seen on all reverse lettering, but is most prominent on AMERICA. Most 1891 quarter eagles are believed to have been struck from this die. As a date, the 1891 issue is elusive in Mint State, as is expected for a coin with a mintage of only 10,900 pieces. This representative is sharply struck with pale honey-gold luster. Light, scattered abrasions define the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LF, PCGS# 7843



**7398 1893 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1893 quarter eagle had a slightly larger mintage than the issues immediately preceding it (30,000 coins), and is proportionately more available in Mint State, but is scarcer in those grades than the early 20th century issues with similar mintages. This Choice example is sharply struck with frosty green-gold luster.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LH, PCGS# 7845



**7399 1897 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Unusually vivid cherry-red and forest-green toning fills the borders. The fields and portrait are lemon-gold. Both sides display vertical hairlines and the fully struck surfaces appear prooflike.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7400 1898 MS62 NGC.** The 1898 quarter eagle had a moderately low mintage of 24,000 pieces, and is proportionately more elusive in Mint State than are its 20th century counterparts. This piece displays a warm honey-gold hue, with deeper apricot overtones in the recesses. The devices are boldly impressed and the fields exhibit substantial semiprooflike mirroring.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LN, PCGS# 7850



**7401 1900 MS63 NGC.** This turn-of-the-century issue is widely popular for type representation. The example here offered displays sharp design elements and radiant yellow-gold luster, with an area of deeper orange-gold toning on central reverse. Scattered abrasions limit the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LR, PCGS# 7852





## INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



**7402 1901 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Struck during the first year of the 20th century, the 1901 quarter eagle is an ideal candidate for inclusion in a 20th century type set. This attractive Choice representative displays frosty green-gold luster and sharp design elements.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LS, PCGS# 7853



**7403 1902 MS63 NGC.** Frosty luster envelops each side of this example in softly blended honey and green-gold hues, and the design elements are struck to full definition. Light, scattered abrasions limit the grade, though none are individually obvious. Overall, this is a pleasing Mint State type coin.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LT, PCGS# 7854



**7404 1906 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Quarter eagle production increased during the final years of the Liberty Head type, with the result that these issues are widely popular among type specialists. This is a frosty green-gold Choice example of the 1906 issue, displaying bold design definition throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25LX, PCGS# 7858



**7405 1908 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Heavily saved as the first-year issue of Bela Lyon Pratt's sunken relief designs, the 1908 Indian quarter eagle is widely popular for type representation. This Choice example displays pleasantly smooth, satiny luster in shades of green and honey-gold. The strike is bold, with the eagle's facing shoulder exhibiting the diagnostic weakness from inadequate engraving of the die.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939



**7406 1914-D MS62 NGC. CAC.** This issue is readily available in lower Mint State grades, but striking quality is often a problem for the specialist. This representative is essentially sharp throughout, with the sole exception of the lower headdress feathers, which are not fully defined. Deep yellow-gold luster blankets each side. Light, scattered abrasions limit the grade, though none are individually detracting.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947



**7407 1927 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** For type purposes, this Plus-graded 1927 Indian quarter eagle is an ideal candidate, showing frosty green and honey-gold luster over minimally abraded surfaces. The design elements are boldly struck, a pleasing characteristic of this late-series Philadelphia issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 289D, PCGS# 7951





## THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



**7408 1854 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** A wheat-gold example of the popular single-year Small Letters subtype. The surfaces are moderately subdued, but ample luster remains, and wear is mostly limited to Liberty's curls. No marks are noticeable aside from a tick on the reverse rim at 6:30.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7409 1854 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** A pumpkin-gold type coin with olive-green tints on the reverse field. Very close to Mint State, since the forehead and shoulder curl show only slight wear. Although essentially devoid of bagmarks, both sides exhibit faint parallel hairlines.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7410 1854 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** An olive-gold three dollar piece from the introductory year of the denomination. No marks are visible to the unaided eye, but careful rotation beneath a loupe reveals patches of hairlines. The curls show wear, but substantial design detail remains.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7411 1854 — Reverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** A green-gold first-year three dollar piece with moderate wear on the shoulder curl and other high points. Hairlines are seen near the right ribbon end, and a pair of tiny specks of PVC show on the reverse rim at 7 and 8 o'clock. A light pinscratch through the upper lip is the only noticeable mark.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7412 1854 AU53 NGC.** The first-year mintage of 138,618 pieces for the three dollar gold piece was the highest amount of the entire 45-year series. Gold was plentiful from California, but after the first few years public enthusiasm for the denomination waned. Today, the issue is a favorite choice for type and for series collectors, both as the first year of issue and for its availability. This attractive About Uncirculated example is minimally abraded with smooth surfaces from light wear, and handsome, green-gold color.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969*



**7413 1854 AU55 NGC. CAC.** Mint luster remains across both sides of this Choice About Uncirculated example, which retains nice detail on the motifs. Medium-gold color shows flashes of lime-green at the margins and occasional orange accents across the smooth fields. There are no significant marks or abrasions.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969*





**7414 1854 AU55 NGC. CAC.** The large mintage notwithstanding, demand is always strong for this first-year three dollar gold piece. The other readily available dates in the series are from the 1870s (1874 and 1878), and they do not have the same charisma as this early date, likely minted from recently mined California gold. Only minor marks are scattered across the Choice surfaces, which display nice luster and sharp detail for the assigned grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969



**7417 1857 AU55 NGC.** Although no three dollar gold piece can be considered easily available, a moderate production of 20,891 pieces makes this issue an attainable early date for collectors. The glint of mint luster remains in protected areas over attractive, olive-gold surfaces. A few small abrasions are less than expected for the designated grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MA, PCGS# 7976



**7415 1855 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** A three dollar type coin with lime-green fields. The forehead and curls show wear, but peach-tinged luster fills protected regions. The surfaces are mildly glossy but lack remotely mentionable abrasions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7418 1857 AU55 NGC. CAC.** A Choice example, with an above-average amount of mint luster remaining for the assigned grade. Sharp details remain on Liberty's portrait, with only minor wear on the highest wreath leaves. Natural olive-gold toning provides nice eye appeal; the surfaces are smooth and attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MA, PCGS# 7976



**7416 1855-S — Scratches — NGC Details. XF.** The new San Francisco Mint concentrated on ten and twenty dollar coinage in 1854, since large denominations were vital to large-scale California commerce. No three dollar pieces were struck at the facility until 1855, and even then, the mintage of 6,600 pieces was less than 1% of its double eagle production. The present '55-S three shows wear expected of pieces used for commerce in the Old West. Traces of luster are nonetheless present. The portrait has a pair of brief pinscratches, and a slender mark is noted between the RS in DOLLARS and the reverse rim at 3:30.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7419 1859 AU53 NGC.** Remaining mint luster balances a few light abrasions in the obverse fields, and a trace of prooflike flash survives at the margins of this lightly circulated three dollar gold. As a slightly better date in the series, this issue is occasionally available (with patience), although not always as original as the current attractive example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MD, PCGS# 7979







**7420 1874 AU53 NGC. CAC.** The Mint Act of 1873 required the destruction and recoinage of old gold coins, and the Mint responded with a surge of three dollar gold pieces far exceeding recent mintages. In fact, it was the third-largest production of the long-running series. This About Uncirculated example shows light wear but few marks. A hint of mint luster remains at the margins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998



**7423 1874 AU55 NGC. CAC.** The Mint Act of 1873 in essence demonetized silver and imposed a *de facto* gold standard on the nation, a political maneuver decried by Western mining interests. Soon, the Act came to be labeled as the "Crime of '73." In the short term, it bolstered mintages of gold coins, although many denominations — such as the three dollar gold piece — hardly circulated domestically. Nevertheless, 41,800 pieces were struck. This example displays nice remaining mint luster over smooth, lightly marked surfaces with Choice eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998



**7421 1874 AU53 NGC. CAC.** A prototypical AU53 coin, with glimpses of mint luster, sharp remaining detail, and seven points of wear. A natural, yellow-gold patina shows a hint of olive-gold and inconspicuous, small marks from Mint handling and circulation. This is an appealing example for the assigned grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998



**7424 1874 AU55 NGC. CAC.** Despite a large mintage for the year, Mint Director James Pollock recommended the three dollar gold denomination be discontinued because of its closeness in weight, value, and size to the quarter eagle. Yet mintage of the largely unused three dollar pieces continued for another fifteen years. The present coin is a choice, original AU with olive-gold coloration and orange accents around the legends and devices.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998



**7422 1874 AU55 NGC. CAC.** Bits of prooflike surface remain in areas where mint luster is the strongest on this Choice, medium-gold example. Bold detail is seen on Liberty's portrait and on the wreath. This date is always popular for type as well as for three dollar gold enthusiasts.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998



**7425 1878 AU55 NGC. CAC.** The 82,304-piece mintage was deemed necessary for an anticipated surge in gold redemptions, resulting from an 1875 government mandate that gold coins would be exchangeable for paper money "at par" as of January 1, 1879. Ironically, there was no need for the large mintage, because the public had become accustomed to paper currency. With federal banknotes already circulating at par, there was no pressing need to exchange the notes for gold. This Choice About Uncirculated example of the 1878 issue retains luster at the margins and shows no significant abrasions over its well struck, olive-gold surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000







**7426 1878 AU55 NGC. CAC.** The 82,304-piece mintage was the largest for the entire series except for the inaugural 1854 issue, making this issue a logical candidate for type in all grades. The present example offers a hint of luster among the devices; smooth wear is limited to the high points.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000*



**7429 1835 AU53 NGC. CAC. Breen-6505, McCloskey 3-D, R.3.** An attractive green-gold example with unblemished surfaces and a consistent strike. Traces of dark residue in protected areas provide the original "dirty gold" look coveted by specialists. An unobtrusive mark is noted at the base of the jaw.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25RV, PCGS# 8173*



**7427 1878 — Scratches — NGC Details. Unc.** This sharply detailed wheat-gold type coin displays ample coruscating luster. The reverse is unimpaired, but the obverse has field scuffs near the profile and AMERICA. The mintage of the denomination rose substantially in 1878, in anticipation that some holders of greenbacks would seek redemption in gold coin. However, by 1878, the public was accustomed to the convenience of folding money.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7430 1836 VF25 NGC. CAC. Breen-6509, McCloskey 4-D, R.2.** The NGC insert states Block 8, a characteristic usual for the issue. The present Block 8 example is ideal for the grade. The original olive-gold surfaces are smooth and problem-free.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174*

## CLASSIC HALF EAGLES



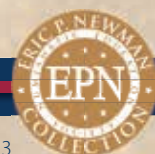
**7428 1834 Plain 4 AU55 NGC. CAC. Breen-6501, McCloskey 3-B, R.1.** A charming green-gold Classic type coin. There are no remotely noticeable abrasions. Traces of dark debris in protected areas confirm the originality. The surfaces are evenly struck, and the curls and wingtips display light to moderate wear.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25RR, PCGS# 8171*



**7431 1836 VF25 NGC Breen-6508, McCloskey 5-D, R.3.** The Second Head, Small Date variety. A lemon-gold and cream-gray example with lightly abraded and minutely granular fields. The motifs exhibit expected wear but are unblemished. The obverse rim displays minor distractions near 12 o'clock.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174*







**7432 1838 XF40 NGC. CAC. Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.1.** Only two die pairs are known for the 1838, despite a reported mintage of 286,588 pieces. McCloskey 2-B has small arrows and a large 5 in 5 D. Its counterpart, McCloskey 1-A, has large arrows and a small 5 in 5 D. The *Guide Book* presently ignores the differences. This moderately abraded McCloskey 2-B half eagle displays orange and green-gold surfaces. Wear is evident on the forehead, curls, and wingtips.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176



**7435 1846-O XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** Only 75 to 85 examples of this New Orleans half eagle issue are believed to survive, from an original mintage of 58,000 pieces. This Choice XF example is well-detailed for the grade, especially on the reverse where the eagle's wing, neck, and leg feathers only exhibit bare traces of friction. A pleasing pale olive-green coin with few abrasions found on either side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25TK, PCGS# 8230

## LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



**7433 1840 Narrow Mill AU53 NGC. CAC.** Sea-green and peach-gold toning embraces this minimally marked and moderately circulated No Motto half eagle. Luster outlines the stars, letters, feathers, and shield lines. A scarce issue typically encountered in VF to XF grades.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25SA, PCGS# 8194



**7436 1847 AU58 NGC. CAC.** This is a pleasing Borderline Uncirculated No Motto half eagle type coin. The lemon-gold surfaces display bright luster across the margins and motifs. Small marks are scattered but none are consequential.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25TL, PCGS# 8231



**7434 1844-O AU53 NGC. Variety 7.** A distinctive die pair due to prominent lapping on the upper stars and the eagle's left (facing) wing. The reverse has a die scratch starting from the I in UNITED, and a nearly bisecting crack between 12 o'clock and 7:30. This green-gold New Orleans half eagle shows apricot luster in design recesses. Surfaces are unabraded aside from a small but bright horizontal mark beneath the E in STATES.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222



**7437 1851 AU55 NGC. CAC.** A scarce issue in Mint State, increasing the demand for original, Choice About Uncirculated examples such as the present coin. Soft luster shines through the minimally abraded, greenish-gold fields and motifs. Strangely, the date logotype is far larger for this Philadelphia issue than for any of surrounding years.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25U5, PCGS# 8246







**7438 1852 AU55 NGC. CAC.** A large mintage of 573,901 pieces was among the highest for the No Motto type, although comparatively few examples were put aside in high grades. Even Choice AU coins are somewhat scarce. The originality of this boldly detailed example is defined by its vivid orange-gold toning and reddish-gold accents. Ample mint luster remains despite the brief circulation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25UA, PCGS# 8250



**7441 1875-S VF25 NGC.** The small mintage of 9,000 pieces circulated heavily throughout the West, with few examples surviving in Mint State and a scant number of circulated coins remain, perhaps as few as 100 to 150 pieces. This example is moderately abraded but displays lively, medium-gold surfaces and surprising amount of underlying flash.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25WV, PCGS# 8338



**7439 1872-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Fine. Variety 1-B.** The mintmark is lower and much closer to VE in FIVE than on the 1-A reverse. One of the scarcer half eagles from the Carson City Mint, according to Doug Winter. This example is sharply struck on the peripheral devices but is weak over the centers, including the faint mintmark.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7442 1879-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** The original, orange-gold surfaces and the lack of any large marks or significant abrasions make this near-Mint example an excellent addition for many collections. A sharp strike and substantial mint luster survive despite the brief circulation. Although not rare, the issue is conditionally scarce when this nice, and this coin may be an appreciably better value than many lower-level Mint State coins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25X9, PCGS# 8350



**7440 1872-S — Bent, Reverse Rim Damage — NGC Details. VF.** From an original mintage of 36,400 coins, the 1872-S half eagle is a rare issue at any grade level. This impaired piece should be more affordable than the typical example seen at public auction, and may have appeal for that reason to the budget-minded collector. The coin is bent slightly, and displays rim damage at 12 o'clock on the reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7443 1892 MS62 NGC. CAC.** A small mark on Liberty's brow and a slight reeding mark beneath the chin are the only noticeable abrasions on this brilliant and frosted MS62 coin. The apricot-gold surfaces show deep luster beneath widespread mint frost. The strike is full. Carefully preserved, this coin has a mint-fresh quality and a wonderful, natural patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25Y6, PCGS# 8379







**7444 1893 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** Although 1893 was a turbulent year in the country's economy as well as in numismatic terms, the Mint didn't hesitate when producing half eagles with a mintage that topped 1.5 million pieces. The copper alloy was a problem for many gold coins of that year, but not this lustrous example, where its traces appear as pleasing orange accents and not troublesome spots. This Plus-graded, Select Uncirculated coin displays excellent eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YA, PCGS# 8383



**7447 1897 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** The 1897 half eagle had a respectable mintage of 867,800 coins, and is proportionately available in MS64 and lower grades. At the Gem level, however, the date becomes scarce, and finer pieces are decidedly rare. This high-end Choice example displays frosty honey-gold mint luster and sharp motifs. A few minute surface ticks preclude full Gem status, though the eye appeal of this piece is well-deserving of the Plus designation awarded it by NGC.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YM, PCGS# 8394



**7445 1894-O AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 2.** The 1894-O half eagle, produced to the extent of only 16,600 pieces, is highly popular as the final Liberty Head half eagle produced at the New Orleans facility. The Louisiana branch would only produce the denomination once more, briefly in 1909. This is a sharply struck example of the 1894 issue, with honey-gold surfaces that yield to deeper coppery-gold accents in the recesses. The coin is splendidly preserved for the grade, with a smooth reverse and only a few minute abrasions on the obverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YF, PCGS# 8388



**7448 1898 MS63 NGC. CAC.** A mintage of more than 633,000 pieces ensured the survival of large quantities of this Philadelphia issue, and examples can be found in lower Mint State grades without much searching. At the Choice level, however, the 1898 half eagle becomes elusive, and Gem or finer pieces are genuinely rare. This satiny Select example displays soft tinges of apricot-gold color in the recesses, while the remainder of each side is primarily green-gold. Surprisingly few abrasions are present for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YP, PCGS# 8396



**7446 1896-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** This issue had a mintage figure similar to that of the 1895-S (155,400 coins), and both are approximately even in terms of availability. This is a very respectable near-Mint example with clean honey-gold surfaces and bold striking definition. The overall appearance of the piece is lustrous and appealing.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YL, PCGS# 8393



**7449 1899-S MS62 Prooflike NGC. CAC.** This San Francisco issue had a mintage in excess of 1.5 million pieces, but survivors become increasingly elusive the further one advances on the grading scale, with Gems being undeniably rare. This sharply struck example is one of just eight coins awarded a Prooflike designation from NGC, four of which are in this grade, with two numerically finer (8/14). Warm lemon-gold patina beautifully accents the highly reflective fields.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 78399







**7450 1900 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** For the type collector on a budget, this Plus-graded Select example may fill the bill. Defying the numeric grade, the surfaces showcase frosty mint luster shining through attractive orange, rose, and yellow-gold hues, while sharp motifs complete the eye appeal. A few faint grazes in the luster appear to be all that precludes a finer grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400



**7453 1900 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** Few dates in the Liberty Head half eagle series are as popular among type collectors as the 1900 Philadelphia issue. With a mintage in excess of 1.4 million pieces, survivors can be acquired for little over melt value in low grades, and are proportionately affordable in the finer Mint State levels, as well. This crisply struck, frosty representative showcases wheat-gold luster and attractively clean fields.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400



**7451 1900 MS64 NGC. CAC.** A popular issue from the turn of the century, the 1900 half eagle is also easily obtainable for type representation. This Choice example boasts frosty green-gold luster and pleasantly clean fields. Struck from worn dies, as evidenced by faint flow lines in the recesses and a short die crack from the reverse rim through the E in UNITED.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400



**7454 1907 MS62 NGC. CAC.** The 1907 Liberty half eagle is a readily available late-series issue, highly popular among type collectors. This example displays rich apricot-gold luster, with deeper orange overtones on each side. The strike is sharp, and grade-limiting surface abrasions are light and evenly distributed over the luminous surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZC, PCGS# 8416



**7452 1900 MS64 NGC. CAC.** While several other issues in the Liberty Head half eagle series are close rivals in terms of high-grade availability, in terms of overall survival, the 1900 is by far the most plentiful throughout the grade spectrum for type collectors of all price levels. This Choice example exhibits frosty honey-gold luster and well-defined motifs. The quality-conscious collector will appreciate the largely clean surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400

## INDIAN HALF EAGLES



**7455 1908 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Although not as available as the higher-mintage 1909-D, the 1908 half eagle is plentiful enough in Mint State condition to be suitable for type representation. This example is boldly struck with frosty green-gold luster.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510







**7456 1909-D MS62 NGC. CAC.** The 1909-D is by far the most plentiful date in the Indian half eagle series in Mint State, making it an ideal branch mint type representative. This piece is limited numerically by tiny, scattered surface ticks, though the strike is crisp throughout. Satiny yellow-gold luster blankets each side with warm radiance.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514



**7459 1911-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** Traces of high-point friction on this near-Mint representative preclude a Mint State grade, though they are only detectable upon close examination with a lens. Pale olive-gold patina blankets smooth, satiny surfaces, with virtually complete detail on each side. The 1911-S is a high-mintage issue (more than 1.4 million coins), but surprisingly few examples survive in high grades.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522



**7457 1910-S XF45 NGC. CAC.** The 1910-S half eagle had a respectable mintage of more than 770,000 pieces, but these coins experienced moderate circulation and abuse, with the result that Mint State survivors are elusive and, when found, are typically plagued by heavy abrasions. This Choice XF example offers an attractive, lightly circulated alternative, with smooth olive-gold surfaces and strong remaining detail.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DM, PCGS# 8519



**7460 1912 MS63 NGC. CAC.** The 1912, though fairly available, is a well-manufactured issue, and is widely popular for its sharp design definition and attractive luster. Abrasions are a problem, however, and finding a well-preserved example can be challenging in the Mint State grade range. This Select example displays unusually clean fields and characteristically sharp motifs. Pale olive overtones attest to the originality of the luminous apricot-gold surfaces.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DS, PCGS# 8523



**7458 1911-S AU53 NGC.** The 1911-S half eagle had a mintage in excess of 1.4 million coins, though it is likely that a significant portion of these were later melted, as the date is not as plentiful in high grades as it theoretically should be. This is a well detailed About Uncirculated representative, with original olive-gold patina and remarkably smooth surfaces.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522



**7461 1912-S AU55 NGC.** The 1912-S half eagle is one of the more challenging San Francisco issues in Mint State condition, making high-end AU representatives popular among casual date collectors. This Choice example displays original olive-gold patina and nearly complete detail. Some light, scattered marks are noted in the fields, primarily on the reverse, though these are not bothersome to the unaided eye.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ZN, PCGS# 8524





## LIBERTY EAGLES



**7462 1913 MS63+ NGC. CAC.** The 1913 half eagle is not only one of the most plentiful issues in the Indian Head series, but is also among the better-struck overall, a characteristic of great importance for type collectors. This Plus-graded piece is an excellent representative in that regard, and also possesses remarkably smooth fields and rich, satiny luster in shades of honey and pale olive-gold.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525



**7463 1914-S — Improperly Cleaned — NGC. AU Details.** Numerous small abrasions are scattered over the raised fields, and some blending is seen on the lower feathers of the Indian's bonnet — partially the result of a soft strike, and also from wear during the coin's brief circulation. The cleaning was light, with no visible hairlines and only slight diminishing of the natural green-gold patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**7464 1915 MS63 NGC. CAC.** While the issue is typically well-produced and attractive, this Select Uncirculated example is perhaps a cut above others, with a strong showing of vibrant mint luster and a bold strike. The vulnerable, high fields show only one or two minor contacts that do not distract.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530



**7465 1842-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1.** A mintage of just 27,400 pieces ensures the scarcity of the 1842-O ten. Two die marriages are known and are equally rare. The mintmark is entered high on the present coin, while Variety 2 places the mintmark markedly lower. This honey-gold New Orleans example is well defined and has bright, typically abraded surfaces. Struck from a clashed reverse die.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587



**7466 1843-O XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 3.** A scarce die marriage distinctive for its lapped tail feathers. This is an original green-gold Choice XF New Orleans No Motto type coin. Traces of luster glint from design recesses. Marks are minor and mostly relegated to the upper reverse field.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 262R, PCGS# 8589



**7467 1845-O Repunched Date XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1845-O Liberty eagle is a better New Orleans issue from a mintage of 47,400 pieces. The 8 and 4 in the date are repunched south, and the mintmark is centered above the N in TEN, the most prevalent of the six die marriages identified for the issue. The present No Motto eagle is straw-gold except for rich orange toning on the central reverse. Free from any remotely relevant marks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 88593







**7468 1848 AU53 NGC.** A butter-gold example that exhibits extensive bright luster for the AU53 level. The strike is good, and although the surfaces display scattered abrasions, none merit singular mention. The eagle displays a shield ring atop the second vertical strike. The ring is at the exact center of the reverse, and is an artifact of die production. Most 1848 ten dollar pieces were struck from a different reverse die without a shield ring.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2633, PCGS# 8599*



**7471 1851-O — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 2.** A sharply struck No Motto New Orleans ten that shows minor wear on the wingtips and hair bun. No marks are readily evident, and the surfaces are only mildly bright. A shield ring is present on the top of the second vertical stripe, usual for the issue.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7469 1849 AU55 NGC. Breen-6886.** This is the "Double 1" variety with the left base of the 1 widely repunched north, not to be confused with two other repunched date varieties for the issue, Breen-6887 and Breen-6888. The present orange-gold No Motto type coin is only lightly abraded for the grade and series. Light wear is evident on the hair above the ear, but ample luster fills protected areas.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2635, PCGS# 8601*



**7472 1852 AU53 NGC.** A lightly circulated No Motto eagle that retains substantial sun-gold luster. The sole visible mark is a thin line above star 12. The stars are lightly brought up, but the remainder of the design is nicely struck.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608*



**7470 1850 Small Date — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** The 1850 Small Date is significantly scarcer than its Large Date counterpart. The present sun-gold example is faintly hairlined but nonetheless possesses attractive eye appeal. Abrasions are mostly confined to the lower right obverse field.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



**7473 1854-S — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** The first year of coinage at San Francisco resulted in two great rarities: the 1854-S half eagle and quarter eagle. But the gold dollar, eagle, and double eagle are collectible in circulated grades. The present almond-gold example displays light wear and the expected number of small to moderate field marks. The surfaces are somewhat glossy, and the field near the profile is minutely granular.

*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*







**7474 1879 AU58 NGC. CAC.** A yellow-gold near-Mint Liberty eagle, this example exhibits a sharp strike. Vibrant luster fills the borders and motifs. The mintage is one-tenth that of 1881, the peak year for public conversion of paper currency to gold coin.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 265M, PCGS# 8683*



**7475 1879-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** The mintmark is placed high and close to the left (facing) claw. The issue is also known with a low mintmark, centered above the N in TEN. The present coin is precisely struck and retains partial luster.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 265R, PCGS# 8686*



**7476 1880 AU58 NGC. CAC.** Crisply struck, this is a lovely, canary-gold Borderline Uncirculated ten dollar type coin. Noticeable marks are virtually absent. Liberty's neck curls are partially missing due to a lapped obverse die.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 265S, PCGS# 8687*



**7477 1880 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Sea-green borders encompass pumpkin-gold fields and devices of this well struck and coruscating example. Neither side displays consequential contact. Mintages of Philadelphia eagles and half eagles reached unprecedented levels for the denomination between 1880 and 1882, while double eagles from the facility had much lower productions. This implies domestic demand for gold coinage, once it could be obtained at par with Federal paper money.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 265S, PCGS# 8687*



**7478 1901 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Beautiful Peach-gold centers are framed by apple-green peripheries. This lustrous Liberty type coin is boldly struck and impressively unabraded, even for the demanding grade of MS64. This is an excellent type candidate.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 267P, PCGS# 8747*



**7479 1906-O — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 1.** A beautiful apricot-gold example of the final New Orleans ten dollar issue, and a moderately better date with a mintage of 86,895 pieces. This coin is sharply struck and lustrous, with no evidence of bagmarks. Careful rotation reveals delicate vertical obverse hairlines.  
*Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*





## COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



**7480 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS65 NGC. CAC.** Jean-Antoine Houdon's bust of Thomas Jefferson served as a model for John Reich, who created an early 1800s medal with the portrait of Jefferson. His work, in turn, inspired Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan when they designed the Louisiana Purchase commemorative gold dollar with Jefferson's profile. This Gem example is softly lustrous and exceptionally well preserved. The frosty surfaces show a bold strike and lovely medium-gold coloration with olive-green accents.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HA, PCGS# 7443



**7481 1904 Lewis and Clark MS62 NGC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Portland, Oregon Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollars were issued in 1904 and 1905, marketed by the persistent but itinerant numismatic entrepreneur, Farran Zerbe. Most coins were sold into public hands with no large amounts going to coin dealers in bulk. As a result, few high-grade Uncirculated coins exist. This example is prooflike with attractive, lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. Well struck for the issue, a few minor handling marks and some weakness at the dentils account for the assigned grade.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$60.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HC, PCGS# 7447



**7482 1916 McKinley MS64 NGC. CAC.** A design collaboration between Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan resulted in the McKinley Memorial gold dollar, which was produced in 1916 and 1917. Few pieces were sold to the public, with large dealers such as B. Max Mehl purchasing much of the production. This near-Gem example displays coruscating satin luster and a sharp strike.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HF, PCGS# 7454



**7483 1916 McKinley MS66 NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Brightly lustrous, wheat-gold coloration envelops both sides of this gleaming gold dollar with mint-fresh appeal. Reddish-gold highlights add to the impressive visual impact. Although many examples of the issue show careless handling at the Mint, this coin is pristine and boldly struck. There are no mentionable marks, friction, or distractions.  
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HF, PCGS# 7454



**7484 1926 Sesquicentennial MS64 NGC. CAC.** The dies for John R. Sinnock's design were executed in low relief, creating no end of strike problems for the Mint. On the "plus" side, the brilliant, sun-gold color and intense rolling luster of this example make up for much of the inevitable blending on some of the motifs. A few light Mint handling marks and a shallow planchet defect beneath the second S of STATES do not distract from the glowing appeal of this attractive quarter eagle.  
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26HL, PCGS# 7466



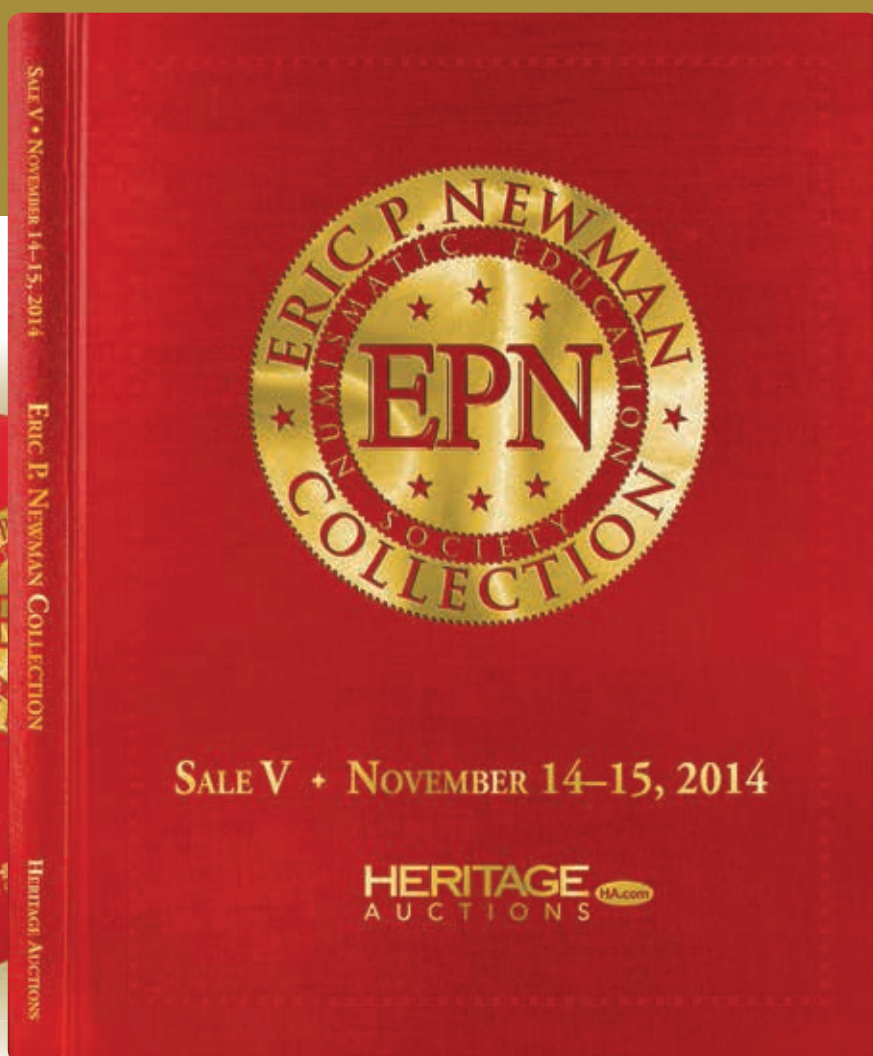
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\$100 - \$199 .....	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999 .....	\$10,000
\$200 - \$299 .....	\$20	\$200,000 - \$299,999 .....	\$20,000
\$300 - \$499 .....	\$25	\$300,000 - \$499,999 .....	\$25,000
\$500 - \$999 .....	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999 .....	\$50,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999 .....	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$4,999,999 .....	\$100,000
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## Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A "Minimum Bid" is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.
  14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise.
  15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
  16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40-60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
  17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (approximately 50%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
  18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
  19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
  20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
  21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
  22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.
- Payment:**
23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders), and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the Purchases; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds"; checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit status may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website.
  24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer, at its option, may charge a twenty (20%) restock fee on the amount of the purchase and offset the restock fee against any monies paid to the Auctioneer or against any of the purchaser's properties held by the Auctioneer.
  25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative in the States of Texas, California, New York, or other states where the Auction may be held, are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. (Note: Coins are only subject to sales tax in California on invoices under \$1,500, and there is no sales tax on coins in Texas.) Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
  26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
  27. If an Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
  28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
  29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.



# Terms and Conditions of Auction

30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession..

31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

## **Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:**

32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website [www.HA.com/common/shipping.php](http://www.HA.com/common/shipping.php) for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.

33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.

34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all domestic shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file (carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature) or delivery by Heritage to Bidder's selected third-party shipper. On all foreign shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the Bidder following Auctioneer's delivery to the Bidder's designated common carrier or third-party shipper.

35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.

- 36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800- 872-6467 ext. 1312.

- 36B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.

- 36C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:

- a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
- b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles

37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

## **Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:**

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions. .

39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.

40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.

41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.

42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

## **Release:**

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, those of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

## **Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:**

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.

47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.

48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and/or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.

50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

## **Miscellaneous:**

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.

53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.

54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

## **State Notices:**

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc. # 41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of itself and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins) and Currency Auctions of America, Inc. (for currency). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Notice as to an Auction in Ohio: Auction firm and Auctioneer are licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture, and either the licensee is bonded in favor of the state or an aggrieved person may initiate a claim against the auction recovery fund created in Section 4707.25 of the Revised Code as a result of the licensee's actions, whichever is applicable.



# Terms and Conditions of Auction

## Additional Terms & Conditions:

### COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature. Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be

liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: Some of the lots offered herein have been assigned to 1031 Services, Inc. for the purpose of consignor's tax deferred exchange.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or e-mail: [CreditDept@HA.com](mailto:CreditDept@HA.com)

## New York State Auctions Only

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<b>U.S. Rare Coin Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
U.S. Rare Coins (PNG)	New York	October 9-11, 2014	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins (The Gardner Collection, Part II)	New York	October 27, 2014	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins	Beverly Hills	November 6-7, 2014	September 23, 2014
U.S. Rare Coins (FUN)	Orlando	January 7-12, 2015	November 26, 2014
<b>World &amp; Ancient Coin Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
World Coins	New York	January 4-5, 2015	November 7, 2014
<b>Rare Currency Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Rare World Paper Money (FUN)	Orlando	January 7-8, 12-13, 2015	November 17, 2014
Currency (FUN)	Orlando	January 7-10 & 13, 2015	November 17, 2014
<b>Fine &amp; Decorative Arts Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Photographs	New York	October 16, 2014	Closed
Illustration Art	New York	October 17, 2014	Closed
Texas Art & The Belo Collection	Dallas	October 18, 2014	Closed
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	November 6, 2014	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 8, 2014	Closed
American Indian Art	Dallas	November 14, 2014	Closed
American Art	New York	November 17, 2014	Closed
Tiffany, Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	November 21, 2014	Closed
European Art	Dallas	December 10, 2014	October 3, 2014
20th Century Design	Dallas	January 29, 2015	November 21, 2014
Decorative Art, Estates & Fine Art	Dallas	February 21, 2015	December 15, 2014
Photographs	Dallas	April 1, 2015	January 23, 2015
Illustration Art	Beverly Hills	May 6, 2015	February 27, 2015
Texas Art	Dallas	May 16, 2015	March 9, 2015
Fine Art	Dallas	May 30, 2015	March 23, 2015
<b>Jewelry, Timepieces &amp; Luxury Accessories Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Timepieces	New York	November 20, 2014	Closed
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	Dallas	December 8-9, 2014	October 7, 2014
<b>Vintage Movie Posters Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	November 22-23, 2014	September 30, 2014
<b>Comics Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Comics & Original Comic Art	Beverly Hills	November 20-21, 2014	October 7, 2014
Animation Art	Dallas	January 14-15, 2015	December 1, 2014
<b>Entertainment &amp; Music Memorabilia Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 1, 2014	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	December 6, 2014	October 15, 2014
<b>Historical Grand Format Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Historical Manuscripts + Rare Books	Beverly Hills	October 8-9, 2014	Closed
Americana & Political	Dallas	November 8, 2014	Closed
Old West	Dallas	November 8, 2014	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 12, 2014	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	November 18, 2014	September 26, 2014
Civil War + Arms & Armor	Dallas	December 12-14, 2014	October 21, 2014
Rare Books	Beverly Hills	February 3, 2015	December 12, 2014
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	March 14, 2015	January 21, 2015
Historical Manuscripts + Rare Books	New York	April 8-9, 2015	February 15, 2015
<b>Sports Collectibles Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Sports Catalog Auction - Golf	Dallas	September 25-26, 2014	Closed
Sports Catalog Auction	Dallas	November 6-8, 2014	Closed
Sports Catalog Auction	New York	February 21-22, 2015	December 31, 2014
<b>Nature &amp; Science Auctions</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Nature & Science	Dallas	September 28, 2014	Closed
Nature & Science	Dallas	June 7, 2015	April 13, 2015
<b>Fine &amp; Rare Wine</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	December 5-6, 2014	November 3, 2014
<b>Luxury Real Estate</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Luxury Real Estate	TBD	Spring	March 1, 2015
<b>Domain Names</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Auction Dates</b>	<b>Consignment Deadline</b>
Domain Names	Dallas	Fall 2014	October 1, 2014

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